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JOHN FANNING WATSON.

ANNALS
OF
PHILADELPHIA, AND PENNSYLVANIA,
IN THE OLDEN TIME;
BEING A COLLECTION OF
MEMOIRS, ANECDOTES, AND INCIDENTS
OF THE
CITY AND ITS INHABITANTS,

AND OF THE
EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS OF THE INLAND PART OF PENNSYLVANIA;

INTENDED TO PRESERVE THE RECOLLECTIONS OF OLDEN TIME, AND TO EXHIBIT SOCIETY
IN ITS CHANGES OF MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, AND THE CITY AND COUNTRY
IN THEIR LOCAL CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

By JOHN F. WATSON,
MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETIES OF PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, AND MASSACHUSETTS.

ENLARGED, WITH MANY REVISIONS AND ADDITIONS, BY

WILLIS P. HAZARD.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

"Oh! dear is a tale of the olden time!"
Sequari vestigia rerum.

"Where peep'd the hut, the palace towers;
Where skimm'd the bark, the war-ship lowers;
Joy gaily carols where was silence rude,
And cultured thousands throng the solitude."

PHILADELPHIA:
LEARY, STUART & CO.,
9 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

1909.

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ELIJAH THOMAS,

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ANNALS OF
PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE OLDEN TIME;
OR,
MEMOIRS, ANECDOTES, AND INCIDENTS
OF
PHILADELPHIA AND ITS INHABITANTS
FROM
THE DAYS OF THE FOUNDERS.

BY
WILLIS P. HAZARD.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1879, by
J. M. STODDART & CO.,
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In Memory

OF

SAMUEL HAZARD,

WHOSE LABORS IN BEHALF OF HIS NATIVE CITY AND STATE
ARE ATTESTED IN FIFTY-TWO VOLUMES,

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED.

P R E F A C E.

MAN, drifting with the tide of life, oft fancies he is carving out his own fortune, and yet perhaps at his most fortuitous moments he may be, and often is, the creature of circumstances, or perchance of destiny. That is, his destiny, all unknown to himself, may be already marked out. Or the Law of Inheritance—that which proves that like begets like—quietly but surely outlines his every thought, and leads him to shape his actions, his destiny, to carry out the fixed law. Surely, when the author of this volume, as it lies before him, reflects that circumstances over which he exercised no guiding hand have caused him to be the creator of its existence, he may believe some unseen power, whether it be that of Destiny or of Inheritance, has controlled his actions. For he is the third generation of his family in a direct line that has gathered materials for History, and, according to rule, in a descending scale. The first of the three generations collected materials for the history of the *States*; the second, of the *State*; and the third of the *City*.

The publishers of this volume, having purchased the plates and copyrights of JOHN F. WATSON'S ANNALS OF PHILADELPHIA, requested the compiler to prepare an additional volume of similar character, which, in the light of later research, would eliminate certain facts, and by additions bring some portions down to a recent period; also make necessary corrections of various things that either escaped Mr. Watson's notice, or which documents that were not then accessible have since proved to have been different.

It would have been far more easy to write an entirely independent work, and certainly a much more pleasant book might have been produced by thus doing; or it would have been better, perhaps, in many cases to have inserted this later matter in the form of foot-notes in the original volumes or as addenda to the various chapters. But the desire was to leave Mr. Watson's work just as he made it—a work *sui generis*—so that they who possessed it should be able to add this volume to those, and that they who now obtain the whole work for the first time shall know what is Mr. Watson's and what that of the present Editor.

There seemed, then, no other feasible method than to follow Mr. Watson's arrangement, and introduce our facts and articles *seriatim* and corresponding to his. While this has made a more useful book, it has prevented it being as agreeable a volume as

might have been made of the materials, and sometimes has necessitated the repetition of some facts stated in the first two volumes.

Many facts in this volume have been derived from an interleaved copy of *Watson's Annals* in which Samuel Hazard had written a large number of notes, additions, and corrections, with references to other sources of information, which have been diligently followed up. His *Annals of Pennsylvania* have furnished the material for the greater part of the early history in this volume, as have also his *Colonial Records* and *Archives*. His *Register of Pennsylvania*, 16 vols., has been largely drawn upon for many facts and incidents which his unwearied industry gathered.

By the above books, the histories by Proud, Gordon, Dr. Smith, and various local histories, *Watson's Annals*, and that monument of perseverance, research, and historical acumen, Thompson Westcott's *History of Philadelphia*, this City and this State have had their history more developed and illuminated than that of any other City and State in this country, and the works of Watson, Hazard, and Westcott will be quoted as long as the State exists.

The records of Council in the early days of the city, by the quaint, formal jottings down of the period, of important matters to those of that day, but now of such trivial moment as often to provoke a smile, give a faithful picture of the times, of the slow progress of the growth of the City and of the people in the arts and luxuries of civilization, and have to be drawn largely from until the advent of the newspapers; those faithful chroniclers of current events, though they may be, as Dr. Rush says, "vehicles of disjointed thinking." Now, the newspaper is the *Daily History*, though it may be written *currente calamo*. From the files of these the historian must glean many facts and elucidations.

A late writer on art has said, defining Originality, "It consists in the power of combining, transfusing, digesting, assimilating the material that comes into our possession from any source whatever." That is all of originality that is, or well can be, in a volume of this character, and the compiler claims no more. His aim has been rather to preserve such facts as may frequently be referred to than to make a fascinating volume.

From such an abundance of material as he had collected it was difficult to know what to cull out, and quite enough has been left to form another volume. This must account for its absence to many who will look for some article on his favorite topic; and to the many friends who sent us articles and which do not appear this must be our apology.

WILLIS P. HAZARD.

MAPLE KNOLL, WESTCHESTER, }
March, 1879. }

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Arcade, The.....	190	Duché's House and St. Peter's	
Auction Sales.....	141	Church.....	266
Banks, Panics, etc.....	381	Duponceau, Peter S.....	283
Bar, Courts, etc., The.....	164	Education.....	160
Bingham Mansion, and Lans-		Fairmount and the Park.....	397
downe.....	271	Fashions.....	124
Blue Anchor Tavern.....	175	Fifty Years ago in South-west	
Board of Trade.....	89	Part of City.....	390
Bradford Family.....	439	Fires and Fire-Engines.....	405
Burlington Anniversary.....	80	First Powder-House.....	303
Capital City in 1682.	84	Fort Wilson.....	286
Carpenters' Hall.....	278	Fourth and Market Streets.....	301
Carpets, Oil-cloths, and Paper-		Fox-Hunting.....	156
hangings.....	125	Free Quakers.....	435
Cemeteries.....	136	Friends' Almshouse.....	287
Chew Family, The.....	166	Friends or Quakers.....	431
Christ Church.....	193	Gas, Watchmen, etc.....	130
Churches.....	306	Germantown Academy.....	462
Country-seats.....	493	Germantown Notes.....	457
Crazy Norah.....	451	Græme Park.....	192
Dancing and Balls.....	159	Historical Society.....	501
Darrach, Lydia, and Captain		History of Philadelphia till	
Loxley.....	265	Penn's Death.....	17
Declaration of Independence,		Kelpius, the Hermit of the Wis-	
First read.....	223	sahickon.....	458
Declaration of Independence,		Lenape Indians.....	466
where Written.....	226	Letitia Cottage.....	117
Delaware River.....	490	Libraries.....	335
Directories of Philadelphia.....	152	Logans, The.....	446

	PAGE		PAGE
London Coffeehouse.....	203	Punishments.....	163
Lotteries.....	483	Quacks.....	478
Market-Houses.....	182	Railroads and Canals.....	485
Mayors of Philadelphia.....	87	Ready-made Garments and Man-	
McAllister, John.....	454	ufactures.....	149
Memoir of John F. Watson.....	11	Relics of Washington.....	495
Meschianza.....	470	Schuykill Fishing Company....	291
Military.....	168	Schuykill River.....	491
Miscellaneous Facts.....	503	Seasons and Climate.....	473
Morris Mansion.....	464	Shop Signs.....	368
Morris, Mrs. Ann Willing.....	448	Slate-Roof House.....	119
Morris, Robert, by Mrs. Hart...	251	Sports and Amusements.....	154
New Public Buildings.....	232	State House.....	204
Newspapers.....	479	Steamboats.....	483
Office of Secretary of Foreign		Stoddart, John.....	450
Affairs.....	283	Stoves, Public Stages, Toma-	
Old Academy and University of		toes, etc.....	132
Pennsylvania.....	275	Streets, Names Changed.....	499
Old Houses.....	148	Swedish Church and the Swedes.	106
One of the Peales.....	94	Swedish Settlements, Professor	
Paper Money.....	482	Stillé's Address.....	113
Passenger Railroads.....	488	Taverns and Hotels.....	344
Pegg's Run.....	302	Theatres and Actors.....	369
Penn Family.....	96	Thomson, Charles.....	442
Pennsbury.....	465	Tilghman Mansion.....	193
Penn's Character, by MacVeagh	99	Tunkers or Dunkards.....	461
Penn's Treaty Tree.....	104	Wardrobe of Franklin.....	121
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	329	Washington and Franklin	
Poorhouses.....	333	Squares.....	229
Post and Postmasters.....	475	Washington's Carriage.....	128
Prisons.....	177	Watches and Clocks.....	122
Progress of Philadelphia.....	234	Windmill, or Smith's, Island....	489
Public Gardens.....	400		

MEMOIR
OF
JOHN FANNING WATSON.

THE life of a man of the character of JOHN F. WATSON is marked by few incidents. The greater portion of his life was passed in a routine of responsible official duties, offering little variation, but requiring prompt attention, good judgment, and unswerving honesty: all these he possessed in an eminent degree. As a recreation from these duties his spare hours were devoted to the acquisition of information relating to the early history and progress of Philadelphia and its neighborhood.

He said of himself: "I was born in the stirring times of the Revolutionary War, on the 13th of June, 1779." He adds: "My mother, wishing to identify me with the scenes of the Revolution, when THE FLAG OF PEACE was hoisted to the breeze on Market Street hill held me up in her arms and made me see and notice THAT FLAG, so that it should be *told* by me in after years, she at the same time shedding many tears of joy at the glad spectacle. And now, an octogenarian, I feel a melancholy pleasure in recording this my testimony for the consideration of my own posterity."

The ancestors of Mr. Watson, by both the father's and mother's side, were among the earliest settlers in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

His paternal ancestor, Thomas Watson, born in Dublin of English parentage, came to Salem, New Jersey, in 1667, and afterward removed to Cohansey, where he had a town-lot of sixteen acres in 1685.

His father, William Watson, was born in Salem, and married there, in December, 1772, Lucy Fanning, whose family emigrated to New Jersey from Stonington, Conn.

His maternal ancestor, Gilbert Fanning, came to this country from the vicinity of Dublin in 1641, with his bride, "the beautiful Kate," daughter of Hugh O'Connor, earl of Connaught, and settled in Groton, Conn., about the year 1645, on a place called Fort Hill, formerly fortified against the Indians, and which remained in the family for more than a century.

The Fannings were, most of them, noted for their patriotism and celebrated in the defence of their country.

John F. Watson therefore came of excellent stock. His father, William Watson, married Lucy Fanning. His father was "a true patriot, of a noble, generous nature, who would sacrifice his own interest for that of his country." "At the beginning of the Revolutionary War my father, being the owner of several vessels, disposed of his property therein, and, putting the proceeds into Continental money, went to sea as a volunteer in the General Mifflin, private ship of war, with my uncle, Lieut. John Fanning." They were shipwrecked and nearly perished, but going to sea in another vessel they captured several prize-vessels.

Afterward he left his bride and served in a detachment under Pulaski to resist a British invasion; his commander was shot, when Watson brought off his company. His house was fired Nov. 10, 1781, and he was taken prisoner by the refugee Joe Mulliner, sent to the New York provost, and placed sick in the Stromboli hospital-ship; and returned home in May to find his Continental money depreciated and himself surrounded by adverse circumstances. Finally, on a voyage to New Orleans with one of his sons, both were lost.

Mr. Watson's mother was a noble woman, with rare accomplishments, a highly cultivated mind, and great purity of heart. She was a vocal and instrumental performer, a composer of music, a poetess, and an artist both with her pencil and her embroidering-needle. Though a woman of great beauty, she possessed great piety.

Of such parents John F. Watson was born June 13th, 1779, at Batsto in Burlington county, New Jersey. After receiving a good education he entered mercantile life in the counting-room of James Vanuxem, an eminent merchant in Philadelphia, where he learnt to speak and write French. Here he continued until he was nineteen years of age, when (in 1798) his having joined the Macpherson Blues offended the French interests of the firm, and he therefore had to resign and withdraw. He next became a clerk in the War Department at Washington, where he remained until 1804, when, in his twenty-fifth year, he formed a business connection with Gen. James O'Hara of Pittsburg, quartermaster-general to Gen. Wayne's Indian army. He was soon appointed to the office of commissary of provisions for the army at all the posts in Louisiana. This brought him in contact with many prominent citizens and officers and their families—people of refinement and intelligence. He wrote an interesting journal of this period, including the long and tedious ride in a rude boat down the Ohio and the Mississippi, drifting with the current.

His residence at New Orleans after two years was cut short by the distressing news of the loss of his father and brother and all on board of the vessel. He soon returned to his mother at Phil-

adelphia, and shortly after established himself as a publisher on Chestnut street, and so continued for several years. He was especially interested in publishing the American edition of Dr. Adam Clarke's *Commentaries*, and also the *Select Reviews of Literature*.

In 1812 he married Phoebe Barron Crowell, daughter of Thomas Crowell of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell. The two brothers, coming over to this country, when at sea were informed of the unpopularity of the name with some. They therefore determined to make a new family name, and with form and solemnity cast the *m* into the sea and adopted the name of Crowell.

Mr. Watson's union with Miss Crowell proved a very happy one; they lived together for forty-seven years; she died in 1859. They had seven children; two died in early life, and five survived their parents—three daughters and two sons.

In 1814, Mr. Watson was elected cashier of the Bank of Germantown on its organization, and held the office for thirty-three years, faithfully performing its duties. He was chosen treasurer and secretary of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad in 1847, and resigned the cashiership. He resigned in 1859, "not wishing to occupy any office after his eightieth year," though he said he felt like "Caleb—as strong to go out and come in as he was forty years before." During all the period of these duties he was scarcely ever detained from his office one day by sickness, and was never sick in bed until the last two years of his life.

As early as 1820, Mr. Watson commenced to collect antiquarian material, beginning with the legends and histories about Germantown. Probably the first time any of these was printed was in 1828. In May of that year my father printed in the *Register of Pennsylvania* (vol. i. 279 and 289) some extracts from Mr. Watson's MS. books, and prefaced them with a short introduction, in which he said they were "collected by him from various sources, principally from aged persons in that town, either descendants of early settlers or others who had opportunities of ascertaining the facts communicated. The opportunity at present afforded by ancient persons being still alive, who can communicate anecdotes and facts, ought to be embraced for obtaining them, as in a very few years the old generation will have passed away, and even the few facilities we now have of acquiring information of the characters, manners, and habits of the settlers, and the circumstances attending their early settlement of those towns, be forever removed. From this small example we may see how much information may be acquired by a single person with Mr. Watson's industry and application to inquiries of this nature; and these notes form a very small portion of what he has amassed respecting the early history and incidents of this city, which we hope he may at some future period be induced to present to the public."

These hopes were realized, for in 1830 Mr. Watson issued the first edition of his *Annals of Philadelphia; being a Collection of Memoirs, Anecdotes, and Incidents of the City and its Inhabitants from the days of the Pilgrim Founders; also, Olden-Time Researches and Reminiscences of New York City in 1828*. It was in one volume, 8vo, of about 800 pages, illustrated with a number of lithographs. In 1842, as the work had been long out of print, he republished it, revised and enlarged, in two volumes, 8vo, pp. 609, 586. Again, in 1856 he made his final revision and additions, increasing the second volume by an appendix of 47 pages. In the later editions he omitted the portions relating to New York, but added a number of fine woodcuts from original drawings, of which he gives an account in his work, as well as of the artist.

In 1833 he published in one volume, 12mo, *Historic Tales of Olden Time concerning the Early Settlement and Progress of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania*, the sale of which, he says, paid him no profit.

(For an account of his writing these books see the *Annals*, Vol. II. pp. 1-16, where he speaks feelingly of his subject.)

It is due to Mr. Watson's memory to say that his writings awakened an active spirit for antiquarian research, which culminated in the Historical Society. Two years before he published his *Annals* Samuel Hazard had commenced the *Register of Pennsylvania*, which was partly devoted to the preservation of our early history. They worked hand in hand in unearthing many facts that would otherwise have been lost; they were lifelong friends.

A letter to Edward Everett by Mr. Watson shows how he had himself gained his information: "First, aim to give an intellectual picture of Boston and its inhabitants, customs, etc. as it stood at its settlement, and then at successive stages of thirty to fifty years. My scheme enables you to detail much of that which would not suit the gravity and dignity of common history; indeed, I rather aim to notice just such incidents as that omits. You will perceive that the mind which shall be qualified for such a pleasing task must possess such taste, enthusiasm, and energy to execute his will and express his feelings as must prompt a poet to lay everything under contribution to his art. He must seek out old people of all descriptions; he must not scruple to act without formal introduction; he must labor to bring back to the imagination things which none can any longer see; he must generate the ideal presence and learn to commune with men and manners of other times. He should seek out and carefully run over the oldest gazettes, magazines, etc.; their local news will furnish many facts and valuable hints. Another source of local information will be found in consulting the earliest court records, etc.; but more particularly in the presentments of the grand juries of

each court you will get at the earliest condition of the place and people. Collect from the old soldiers of the Revolution all the remarkable incidents coming to their knowledge of the war. This would collect many proofs of individual valor and many moving anecdotes. Get also from those pioneers who were the first settlers in the interior the many strange things they first saw in its savage state, and the contrast now." It was in this spirit he worked, making short journeys in every direction, consulting every old person likely to give him hints, watching the demolition of old buildings, and examining MSS. and papers wherever he could hunt them up. It is by his unwearied diligence that many things are preserved that would otherwise long since have passed into oblivion. In his rambles he collected many curiosities, pictures, portraits, autographs, etc., and his MS. annals in the Philadelphia Library and Historical Society are not only very curious, but valuable.

In this spirit of preserving the memory of the great and good he caused the remains of Godfrey, the inventor of the quadrant, and those of his parents, to be removed to Laurel Hill and a monument to be placed over them, and a monument to be erected over the remains of General Nash; another over Colonel Irwin, Captain Turner, and others who fell at the battle of Germantown; one over the British officers, Brigadier-General James Agnew and Lieutenant Bird, who fell in the same battle; he endeavored to honor in like manner John Fitch's memory by a stone on the banks of the Mississippi, and interested himself in the erection of a monument to Charles Thomson in Laurel Hill.

Mr. Watson's long life may be attributed to his temperate habits, his love of exercise and gardening, and his equanimity of temper. He was a man of few but strong attachments, of untiring energy and perseverance—strong in a religious belief, a firm patriot, though no politician, and a man of retentive memory.

Besides the *Annals* and other local works, he wrote on many subjects, particularly on theology. While in New Orleans, and not then a pious young man, he originated the first Episcopal church there. For thirty years, up to his death, he was a communicant in St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Germantown.

He persuaded G. W. P. Custis to write out his *Recollections of Washington*, and suggested the topics for that work. He was one of Macpherson's Blues, who formed a guard of honor in the funeral procession in memory of Washington, December 26th, 1799, which marched to the Lutheran church to hear the oration of General Henry Lee. Not one is now living.

Mr. Watson died Sunday, December 23d, 1860, in the eighty-second year of his age.

The Historical Society at a meeting on the 14th of January passed a series of resolutions expressing their deep regret at the

loss of one of its most distinguished members, and requesting Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D.D., to prepare a memoir, which was read in public. From this memoir, with facts added by members of his family, this sketch of Mr. Watson has been prepared. This memoir was supplemented by a touching eulogy of the deceased by Hon. Horatio Gates Jones.

In New York, Benson J. Lossing, the historian, and a friend of Watson, announced his death to the New York Historical Society in some appropriate remarks, and the society adopted a series of resolutions. Mr. Lossing also prepared a memoir of him, and published it in his *Eminent Americans*.

Only two months after Mr. Watson's decease another annalist, and one of his friends, passed away—Dr. John W. Francis, the historian of New York City.

ANNALS OF PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

FROM HUDSON'S DISCOVERY OF THE DELAWARE TO THE DEATH
OF PENN.

CHAPTER I.

SETTLEMENTS BY THE DUTCH ON THE DELAWARE, 1609-1638.

THE originator of these *Annals* having already given an outline of the Colonial History of Philadelphia (Vol. I. p. 6, *et seq.*), it only remains for us to add a few details.

Those who see the great city in our time can form but little conception of its appearance in 1609, when Hudson entered the bay, hesitating to pursue his way farther up the stream on account of shoals. But its site was a trackless wild, and covered with hills where now all is so level, and these again intersected by creeks. The inhabitants were numerous, principally of the Lenni Lenape Indian tribe.

Hudson, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch East India Company, sailed north and discovered the river which bears his name, though sometimes called the North River, while the Delaware was known as the South River. It received its present name, soon after Hudson's visit, from the English in Virginia, after Lord de la War, who touched at its mouth about one year after Hudson, or in 1610.

Thus matters rested till the expedition sent out by the Dutch East India Company under Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, who gave his name to Cape May and to Cape Hindlopen, Henlopen, or Hinloop, which he called Cornelis. He came amply provided with numbers and means of barter, subsistence, and defence. Mey, in the "Fortune," cruised along the Atlantic coast, taking the southern course, the others the northern coast as far as Cape Cod. After making their explorations, four of the vessels returned to Holland. Of the five vessels Mey brought with him, one was burnt at the mouth of Manhattan River, but it was replaced by a small craft they built of sixteen tons, forty-four and a half feet long and

eleven and a half wide, to which they gave the name of "Onrust" (or Restless). Thus in 1614 was the first vessel built in American waters. Captain Mey returned to Holland, leaving Captain Hendrickson and a crew behind. Hendrickson about the summer of 1615 left Manhattan, and, coasting along in the "Onrust," entered the Delaware, discovered most probably the Schuylkill, and traded with the natives for furs and other supplies, also for "three persons" from the Minquas. Returning home in 1616, he claimed certain rights in the lands he had discovered, but which the Netherlands Company refused him.

The East India Company's charter expired in 1618, and in 1621 the West India Company was chartered for twenty-four years, with the sole right to trade and settle in America and other countries. Under this right a vessel was sent to the region of the South River, but no further account of it is preserved. Though the English had made in 1622 certain claims for priority of discovery, the Dutch Company ignored them, and sent out in 1623 a vessel under command of Captain Mey and Adriaen Joriss (or Jorissen) Tienpont. After landing at New York and leaving some of their passengers, among whom were five women, four of whom had been married at sea, they entered the Delaware, which, in addition to its other titles, was now called Prince Hendrick's River. They landed at or about Gloucester Point, and built Fort Nassau of logs. The four women and their husbands, and eight seamen, were sent a few weeks later by the Dutch governor to the Delaware. The whole colony next year (1625) was transported to Manhattan to strengthen the colony there, the fort was deserted, and the river left to the rule of its native tribes. This was varied only by an occasional trading-visit from the Dutch, or from the English in Virginia, and thus ended the *first* attempt at settlement.

Thus matters remained until 1629, when the Dutch India Company issued a document, "Freedoms and Exemptions," inviting settlements in the "New Netherlands." They offered to any member of the company free passage for any three or four persons he might send out to select lands. Also, to any one who would plant a colony of fifty persons over fifteen years of age, within four years, the title and privileges of "a patroon." If lands were selected on one side of the river, he should have a front of sixteen miles and of any depth; if on both sides of the river, a front of eight miles. The privileges were to be those of lords owning the lands and with great authority over their people.

Under these inducements Heer Samuel Godyn made the first purchase of lands on the South River from the Indians residing near Cape Hindlop, on the south side of the bay, from Cape Hindlop to the river's mouth, thirty-two miles, with a depth of two miles, paying therefor "certain parcels of goods." Godyn, with Samuel Bloemaert, in the same year (1630) bought a square

of sixteen miles on the east side of the bay, covering what is now known as Cape May Landing, and up the river.

Godyn had several partners, among whom was the celebrated Van Rensselaer, patroon of New York, and David Pieterzen de Vries. The latter was induced to take part in the enterprise on account of the whale-fishery. They sent out the "Walrus," under command of Captain Peter Heyesen (or Heyes), December 12, 1630. They arrived in the South River in the spring of 1631, and landed at Hoern (or Hoer) Kill, now Lewes Creek, on the west side of the river. They built Fort Oplandt, and called the settlement Zwanendael, or Valley of the Swans. In June, Heyesen sailed for Holland, leaving in command Gillis Hosset (or Osset), a man of little judgment, whose imprudence cost the colony their lives. Having set up on a post the arms of Holland painted on a piece of tin, one of the Indian chiefs unwittingly took it to make tobacco-pipes; and on Hosset's making an ado about it the Indians slew the chief and brought his head. The chief's friends, in revenge, gained entrance to the house under the pretence of barter, slew the entire colony and killed the horses and cattle. Thus ended the colony as settled under what is usually styled "De Vries's first expedition," though he was not personally with them.

The next visit to the river was by the English—probably in 1632, in a sloop from Virginia—who penetrated as far north as Passaiung, Coquanoc, and Shakamaxon. They were all murdered at Graf Ernest River, supposed to be either the Timmer Kill or Cooper's Creek.

Notwithstanding the ill-success of the first venture, the patroons fitted out another expedition in 1632, the chief object being the whale-fishery. De Vries personally took command of the ship and yacht, and sailed on the 24th of May, and entered the Delaware not until the 5th of December. He found only the ruins of the settlement. However, he concluded on the 9th inst. a treaty of amity, the first on record, and preceding Peun's celebrated treaty by fifty years.

From this time till March he spent the time in sailing up and down the river, being several times frozen in, and in danger from the Indians about Fort Nassau and Timmer Kill, some of whom wore the clothes of the murdered Englishmen from Virginia.

On the 6th of March, De Vries left Zwanendael for Virginia on a visit to the governor, who treated him well, though claiming the South River territories for the English by right of the visit of Lord de la War, and not being aware of the discovery by Hudson and the building of the fort by Mey in the interest of the Dutch. De Vries returned to Zwanendael, broke up the establishment, and returned with his men, and the proceeds of nine whales out of seventeen struck, by way of New Amster-

dam on Manhattan, to Holland. Thus once more (April, 1633) was the sway of the whole river abandoned to the natives.

Some time after this, in the same year, the Dutch, under the orders of Wouter van Twiller, director-general at Nassau, again took possession of Fort Nassau and built an additional house. The commander, Arent Corssen, pursuing orders, purchased "the Schuylkill and adjoining lands for certain cargoes" of the Indians. Upon this land, and supposed to be on the eastern side of the Schuylkill, and where that portion of Philadelphia called Passyunk stands, they erected Fort Beversrede. Here they carried on a thriving trade with the Indians for beaver-skins and other commodities.

Fort Nassau was kept up, and the only incident of note for a few years was an attempt at its capture by about a dozen Englishmen from Connecticut in 1635, among whom were George Holmes and Thomas Hall. They did not succeed, but were taken and sent as prisoners to Manhattan, though they eventually escaped punishment.

CHAPTER II.

SETTLEMENTS BY THE SWEDES ON THE DELAWARE, 1624-1653.

DURING the latter years of these Dutch occupations another power had been casting its eyes toward the shores of the Delaware and originating a company for its settlement. In 1624, William Usselinckx of Antwerp, who was said to have been also the projector of the Dutch West India Company, and to have become dissatisfied with his companions, applied for a charter for a Swedish West India Company. This was granted by King Gustavus Adolphus in 1624, and the charter was issued June 24th, 1626, granting exclusive privileges for twelve years from May 1st, 1627. The company at first received considerable attention and liberal subscriptions, but the wars of Gustavus delayed active operations for eleven years. Usselinckx seems never to have taken an active part in the actual operations, beyond being named as director in the charter, as the first colony was sent out in 1638 under the direction of Governor Peter Minuit, the former first Dutch director of Manhattan. Queen Christina was the patron of the expedition, which sailed in the man-of-war "Key of Calmar" and a tender, "The Griffin."

Arriving in the spring at Jamestown, Virginia, they sailed north to the Delaware early in April. Notwithstanding vigorous protests from the Dutch, they finished by July "Fort Christina," and entered vigorously into trade with the Indians—so much so as to have exported thirty thousand skins the first year. This fort was situated near a place called "The Rocks," near Wilming-

ton, on the Christine Creek, then called Minquas Kill. In the latter part of July, Minuit left twenty-four men in the fort, provided with all sorts of merchandise. The Swedes purchased all the land from the Indians between Cape Henlopen and Sankikan, at the falls of the Delaware at Trenton. Minuit bought a piece of ground for a house, but accounts vary as to his leaving for home in the vessel which brought him, or as to his continued residence on the Delaware for three years, at which time Acrelius says he died there.

However, he was succeeded by Peter Hollandaer, who probably came over with Jost de Bogardt, who was commander of a new expedition from Holland, though under the Swedish commission, in 1640. Hollandaer was succeeded by Governor John Printz, under whose management the Swedish rule was maintained with vigor and glory. In the mean while, during the years 1640, 1641, and 1642, the English from New Haven had made several attempts at settlement on the river, the Indians again having resold lands to them, as they seem to have been willing to sell to any who would buy. The Dutch made several attacks upon these English, and broke up their settlements.

John Printz was commissioned as governor in 1642, and arrived at Tinicum in 1643. His instructions from the Swedish government were to be very politic, using suavity to the Dutch and Indians, but if necessary to maintain the rights acquired by purchase. He was to trade and introduce Christianity and civilization; to cultivate tobacco, cattle, and silkworms; to gather salt and metals, whale oil and useful woods; and to govern according to his judgment. His salary as governor of New Sweden was twelve hundred dollars per annum; the whole expense of the government was to be three thousand and twenty rix-dollars, besides provisions in excise for further support of the government.

After a passage of one hundred and fifty days he arrived at Fort Christina February 15th, 1643. Soon after he built a fort and fine mansion on Tinicum Island, not far from the Dutch fort Nassau. Besides this Fort Gottenburgh, he built another on the east side of the river, below the mouth of Salem Creek, thus, with Fort Christina on the west, commanding both sides of the river. This new fort was maintained for only about eight years; it was mounted with eight iron and brass guns and one "potshoof," and garrisoned by a lieutenant and twelve men. De Vries, who again visited the river in 1643, was astonished and arrested in his passage by it. It was, however, rendered useless by the erection of a Dutch fort below it on the same side of the river, and abandoned.

Governor Printz, to secure the Minquas trade, built Fort Manaiung (or Manayunk) on Province Island at Kinsessing, thus controlling the kill or creek near the mouth of the Schuylkill by which the Indians reached the Delaware. He also erected

a mill on Cobb's Creek, just above the bridge, near what is now known as the Blue Bell Tavern, and where the holes sunk into the rock in which the posts were placed can still be seen. He also erected near it a strong-house. The mill did a constant business in grinding corn and wheat.

In 1644 the English, from Boston, endeavored to explore the sources of the Delaware, expecting to find good beaver-territory at Lake Lyconnia, the supposed source of supply. They were brought to by the Swedes at Fort Gottenburgh, and sent back, after paying forty shillings as the cost of the powder and ball fired at them.

In this same year the Swedes sent home over forty thousand pounds of tobacco and two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven packages of beaver-skins.

In 1645 the Dutch governor at Fort Nassau, Jan Jansen von Ilpendam, was superseded by Andreas Hudde, a man of energy. While endeavoring to trade with the Minquas at Fort Manayunk, Printz ordered the vessel away. Hudde refused, and the Rev. John Campanius, the Swedish historian, was sent to remonstrate with him.

In September, 1646, the Dutch resolved to boldly assert their right to the west side of the river, and Hudde was ordered to purchase some land from the savages. Having purchased land where Philadelphia now stands, the savages, as usual, being ready to resell, he planted the arms of the company on a pole, and prepared to build. Printz sent Hendrick Huygens to prostrate the arms. Hudde arrested him, and sent Olof Stille and Moens Flom, two Swedes, to request Printz to punish him. Hudde claimed, "The place which we possess, we possessed indeed in just property perhaps before the name of the South River was heard of in Sweden," and protested against the Swedish usurpations.

In the years 1647 and 1648, and even until 1651, there were repeated attempts made by the Dutch to build houses, which were as often destroyed by the Swedes, the constant bickerings leading to much ill-feeling between the representatives of the two nations, the Indians in the mean while siding with the Dutch, and confirming the original sale in 1633 to Arent Corssen.

To settle matters, Director-General Peter Stuyvesant came from New Amsterdam, held communications with Printz, and had the land formally ceded to him by deed from the Indians. This covered all the lands between Fort Christina and Bompitie's Hoek (or Bombay Hook), called by them Neusings. Stuyvesant abandoned Fort Nassau, and erected in its stead Fort Casimir, near New Castle, so as to command the river; this soon became a stronghold of much importance. Stuyvesant concluded a treaty of peace with Printz, and returned to New Amsterdam.

With the easy-going nature of the Dutch, the war of words waged for some years past had not hurt anybody, but this decisive

stroke, of building Fort Casimir so short a distance below Fort Christina, seemed to betoken more vigorous measures.

CHAPTER III.

EXTINCTION OF THE SWEDISH POWER BY THE DUTCH, AND OF THE
DUTCH BY THE ENGLISH, 1653-1664.

THE Swedish government at home now resolved to prosecute measures for a more absolute settlement of New Sweden on the Delaware. Rev. John Campanius had returned to Sweden in 1648, and was followed by Governor Printz in 1653, leaving his son-in-law, John Pappegoya, in charge.

In 1653 (August 26th) the government granted to Captain John Amundson Besh (or Besh) and wife land extending to Upland's Kill, or Chester Creek, and including Maritie's Hoek, or Marcus Hook; and to Lieutenant Swen Schute and wife, Mock-orhulteykyl and the island of Karinge, and Kinsessing, including, probably, lands on both sides of the Schuylkill in the townships of Kinsessing and Passyunk. Here was Fort Korsholm, afterward abandoned by the Swedes and burnt by the Indians; it probably stood near Point Breeze.

This same year John Rysingh (or Rysing) was commissioned as governor, and directed to extend the colony without giving offence to the Dutch or English, for fear of "risk to what we already possess," and "to avoid resorting to hostilities;" "and rather suffer the Dutch to occupy the said fortress than that it should fall into the hands of the English, who are the more powerful, and, of course, the most dangerous in that country."

Notwithstanding these orders, when Rysingh, together with John Amundson—who went with him as military commander—appeared off Fort Casimir on the 31st of May, 1654, they determined to make a bold stroke. They sent on shore Captain Swenso with twenty men, who marched up to the fort, and, it being opened, entered it. Whether the Dutch commander, Gerrit Bikker, was paralyzed with fear or unsuspecting, he submitted to the Swedish authority, having ten or twelve men in the fort. This was on Trinity Sunday, which the Swedes signalized by calling it Trefalldigheetz Fort, or Trinity Fort.

Rysingh assembled the Indians at Tinicum, and renewed the old agreements with Naaman and other Indians.

Such successes on the part of the Swedes fairly aroused the Dutch. The company at Amsterdam sent out to Stuyvesant five armed vessels, with authority to employ more. He appeared before Fort Trefalldigheetz with seven vessels and six hundred men, and after a brief parley with Swen Schute, the commander

marched in with flying colors. At Fort Christina the Dutch attempted a siege, and after fourteen days, with only one gun fired on either side, Rysingh marched out with colors flying. They also burnt Fort Gottenburgh on Tinicum Island.

Thus ended the Swedish power for ever in the Delaware settlements. The Dutch became good masters, and those Swedes who remained had no cause of complaint. Fort Christina was called Altona, Fort Casimir resumed its name, and a settlement sprang up near it called New Amstel, the first town on the river. Various attempts were made by the Swedes and others for settling higher up the river, but few of which were successful. The Dutch governor in 1654 granted permission to settle a tract of land to Martin Clensmith, William Stille, and Lawrence Andries, which was confirmed by William Penn in 1684. It was then in Philadelphia, in Passyunk. Also eight hundred acres were granted to Swen (or Sven) Gondersen, Swen Swensen, Oele Swensen, and Andries Swensen, known as Wicaco. It commenced at Moyamensing Kill, or Hollander's Creek, extending up the river to about South street. Part of this ground was sold by Swensen in 1701 to Edward Shippen—about fifty acres, extending west to about Tenth street at the southern point, and to Seventeenth street below South street at the northern point. This tract had been previously confirmed in 1671 by Francis Lovelace, governor-general under the duke of York. From these most of the present titles in Southwark date.

During this time, up to 1664, various intimations were given of the claim of the English to all this territory on the Delaware, agents having been sent from the Maryland settlements; and at one time Lord Baltimore himself paid a visit to New Amstel. These culminated on March 12th, 1664, when King Charles II. granted to James, duke of York and Albany, a patent for the tract of land between New England and the east side of the Delaware River. May 5th, four commissioners were sent to visit the lands in America and reduce them to subserviency to the English crown. They left Portsmouth in the frigate "Guinea" and three other vessels, and, arriving at New Amsterdam in August, demanded its surrender, which Stuyvesant finally consented to on the 8th of September.

The frigate and two of the vessels then sailed to Fort Casimir, and after a parley stormed it, with a loss to the Dutch of three killed and ten wounded. The capitulation ended the authority of the Dutch on the river, and the English were masters from New England to Virginia.

We have forborne to mention some previous attempts to settle portions of this country on the part of the English, as no permanent settlement was made. But it is certain that King Charles I. had granted (July 24th, 1632) to Edmund Plowden (or Ployden) "a certain island and regions hereafter described," for which

he made agreements with others to assist him to colonize, to the extent of five hundred and forty colonizers. A charter was therefore granted June 21, 1634, for "all that entire island near the continent, or terra-firma of North Virginia, called the island of Plowden, or Long Island, between 39° and 40° , together with part of the continent or terra-firma aforesaid near adjoining described, to begin from the point of an angle of a certain promontory called Cape May, and from thence westward for the space of forty leagues, running by the river Delaware, and closely following its course by north latitude into a certain rivulet there arising from a spring of the Lord Baltimore in the lands of Maryland;" and so on in such a rambling, undistinguishable part of the country that it is unnecessary to quote it further. The curious will find the details in Hazard's *State Papers* (4to, vol. i.) and reprinted in Hazard's *Annals*. In Plowden's petition it is described, "Near the continent of Virginia, sixty leagues north from James City, without the bay of Chesapeake, is a habitable and fruitful island, named Isle Plowden, otherwise Long Isle, with other small isles between 30° and 40° , about six leagues from the main, near De la Warre's bay, whereof Your Majesty, nor any of your progenitors, were ever possessed of any estate," etc. This territory Sir Edmund Plowden desired should be named New Albion.

A description of this province was published in 1648 by Beauchamp Plantagenet and Robert Evelyn. It was dedicated to Plowden, "Lord Proprietor, Earl Palatine, Governor and Captain-General of the Province of New Albion," and others—"in all, forty-four undertakers and subscribers, bound by indenture to bring and settle three thousand able, trained men in our said severall plantations in the said Province." It is believed Plowden was in Virginia and New England for some seven to ten years, from 1620 to 1630; when he returned to settle his lands under the charter is uncertain, but there is evidence of his being in America in 1642; he was here during the time of Director Kieft and of General Stuyvesant, and of the Swedish governor John Printz. He again returned to England in 1646 or 1648, and found his affairs in a troubled state. In his will in 1698 he bequeathed the "county palatine of New Albion and the Peerage to Thomas Plowden," having disinherited his son, who had mismanaged the estate.

It is a very curious fragment of early history, and so nearly lost in historic annals as to be invested with an air of doubt and mystery, as to the exact location of the various tracts claimed by Plowden, and the grants under his charter to others.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT UNTIL
THE GRANT TO PENN, 1664-1681.

THE English having assumed the control of the settlements made by the Dutch and the Swedes, treated them very liberally. They protected the inhabitants in their persons and estates, continued the magistrates in their offices, allowed liberty of conscience in church discipline upon taking the oath of allegiance, declared they should be free denizens, and that they should trade to any part of His Majesty's dominions as freely as any Englishmen.

Fort Casimir became Fort Delaware, and Nieu Amstel, New Castle; Zuydt (or South) River was always thereafter designated as Delaware River. Sir Richard Nicolls was governor, with his residence at New York, and Captain John Carre remained in command on the Delaware.

It is about this time (1667) we find the first mention of a "town" in one of the old deeds by Governor Nicolls, for ground connected with Peter Rambo's farm in Kinsessing. It refers to the town of Kinsessing in the bounds of Philadelphia, and must have been situated on Kingsessing Creek, somewhere in the neighborhood of the present Blue Bell Tavern or Suffolk Park.

In May, 1667, Colonel Francis Lovelace succeeded Richard Nicolls as governor, residing at New York. He established a court under his deputy, Captain Carre, and ordered that all who held lands without authority of the English government should apply to him for letters patent and pay quit-rents to William Tom. These patents were generally, with a few exceptions, to those bearing Swedish names.

Thus matters progressed peaceably until 1669, when a rebellion against the English authority was fomented. The ringleader, Marcus Jacobson, "the Long Finne," was finally arrested, branded with an *R*, and sold as a slave to Barbadoes. One Henry Coleman, also a Finn, and, it is supposed, the Rev. Jacob Fabricius, with others, were concerned in it. Punishment was meted out to those arrested in the shape of fines and forfeiture of their goods.

The next disturbance occurred in 1671, with the Mantas (or Maquas) tribe of Indians, near Burlington. The first military organization was established for mutual defence, but the Indian chiefs arrested and shot the offenders, thus proving their friendship for the whites.

But a more important disturbance of the peaceful progress of affairs occurred in 1673, and the re-establishment of the Dutch authority for sixteen months altered many of the existing arrangements for that period. The war between the Dutch and English, which commenced in 1662, was felt on the Hudson and Delaware in July, 1663, when a Dutch fleet appeared before the English

fort on Staten Island, which surrendered to the authority of the prince of Orange without firing a shot. Anthony Colve was made governor-general of New Netherlands, and Peter Alricks commander on the Delaware. Liberal concessions were made to the people, among which were free trade with Christians and savages, freedom of conscience and equal rights; and three courts were established—one at New Castle, one at Whorekill, and one at Upland (now Chester), the latter having authority over Philadelphia. The lands and goods of the king of England and his officers were confiscated. All this was reversed by the treaty in February, 1674, between the English and Dutch, and authority was formally reassumed by the English in November, being the final extinction of the Dutch authority in America for ever.

All former rights, privileges, and concessions under the English government and proceedings under the Dutch government were confirmed by Major Edmund Andros, the new governor under the duke of York. The latter, being doubtful of the renewal of his former title to the extensive territories in America granted by Charles II., known as New York, New Jersey, and the Settlements on the Delaware, obtained a new grant from the Crown.

Governor Andros encouraged settlers, granting fifty acres of land to each. He visited the settlements in person, and held a special court at New Castle in May, 1675; at which a church was authorized to be established and paid for out of the taxes, as well as the maintenance of the minister. All this was done away with subsequently by Penn. By the same court the first road-laws were passed and a ferry established.

The settlements were extended above the falls at Trenton by purchases from the Indians by the duke of York from 1675 to 1678. The Indians were the Senecas, the Susquehannas, and other "river" tribes.

In 1677 the Upland court levied on each tithable person twenty-six guilders as poll-money for "defraying of the public charges;" there were seventy-three taxables, or about one hundred and fifty to two hundred men, women, and children, living in our own boundaries. Light as the taxes were at that day compared with those of this time, they were collected with difficulty.

This Upland court continued its jurisdiction for five years, granting lands to various settlers and taking cognizance of most of the affairs of the people of the time. November 12th, 1678, by an agreement with the president of the New Castle court, the boundary-lines between New Castle county and Upland county were defined, the latter being the first time the territory of our city was so defined, even to the time of Penn. Upland was the place of meeting until June 8th, 1680, when the court, taking into consideration that Upland was at the lower end of the county, resolved thereafter "to sett and meet att y^e town of Kingsesse in y^e Schuylkills." It adjourned on the 14th of June, 1681, and on

the 21st, Anthony Brockholls, in the absence of Governor Andros, issued letters mandatory "to y^e severall Justices of y^e Peace, magistrates and other officers Inhabiting within y^e bounds and Limits above mentioned, now called Pennsylvania," informing them that on the 4th of March preceding the king had granted to "William Penn, Esquire, a certain tract of land in America, bounded east by the Delaware River, from twelve miles' distance northward of New Castle towne, unto the three-and-fortieth degree of northern latitude," etc., etc.; and that the said William Penn had commissioned William Markham to be his deputy governor, who had shown his authority. "Therefore thought fitt to Intimate y^e same to you, to prevent any doubt or trouble that might arise, and to give you or [our] thanks for yor good Services done in yor severall offices and stations during ye tyme you remained under His Royal Highness's Government; Expecting noe further account than that you readdily submit, and yeeld all due obedience to ye sd Letters Pattent, according to y^e true Intent and meaning thereof, in y^e prformance and Injoyment of wch wee wiesh you all happiness."

Thus ended a court peculiar to itself, exercising almost despotic rule over the private and public affairs of the citizens, frequently without jury deciding cases civil, criminal, ecclesiastical, and of equity. It granted lands or ordered agreements with Indians; ruled church affairs and raised taxes for their support; it appointed guardians and administrators; made settlements of estates; regulated the sale of servants and took care of lunatics. Its process was by summons on petition, as it had no prosecuting attorney, and its execution was against property, and not the person, as there was no jail. It was a court of law and equity, and its decisions were respected.

CHAPTER V.

THE GRANT TO PENN AND SAILING OF MARKHAM, 1681.

HAVING taken a rapid survey of the settlements on the Delaware, and their progress from the time of the Indians under the rule of the Dutch, the Swedes, and the English under the duke of York, until the royal grant to William Penn, it will be necessary to allude to certain events that occurred during the latter twenty years of this period to show why and how Penn became interested and owner in lands in Pennsylvania.

The extensive rights in America bestowed upon the duke of York covered, besides other territory, the State of New Jersey, and of course the eastern side of the river Delaware, while his right to absolute proprietaryship of lands on the western side of the river was doubtful; most probably he held them only as trus-

tee for the king. In 1664 he sold New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, and settlements were made at Newark, Elizabeth, and Shrewsbury by English and Scotch and from the adjoining settlements in New York. Lord Berkeley sold his interest in 1675 to Edward Byllinge, who was a Friend. Byllinge, becoming reduced, conveyed his interest to trustees for his creditors. Penn was one of these trustees, and in the management of the estate became acquainted with the land on the western side of the Delaware.

Penn, having himself suffered for his religious belief, conceived the idea of founding a colony where entire freedom in religious thought should be allowed and civil liberty would prevail, and be an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. When the king, who owed his father money and a debt of gratitude for services rendered, proposed to make him a grant of this land, he accepted it, and at once proceeded to found a colony and develop its resources. We are thus about to enter on the history of Philadelphia at a momentous period.

Penn at the time of the grant to him in 1681 was thirty-seven years of age, and had married Gulielma Maria Springett in 1672. In his advocacy of the belief of Friends he was ardent and consistent, frequently suffering imprisonment for his principles. The duke of York, at his father's deathbed, had promised him to befriend his son, and therefore the more readily gave his assistance and consent in establishing a colony in Pennsylvania. The king owed his father's estate sixteen thousand pounds.

Under these circumstances a charter was issued at Westminster, January 5th (later style, March 4th), 1681, constituting Penn absolute proprietor of all that tract of land contained within the present limits of Pennsylvania, and investing him with the power of government therein, and making him substantially independent of the royal authority. The grant covered "the tract bounded on the east by the Delaware River, from twelve miles distance northward of New Castle town unto the three-and-fortieth degree of north latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northward; if not, then by the said river as far as it does extend; and from the head of the river the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line drawn from the head of the river unto the said forty-third degree." It was to extend westward five degrees in longitude from the eastern bounds. On the north it was to be bounded by the forty-third degree, and on the south by a circle drawn at twelve miles' distance from New Castle northward and westward unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude. It gave him all property in the lands and waters, the woods and mines, and all fish; authority to make laws for the raising of money, with the consent of the greater part of the freemen or their delegates; power to appoint officers,

pardon crimes, constitute courts, and nominate judges to maintain the laws of England and the Province, the provincial laws to be transmitted to England within five years after their passage for approval; authority to lay out towns, cities, and counties; to make fairs and markets, seaports and harbors; to impose custom duties, subject to the royal customs; to punish savages, pirates, and robbers; to raise militia and make war against enemies by sea or robbers by land; to put his prisoners to death or to save them, according to the laws of war; to dispose of lands, erect manors with power to hold courts-baron and hold view of frank-pledge. The king agreed not to levy taxes without consent of the Proprietary or chief governor, or of act of Parliament in England; and that whenever twenty inhabitants should signify their desire the bishop of London might send them a preacher or preachers. For all this Penn was to send two beaver-skins annually to the castle at Windsor in token of fealty.

With such unlimited powers delegated to him, Penn says: "I took charge of the Province for the Lord's sake; to raise a people who shall be a praise in the earth for conduct, as well as for civil and religious liberty; to afford an asylum to the good and oppressed of every nation; to frame a government which may be an example; and to show men as free and happy as they can be. I have also kind views toward the Indians."

The charter was granted and signed at Westminster 5th of 1st month (or, by later style, on March 4th), 1681, and on the 10th of April, Penn issued a commission to Captain William Markham, his cousin, as deputy governor. He wrote a letter dated the 8th of April to the inhabitants, informing them of the change in government and proprietaryship, also that they should be unmolested in their property, that they should make their own laws, and directing them to pay their annual dues to his deputy.

To Markham he gave instructions to call a council of nine, he presiding; to send his letter to the inhabitants, and take their acknowledgments of his authority; to settle boundaries; to survey, sell, or rent lands; to erect courts and appoint officers; to call to his aid any of the inhabitants; to suppress tumults, make ordinances, or anything else needed except making laws.

Markham must have sailed with little delay, as he was at New York on the 21st of June, when Governor Brockholls issued a letter informing the people of the change. There seems to have been none to settle who came with him; shortly after his arrival he came to Philadelphia.

A fac-simile of the charter granted by Charles II. to William Penn for the "Province of Pennsylvania," from the original in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, has been beautifully printed in red and black on four sheets, to accompany the second series of *Pennsylvania Archives*, of which seven volumes are issued to 1879 by the State.

CHAPTER VI.

PENN FOUNDING HIS GOVERNMENT; HIS ARRIVAL IN AMERICA,
1681-1682.

IN April, Penn issued a pamphlet giving his views of the benefit of colonies, an account of the country, his thoughts on the constitutions; laid down the conditions; described who and what kind of people should go, what to take, and the cost, what was to be done on arrival, and finally an account of the estate and power granted to him. He concludes: "I desire all my dear country-folks" . . . "to consider seriously the promises, as well as the present inconveniences, as future ease and plenty, that so none may move rashly or from a fickle, but solid mind, having above all things an eye to the providence of God in the disposal of themselves. And I would further advise all such at least to have the permission, if not the good liking, of their near relations, for that is both natural and a duty incumbent upon all. . . . In all which I beseech Almighty God to direct us, that His blessing may attend our honest endeavor, and then the consequence of all our undertaking will turn to the glory of His great name and the true happiness of us and our posterity. Amen.

"WILLIAM PENN."

Of the above he says: "The enclosed was first read to traders, planters, and shipmasters that know these parties, and finally to eminent Friends hereaway, and so comes forth. I have forborne pains and allurements, and with truth. W. P."

He issued a paper entitled "Certain Conditions and Concessions, July 11 [September], 1681," giving the terms of sale and the general necessary regulations. In this he gave directions for laying out "a large town or city," in which each purchaser was to have lots of ten acres in proportion to every five hundred acres of land he bought. Roads forty feet in breadth were to be laid out from town to town, and streets laid out. Two hundred acres to be the size of the town. Families or friends should have their lots and lands sold as near each other as possible. Mining was encouraged by the right to dig on any man's land, the miner paying the damages and giving two-fifths of the proceeds to the governor, one-tenth to the owner, one-fifth to the discoverer, and the rest to the public treasury, saving to the king the share reserved by patent. Every man was bound to plant or man his share within three years. All goods to be exported or sold to the Indians were to be bought and sold in the public market-place, and be inspected to see if they were good. The Indians were to be protected, dealt with, and have the same rights as the white man. The laws were to be carried out mostly as they were in England. All cattle, etc. were to be marked, to avoid strife. One acre out of every five cleared was to be left in trees, especially

mulberries and oaks for silk and shipping. All ships and ship masters to be registered. No one to leave the place without publication being made in the market-place three weeks before.

In 1681 he was offered six thousand pounds for the monopoly of the Indian trade between the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers, and two and a half per cent. rent by a company to be formed. He declined it, because "he would not defile what came to him clean."

In the next month he appointed his "trusty and loving friends, William Crispin, John Bezar, and Nathaniel Allen commissioners for the settling of the present colony this year transported into the Province," directing them to take especial care of those who embarked with them, and getting them comfortably fixed—to fix the site of his city or "great town" where "it is most navigable, high, dry, and healthy," and where ships could unload cheaply, particularly where the rivers run "up into the country." Ten thousand acres to be laid out for the town. Every share of five thousand acres to have one hundred acres of town-lots, or one pound per acre. "Be tender of offending the Indians. . . . Make a friendship and league with them. . . . Be grave; they love not to be smiled on." No islands were to be sold. The streets were to be straight, running back from the river, with "a storehouse on the middle of the key, which will yet serve for market- and state-houses too." They were directed to select the very middle of the plot on the street parallel with the river for his house, and his lot to be one-thirtieth part of the city, instead of one-tenth, or three hundred acres. The distance of each house from the river to be one quarter of a mile, or at least two hundred paces, because of building hereafter streets downward to the harbor. Every house to be put in the middle of the breadth of the lot, so as to leave "ground on each side for gardens or orchards or fields, that it may be a green country-town, which will never be burnt, and always be wholesome." Lastly, "See that no vice or evil conversation go uncomplained of or unpunished in any, that God be not provoked to wrath against the country."

This paper was witnessed by Richard Vickry, Charles Jones, Jr., Ralph Withers, Thomas Callohill, Philip Th. Lehmann.

At the same time he sent a communication to the Indians breathing a spirit of goodwill and peace, amity and justice.

These commissioners, to whom were added William Haige, set sail near the end of October, in, most probably, the "John and Sarah," of one hundred tons, Henry Smith captain. After it, in November, left the "Bristol Factor," Captain Roger Drew, landing at Upland December 11th, on the lower side of Chester Creek; and as the river froze that night, they remained there all

winter. It is supposed the commissioners' families came with them, as did those of John Otter and Edmund Lovett; also Joseph Kirkbride, who was afterwards a preacher among Friends.

Applications for land and positions began to pour in upon Penn, not only from England, but various foreign countries, and he soon felt assured of success in his scheme. The press of business prevented him from going in person, as he had hoped to have done. Being desirous of affording facilities for trade, and to develop the commerce of his settlement, he chartered a company from among the large purchasers for trade, manufactures, and agriculture. It was started on a grand scale, its charter, dated April 3, 1682, under the title of "The Free Society of Traders," granting extraordinary privileges and twenty thousand acres of land in trust. Factories were to be set up—one on the Delaware and another on Chesapeake Bay; storehouses and ships were to be built; peltry to be bought from the Indians. An agent in London was to sell the goods, and the business in Pennsylvania was to be managed by four officers. There was to be a secretary, treasurer, surveyor, and miner; each officer to have a numerous corps of assistants, tradesmen, laborers, bookkeepers, miners, fishermen, glassmakers, etc., etc. Of course all this tended to increase immigration, the people interested and to be employed in developing this scheme alone adding many to the population, which was increased by their families. But as people arrived and settled they probably found they could do better by themselves than in the company, and its schemes were not carried out. We give the names of many interested, as the descendants of some exist here to this day: Dr. Nicholas More, James Claypoole, Philip Ford, William Sherloe, Edward Pierce, John Symcock, Thomas Brassey, John Sweetapple, Robert Turner, John Bezer, Anthony Elton, John Bennston, Walter King, Thomas Barker, Edward Brookes, Francis Plumsted, Francis Burroughs, Edward West, John Crow, John Boy, Joseph Martin, Edward Pelrod, Thomas Holme, Griffith Jones, James Harrison, Isaac Martin.

Amidst all the business pressing upon him William Penn's mind was busy studying out the different systems of government and framing a body of laws for the new country. He took the advice of others, and amongst them that of his friend the celebrated Algernon Sidney, who was of great use to him. The result was "The Charter of Liberties," a "Frame of Government," bearing date April 25, 1682. It commenced with a preface setting forth his views of the responsibilities of governments, and ending with his idea of "the great end of all government—viz., to support power in reverence with the people, and to secure the people from the abuse of power, that they may be free by their just obedience and the magistrates honorable for

their just administration; for liberty without obedience is confusion, and obedience without liberty is slavery."

Then followed a preamble setting forth Penn's title and his own grant to the freemen of the Province. The body of the instrument declared there should be a governor and the freemen in the form of a Provincial Council and General Assembly. The first election by the freemen of the Province was to be held December 20, 1682 [February 12, 1683], for seventy-two persons of "note for their wisdom, virtue, and ability," to meet January 10th [March 10th], 1683, as a Provincial Council. The governor was to preside, and have "a treble voice." They were to prepare all bills for the consideration of the General Assembly, drafts of which were to be published thirty days before a meeting of the Assembly. They were to execute the laws, care for the public peace and safety, "settle the situation of all cities, ports, and market-towns in every county, modelling therein all public buildings, streets, market-places, and shall appoint all necessary roads and highways in the Province;" to inspect the public treasury, punish robbers or peculators thereof; to erect all public schools, and reward authors of useful sciences and laudable inventions. The Council was divided into four committees of eighteen each—on Plantations, on Justice and Safety, on Trade and Treasury, and on Manners, Education, and the Arts.

Two hundred persons or less might be elected by the freemen of the Province to the General Assembly at the same time as members of the Council. The first session was to be held in the capital town or city on the 20th of February [April], 1683. For eight days the members were to confer together, and on the ninth day to read over the several bills and decide on them. The present system is exactly the reverse, as the Assembly prepares the bills and the governor decides on them; then it was only the business of the Assembly to decide on the bills and suggest amendments. For the first year the General Assembly might consist of all the freemen of the Province, and afterward it should be chosen as mentioned.

Courts were to be established by the governor and Council. Judges, treasurers, and masters of the rolls to be chosen annually by the governor from double the number of names necessary presented by the Council. The Assembly might impeach criminals, and might sit longer than nine days if necessary, or until dismissed by the governor and Provincial Council. Passing bills and important business were to be done by ballot. If the governor should be an infant, his father by will might appoint three commissioners, one of whom might act as deputy governor; and in case of no such appointment the Provincial Council might exercise that authority.

This charter was followed, on the 15th of May, by the laws

passed in England and intended to be presented to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania at its first meeting. They confirmed the Charter of Liberties, and defined who were freemen thus: Every person who was an inhabitant and purchaser of one hundred acres and upward, such privilege transferable to his heirs and assigns; every one who paid his passage and took up one hundred acres and paid one penny an acre quit-rent, and cultivated ten acres of it; every one who had been a servant or bondman, and was free through service, that had taken up fifty acres and cultivated twenty of it; every inhabitant, artificer, or other resident who paid scot-and-lot to the government, whether Swede, Finn, or Dutch, recognizing "the Almighty and Eternal God to be the Creator, Upholder, and Ruler of the world."

Elections were to be free. A bribe forfeited the vote and the right of office of the one who offered it. Contributions could only be raised by public tax according to laws made. Courts were to be open, and free to every one to plead his own cause. Process was to be regulated by complaint in court fourteen days before trial, with summons ten days before. Pleadings to be short and in English; trials by juries of twelve men; indictments by the finding of a grand jury of twenty-four. Moderate legal fees were provided for.

There was established a prison and workhouse in each county; bail for offences less than capital, and double damages for wrong imprisonment. Lands and goods were liable to pay debts, except where there was legal issue, and then all the goods and one-third of the land only. Wills in writing with two witnesses were valid. Seven years' quiet possession of lands gave right, except in the case of infants, lunatics, married women, and persons beyond the sea. Briberies and extortions were to be punished; marriages encouraged, parents or guardians first consulted. Charters, gifts, conveyances of land, except leases for one year or under, and bills, bonds, and specialties above five pounds payable in not less than three months, were to be enrolled in county offices in a certain time or else to be void. Defacers or corrupters of charters, deeds, or other securities were to be punished. Births, marriages, burials, wills, and letters of administration were to be registered. Servants were to be registered, with their times of service, wages, and days of payment. The lands and goods of felons were subject to make double satisfaction to the party wronged, and in case of the want of lands and goods the felons were to be bondmen, to work in prison or workhouse, or otherwise, until the wronged party was satisfied. Estates of traitors and murderers were to go one-third to next of kin of the sufferer, and the remainder to next of kin of the criminal. Witnesses were to be protected, and allowed to testify upon their solemn promise to speak the truth. In case of perjury the false witness was to suffer the same penalty or punishment that would have been undergone by the persons against whom

the false testimony was given. No person was allowed to enjoy more than one public office at the same time.

All children of twelve years of age were to learn a trade; servants were to be discharged at the end of their time properly equipped. The franchises of the Free Society of Traders were confirmed. Breaches of trust were to be punished. Religious liberty was guaranteed, and the Lord's Day made one of rest. Besides the ordinary crimes, the following were to be punished: lying, drinking of healths, prizes, stage-plays, cards, dice, May games, masks, revels, bull-baitings, cock-fightings, and the like, "which excite the people to rudeness, cruelty, looseness, and irreligion."

These laws were to be hung up in the Provincial Council chamber, the General Assembly, and courts of justice, and read once a year. These laws were particular and precise, endeavoring to reach to all the needs of a thriving community.

The office of surveyor of Pennsylvania was a very important one, requiring a skilful and careful man. Penn first appointed his cousin, William Crispin, a captain under Cromwell, who sailed to America, but being prevented by contrary winds from ascending the Delaware, the ship carried him to Barbadoes, where he died. If Crispin had lived he was also to have been "chief-justice to keep y^e seal, y^e courts and sessions." Penn next appointed, on the 18th of April, 1682, Thomas Holme as surveyor-general, and John Claypoole, son of James, as assistant. They sailed on the 23d, in the "Amity," Captain R. Dimond, and with them also Holme's two sons and two daughters, and Silas Crispin, the son of William, who afterward married one of the daughters of Holme and took up five hundred acres on the Pennepack Creek. Thomas Holme also took up one thousand six hundred and forty-six acres of land on the Pennepack, where Holmesburg now stands. The school now bearing the name of the Thomas Holme School, formerly known as Lower Dublin Academy, is on three acres of land given by his heirs in lieu of a sum of money left in his will.

By Holme, Penn sent a letter to the Indians, recommending him to them, as he most probably would constantly be thrown in contact with them, and breathing a spirit of peace and love, hoping soon to be with them, and that his people will for ever remain in peace with them.

Penn's long-cherished desire to visit his new country, which had been retarded by the great press of business on him, was now about to be gratified. Having sufficiently concluded his arrangements, he took passage on board the ship "Welcome," Captain Robert Greenaway, a vessel of about three hundred tons, near the 1st of September. With him sailed about one hundred emigrants, of whom some thirty died before reaching their destination. The voyage was long, and the smallpox broke out, many having taken

sick with it. In that frightful time Penn's courage and ability were displayed, as he contributed not only to their necessities, but "his good conversation was very advantageous to all the company." He left his wife and children in England, but wrote them a beautiful letter of counsel and consolation, and sent also a "Salutation to Friends in England."

The following is a list of those who sailed in the "Welcome" with Penn, as far as it can be made out:

John Barber and Elizabeth his wife.

William Bradford, the first printer. This is doubted by some; some say he came later.

William Buckman, Mary his wife, and children, Sarah and Mary.

John Carver and Mary his wife.

Benjamin Chambers; was sheriff in 1683.

Thomas Chroasdale, his wife Agnes, and six children.

Ellen Cowgill and family.

John Fisher, his wife Margaret, and son John.

Thomas Fitzwater and sons Thomas and George. His wife

Mary and children Josiah and Mary died on the passage.

Thomas Gillett.

Robert Greenaway, the master of the "Welcome."

Bartholomew Green.

Nathaniel Harrison.

Cuthbert Hayhurst, his wife and family.

Thomas Heriott; died on board (?).

John Hey.

Richard Ingelo.

Isaac Ingram; died on board (?).

Thomas Jones.

Giles Knight, his wife Mary, and son Joseph.

William Lushington.

Jeane Matthews.

Hannah Mogdridge.

Joshua Morris.

David Ogden.

Evan Oliver, his wife Jean, and children, David, Elizabeth, John, Hannah, Mary, Evan, and Seaborn; the last a daughter, born at sea October 24th, 1682, almost within sight of the capes of Delaware.

—— Pearson; most likely Robert, though it might have been Thomas or Edward.

John Rowland and his wife Priscilla.

Thomas Rowland.

William Smith.

John Songhurst.

John Stackhouse and his wife Margery.

George Thompson.

Richard Townsend, his wife Anne, daughter Hannah, and son James born on the "Welcome" in Delaware River.

William Wade; died on board (?).

Thomas Walmesly, his wife Elizabeth, and six children.

Nicholas Waln.

Joseph Woodrooffe.

Thomas Wrightsworth and wife.

Thomas Wynne, "chirurgion."

Dennis Rochford and his wife Mary, the daughter of John Heriott, another passenger; also, two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Rochford, who died at sea.

John Dutton and his wife.

Philip Theodore Lehnman (or Lehman).

In addition to the above, and the names of those who came over in vessels previously mentioned, the following were among those who came over before the end of the year 1682:

Richard Barnard.

John Beales (or Bales), who married Mary, the daughter of William Clayton, Sr., in 1682.

John Blunston, his wife Sarah, and two children.

Michael Blunston.

Samuel Bradshaw.

Edward Carter and his son Robert.

John Churchman.

William Cobb, of Cobb's Creek fame.

Thomas Coburn, his wife Elizabeth, and their sons William and Joseph.

Richard Crosby.

Elizabeth Fearne, widow, with her son Joshua and daughters Elizabeth, Sarah, and Rebecca.

Richard Few.

Henry Gibbons, his wife Helen, and family.

John Goodson, Penn's commissioner.

John Hastings and his wife Elizabeth.

Joshua Hastings and his wife Elizabeth.

Thomas Hood.

Valentine Hollingsworth.

William Howell and his wife Margaret.

Elizabeth Humphrey, her son Benjamin and daughters Anne and Gobitha.

Daniel Humphrey.

David James, his wife Margaret, and daughter Mary.

James Kenerly.

Henry Lewis, his wife Margaret, and family.

Mordecai Maddock.

Thomas Minshall and his wife Margaret.

Thomas Powell.

Caleb Pusey, his wife Ann, and his daughter Ann.

Samuel Sellers.

John Simcock, Jr., and Jacob Simcock.

John Sharples, Jane his wife, and his children Phœbe, John, James, Caleb, Jane, and Joseph. Thomas, also on board, died at sea in July. The family arrived at Upland in August.

Christopher Taylor.

Peter Taylor and William Taylor.

Gabriel Thomas.

Thomas Usher.

Thomas Vernon.

Robert Vernon.

Randall Vernon.

Ralph Withers.

George Wood, his wife Hannah, and his son George and other children.

Richard Worrell or Worrall.

John Worrell.

Thomas Worth.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LAYING OUT OF THE CITY, 1682.

It will be necessary now to see what had been done under the administration of Lieutenant-Governor Markham, who had arrived in Philadelphia not far from the 1st of July, 1681; also what had been done by the commissioners sent out by Penn, and by Thomas Holme, surveyor-general, who had been kept very busy in laying out the town and locating lots for purchasers.

Markham had an interview with Lord Baltimore at Upland, at which he discovered that by the grant to Penn the land to commence at twelve miles' distance northward from New Castle would not embrace the Swedish settlements on the Delaware; the error originated from a mistake as to the distance of the fortieth degree of northern latitude from New Castle. Upland, which was some distance above New Castle, is itself twelve miles south of the fortieth degree of latitude. To gain possession of what he supposed had already been granted him, Penn negotiated with the duke of York, and succeeded in obtaining from him a cession of all the duke's right and title in the lands granted by the king; a deed for New Castle and all the land lying about it within a compass or circle of twelve miles; and a deed for all the tract of land on the Delaware River and Bay, beginning twelve miles south of New Castle and extending to Cape Henlopen, or Whorekills—the latter upon payment to the duke yearly of one half of all the rents, issues, and profits. Thus

Penn rested content, and was not disturbed as to his boundaries until claims were afterward made by Lord Baltimore.

Markham not long after his arrival, in carrying out his instructions, selected nine men for a Provincial Council; August 3d, 1681, it was organized. The new Upland court under the Proprietary government met on the same day as the old one had adjourned to—September 13th. The manner of proceeding was changed, and jury trials were held. Governor Markham presided at several after terms of this court, and on July 15, 1682, he purchased for Penn a large tract of land from the Indians above the falls of the Delaware, which included the present county of Bucks, and where the Proprietary located his mansion of Pennsbury. The laying out of the city with the commissioners Haige (or Haigue), Allen, and Bezer also kept Markham busy during the spring and summer of 1682. In this matter they were assisted by Thomas Fairman, and Hollingsworth was one of the assistant surveyors to Captain Thomas Holme. By a long account rendered to Penn by Thomas Fairman we learn that Markham, Haige, Holme and his children, and Penn lived a while with Fairman in his mansion; the latter also afterward using it until the Letitia House was finished.* By the fall of this year the surveys were sufficiently completed for many lots to be drawn for, and the plan laid out was nearly in accordance with the original drawing of Thomas Holme. The original idea was to carry the city over the Schuylkill, but it was abandoned, probably in 1684. The position of Centre Square on Broad street was also changed; the original idea of Penn was to have it equidistant from both rivers, and to have the market-, state-, meeting-, and school-houses there.

The names of the streets put down on the original plan were also changed after Penn's arrival; thus, Valley street, on account of its being in a ravine, became Vine street; Songhurst street (after John Songhurst) became Sassafras street, now called Race street; Holme street (after Thomas Holme) changed to Mulberry street, now Arch street; High street bore its name until a recent period, when it popularly became Market street; Wynne street (after Thomas Wynne), now Chestnut street; Pool street (as it crossed a pool at Dock Creek) became Walnut street; Dock street (because it ran down to the dock) became Spruce street; Sixth street was originally Sumach street.

The distances from the Delaware and the Schuylkill to Broad street were respectively 5088 feet, and Broad street 100 feet, making a total of 10,276 feet between the two rivers, divided mostly into squares of 396 feet. The distance from Cedar (now

* By the record of Friends, November, 1682, we observe, "Thomas Fairman, at the request of the governor, removed himself and family to Tacony, where there was also a meeting appointed to be kept, and the ancient meeting of Shaxamaxon removed to Philadelphia."

South) street to Vine street, the original boundaries of the city, was 5253 feet, divided thus: from Cedar to Pine, 652; to Spruce, 468; to Walnut, 821; to Chestnut, 510; to Market, 497; to Arch, 663; to Race, 614; to Vine, 612; and five streets of 50 feet each = 250 feet; Market street, 100 feet, and Arch street, 66 feet. Thus, the city extended, as Holme officially declared, two miles from east to west, and one mile from north to south. It contained an area of nearly two square miles, or 1280 acres, instead of 10,000, as originally proposed by Penn. Of course, the first purchasers did not get their ten acres of city lots for every five hundred in the country, but got their two per cent. of the city and Northern Liberties combined, as a large tract was laid out and called the Liberties. Penn in his original instructions had suggested this might be the case.

Holme says of his plan: "In the centre of the city is a square of ten acres; at each angle are to be houses for publick affairs, as a Meeting House, Assembly or State House, Market House, School House, and severall other buildings for publick concerns. There are also in each quarter of y^e city a square of eight acres to be for the like uses as, the Moorfields in London, and eight streets besides the High street that run from front to front, and twenty streets besides the Broad street that run across the city from side to side; all these streets are fifty foot in breadth."

As most of the houses were built on the river-bank, and toward the southern side of the city, and as the Schuylkill never became the river of commerce that Penn expected, Centre Square was too far from the dwellings for the public buildings, and they were therefore never erected there. A meeting-house was afterward erected near there, but as it was too far out of town, it became disused, was suffered to decay, and was torn down.

The founders of the city built on Front street mostly, as the view from the Bank, then high above the river, was very attractive. The following are some of the earliest names between Cedar and Vine streets on Front street: William Penn, Jr., Free Society of Traders, James Boyden, Francis Borrough, Robert Knight, John Reynolds, Humphrey South, Sabain Cole, Thomas Baker, James Claypoole, Alexander Parker, Robert Greenway, Samuel Carpenter, Charles Taylor, John Love, Nathaniel Allen, Edward Jefferson, Charles Pickering, Thomas Bearne, John Willard, Letitia Penn, William Bowman, Griffith Jones, Thomas Holme, John Barber, George Palmer, John Sharples, Francis Plumsted, William Taylor. On the west side of Second street were—John Moon, Andrew Griscomb, John Fisher, Isaac Martin, William Carter, John Southworth, Richard Inglion. On Walnut street, Nehemiah Mitchell, Thomas Jones, William Tanner, Edward Blake. On Chestnut street, Thomas Rouse, David Brint, Richard Townsend. On Arch street, Thomas Barry,

George Randall. On the Schuylkill was but one house, Jacob and Joseph Fuller's.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENN'S MANAGEMENT OF AFFAIRS UNTIL HIS DEPARTURE, 1682-1684.

ON the next day after the arrival of Penn at New Castle (October 27th, 1682) he was put in possession of the town and fort and twelve miles' circle of land by the attorneys of the duke of York, and the inhabitants pledged in writing their submission and obedience to his government. Six justices were appointed, and November 2d was set down for the session of the court; at which were present, Penn, Markham, Holme, Haige, Symcock, and Brassie of the Council, and the justices. Penn made a speech, giving the terms of his purchase and hints for the future conduct of the settlement.

Two days after his arrival he proceeded up the river, stopping at Upland, and as he lay in the stream is reported to have turned to his friend Pearson and said, "Providence has brought us here safe: thou hast been companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I shall call this place?" Pearson answered "Chester," in remembrance of the city whence he came. Penn replied it should be so called, and that he would give one of his new counties the same name.

In a few days he sailed up to the new city, and landed from a boat at the mouth of Dock Creek, where George Guest had built a house, and which was long known afterward as the Blue Anchor Tavern. The first printed record of his being in the city is found in the records of the Society of Friends: "At a monthly meeting the 8th of 9th month [November], 1682. At this time Governor William Penn and a multitude of Friends arrived here and erected a city, called Philadelphia, about half a mile from Shakamaxon, where meetings, etc. were established."

It will be observed that this is also the first time the name of the city, "Philadelphia," appears. When or why the name was given has been variously stated. His acquaintance with the Scriptures, and the definition of the word, "brotherly love," had perhaps the most effect in recommending it to him.

Penn sent two persons to Lord Baltimore in November "to ask of his health, offer kind neighborhood, and agree upon the better to establish it." In the mean while he went to New York to visit the governor and colony there belonging to the duke of York, perhaps partly to fulfil a duty to his friend the duke, to inform him through an eye-witness of its progress, appearance, etc., and partly to see the country for himself, his former charge of the estate in New Jersey creating an additional interest. He

probably returned before Captain Greenaway, who had discharged his cargo, sailed for England. He was known to have been at Upland on the 29th. And about this time he laid out three counties—Chester, Philadelphia, and Bucks. Undoubtedly, he was very busy, visiting different parts of the country, conferring with officers and citizens, visiting the Indians, and making and ratifying treaties with them, thus thoroughly informing himself, that he might send home true and intelligent word of the state of the country, its affairs and prospects, and ordering things that would be needed.

At this time also it has been supposed was made a great treaty with the Indians, and tradition says under the Great Elm at Shakamaxon. Certainly, with tradition in its favor, some remarks in his own letters, and the natural desire between himself and the Indians to come together at the earliest moment, it may be supposed such an occurrence at this time should happen. In all his previous arrangements the Indians were constantly thought of, and even addressed. His own coming was several times alluded to, when he said he would be with them personally. Benjamin West in his great painting of the Treaty, and Birch in his admirable engraving, have permanently fixed in the public mind the facts of the traditions of the particular tree, the names of the Indian chiefs and other parties present, articles of dress worn, etc. The style of costume in which West painted Penn is absurd, as it was not worn for many years after, nor is Penn represented as sufficiently young, he being then an athletic young man of thirty-eight.

Penn in a letter of August, 1683, alludes to several meetings held for treaties with the Indians; describes their style and actions; alludes to the Indians apologizing that they had not complied with him the last time; praising their wit in "any treaty about a thing they understand;" and describes the strong terms of love and friendship the Indians used; and concludes, the chiefs did "command them to love the Christians, and particularly to live in peace with me and the people under my government; that many governors had been in the river, but that no governor had come himself to live and stay here before; and having now such an one that had treated them well, they would never do him or his any wrong." (See WATSON, Vol. I. p. 134 *et seq.*; also pp. 104, 105 of this volume.)

In 1682 arrived twenty-three vessels, most of them with immigrants, many of whom were Quakers. The provident character of these taught them to bring many of the necessities of life; many had money, and while some sought shelter in New Castle, Upland, or Burlington, the majority as rapidly as possible took up land and erected log houses in the new city. Some lived temporarily in caves in the Bank until their houses were erected. Of course, many privations had to be endured in such a new

country, but they were free from persecution for their opinions. Fortunately, provisions were plentiful and cheap.

The first legislature of Pennsylvania met in General Assembly at Chester on the 4th of December, and consisted of delegates from Bucks, Philadelphia, and Chester counties. The session lasted three days, and there were passed an act of union, annexing the three lower counties, Newcastle, Jones, and Whorekill (afterward Kent and Sussex), to the Province, and naturalizing the Dutch, Swedes, and other foreigners; and the Great Law, a general system of jurisprudence in sixty-nine chapters, embracing most of the laws previously agreed upon in England. The "foreigners" gladly welcomed the new rule as being just. The days of the week and names of the month were to be called by the first, second, etc., beginning with Sunday and March.

After the session of the legislature was closed, Penn met Lord Baltimore at West River, and held a conference with him about their boundaries. Also in December he "cast the country into townships for large lots of land." He appointed sheriffs and officers for each county, issued writs for the election of members of the Provincial Council, and directed the sheriffs to notify *all* the freemen of their right to appear in the Assembly. But the freemen of the six counties (three for Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Bucks, and Chester—and the "three lower counties" afterward constituting Delaware) preferred to send twelve members from each to represent them—three for the Council and nine for the Assembly—or eighteen for the Council and fifty-four for the Assembly; in all, seventy-two. The Council met at Philadelphia on the 10th of 1st month [March], 1683, and the Assembly was met by Penn two days afterward.*

Amongst the most important business done was the ordering of seals for the counties—for Philadelphia, an anchor; for Bucks, a tree and vine; for Chester, a plough; for New Castle,

* Whether Penn's Council met in the unfinished house of George Guest, near the Blue Anchor, and the first Assembly of Pennsylvania met in the Swedes' Church, as the only building large enough to hold fifty-four men, is unknown. But the next Council, and those for many years after, met in "Penn's Cottage" in Letitia Court, which was finished in the fall of 1683, thus establishing a precedent of meeting at the governor's residence, which practice was continued until they removed to the State House in 1747.

The Assembly for years wandered from place to place for their meetings. Shortly after Penn's arrival a rough Friends' meeting-house was built, and afterward in the same vicinity, in Front street above Arch, the "Bank Meeting-House," where the Assembly met for twelve years. In 1695 they met in Whip-pain's big house, in Front between Walnut and Spruce, and the next year in the "Carpenter" mansion or "Slate-Roof House." In 1701 they returned to Whip-pain's mansion. After the new charter extorted from Penn in 1701, and the Council was no longer a part of the legislature, the number of members of the Assembly was reduced—first, by the secession of the representatives of the three lower counties, or Delaware; and second, by the terms of the charter—to twelve, though shortly after raised to twenty-six members. They then occupied Makin's schoolhouse, and afterward private dwellings. In 1728 they resolved to build a State House for their sessions, which finally took shape.

a castle; for Kent, three ears of corn; for Sussex, a wheatsheaf; and the adoption of a new charter or "Frame of Government." By this the Council was reduced to eighteen and the Assembly to thirty-six members, though they might be increased to seventy-two and two hundred. This charter continued in force till 1696, but both were superseded by the "Charter of Privileges" of 1701.

It seems odd at this day that the Assembly and Council should have had cognizance of so many minor matters, some of which seem very ludicrous. One Anthony Weston having presented a paper which was deemed disrespectful to the Council, he was whipped in the market-place three days, ten lashes each day. William Clayton was ordered to build "a cage 7 foot high, 7 foot long, and 5 foot broad" for evil-doers. A law was proposed "to encourage making Linnen cloth;" another for wearing two sorts of "cloaths" only, for winter and summer wear; another for "Young Men's Marrieing at or before a certain age;" another for "Makeing of severall sorts of Books;" another for "Persons that put water into Rum;" a case was also tried before the Council of two women for witchcraft.

In January, 1683, the Grand Jury made a presentment that "the swamps at the Blue Anchor be made passable for footmen; that Coquenakur Creek [Pegg's Run], at the north end of the city, be also made passable for footmen; that the bridge called the Coanxen [Cohocksink], going to Shakamaxon, be bridged; that the bridge at Tankanner [Tacony or Frankford Creek] be bridged or cannowed; that the King's road from Sculkill through Philadelphia to Neshaminy Creek may be marked out and made passable for horses and carts, where needful, and to ascertain, with Chester and Bucks, where to fix the ferries of those creeks; and the want of a county court house." Also, against stumps in the streets; against ships firing guns on First Day; the want of rings for the snouts of swine, etc.

During the summer of this year Penn made large additional purchases from the Indians of lands between the Pennypack and Neshaminy; from Wingebone all the lands on the west side of the Schuylkill, from the first falls along the river and as far back as his title went; from others all the lands between Manaiunk *alias* Schuylkill and Macoponackhan *alias* Chester River, beginning at the west side of Manaiunk called Conshohocken, from thence by a westerly line into the said river Macoponackhan; and from others the lands on the Manaiunk so far as the hill called Conshohockin, and thence in a north-west line to the river of Pen-napecka.

Penn was also busy this summer in making a visit to the interior of the State, which he speaks of as being a pleasant tour, and in building a very fine mansion of brick, sixty feet long, with carved doors and windows and ornamental brick, all brought from

England. It was two stories high, with a large porch and steps. It had on the first floor a large room for an audience-hall, where he met the Indians, strangers, and his Council; a little hall and three parlors, all wainscoted and communicating by folding-doors. In addition to the main building, there were a brew-house, a bake-house, a kitchen and larder, a wash-house, and a stable for twelve horses; all a story and a half high and fronting the river, on a line with the mansion. From the landing to the house was a row of poplars; there was a lawn and gardens, well planted with trees and shrubs brought by him from England. He called this country residence Pennsbury; it was situated in a manor of six thousand acres, called by the Indians Sepessing, about four miles above Bristol, with a river-front of two miles. Though the house has long since disappeared, the title of "Penn's Manor" is retained.

The appearance of the country at this time is described by Penn in a letter to the Free Traders at home in a very attractive manner. After alluding to the many inventions concerning him in England, particularly that he had died a Jesuit, he alludes to the love and respect and universal kind welcome he met with in this country. He then describes the soil, air, water, seasons, and produce, the fish, animals, etc. Amongst the latter he mentions the elk as big as an ox, and among fowls the turkey forty and fifty pounds in weight. Of horses there was such a plenty that they shipped them to Barbadoes; and also plenty of cattle and some sheep. He said: "The Dutch inhabit mostly those parts of the Province that lie upon or near the bay, and the Swedes the freshes of the river Delaware. . . . The Dutch have a meeting-place at New Castle; and the Swedes three—one at Christina, one at Tene-cum, and one at Wicoco, within half a mile of this town.

"The country lieth bounded on the east by the river and bay of Delaware and Eastern Sea. It hath the advantage of many creeks, or rivers rather, that run into the main river or bay. . . . Those of most eminency are Christina, Brandywine, Skilpot, and Skullkill. . . . The lesser creeks or rivers are Lewis, Mespillon, Cedar, Dover, Cranbrook, Feversham, and Georges, below; and Chichester, Chester, Toacawny, Pammapecka, Portquessin, Neshimenck, and Pennberry, in the freshes; and many lesser.

"The planted part of the Province and territories is cast into six counties—Philadelphia, Buckingham, Chester, New Castle, Kent, and Sussex—containing about four thousand souls.

"Philadelphia, the expectation of those that are concerned in this Province, is at last laid out. . . . The situation is a neck of land, and lieth between two navigable rivers. . . . It has advanced within less than a year to about fourscore houses and cottages, such as they are, where merchants and handicrafts are following their vocations as fast as they can, while the countrymen are close at their farms.

"Your city lot is a whole street and one side of a street from

river to river, containing near an hundred acres, not easily valued, which is, besides your one hundred acres in the city liberties, part of your twenty thousand acres in the country."

A post was established to Maryland this year (in July, 1683). Henry Waldy of Tekonay had authority to run one, and supply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to New Castle or the Falls. The rates of postage were—letters from the Falls to Philadelphia, 3*d.*; to Chester, 5*d.*; to New Castle, 7*d.*; to Maryland, 9*d.* From Philadelphia to Chester, 2*d.*; to New Castle, 4*d.*; to Maryland, 6*d.* It went once a week, notice having been placed on the meeting-house door and at other public places. Communication was frequent with Manhattan or New York, the road starting on the eastern side of the Delaware at about Bordentown, New Jersey.

On account of claims pressed upon Penn and upon the home government by Lord Baltimore, Penn sent Lieutenant-Governor William Markham to England to have the matter settled by the Lords of Plantations, and to have the boundaries of the two provinces more clearly defined. Penn wrote a letter to them (July 14th, 1683), detailing the whole dispute, with the arguments against Lord Baltimore's claim. The trouble arose from the imperfect knowledge of the geography of the country at the time the two grants were made.

Lord Baltimore claimed all the land upon the Delaware up to the 40th degree of latitude, which would have taken in the city as far as the present Port Richmond. His grant from Charles II. of 1632 gave him "unto that part of Delaware Bay on the north which lieth under the fortieth degree of northerly latitude" . . . "in certain parts of America not yet cultivated and planted, though in some parts thereof inhabited by a certain barbarous people having no knowledge of Almighty God." The Dutch had been settled here before 1632, as early as 1623, and afterward the Swedes. Though claims had been made by Baltimore against the Dutch, he had not disturbed the authority of the duke of York.

Penn's patent in 1681 gave him the land "from twelve miles northward of New Castle town unto the three-and-fortieth degree of northern latitude," . . . "and on the south by a circle drawn at twelve miles' distance from New Castle town northward and westward, unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude." The fortieth degree was evidently intended to be the northern limit of Maryland, and, as evident by the patent of Penn, supposed to be twelve miles north of New Castle.

In September, 1683, Baltimore sent Colonel George Talbot to demand of Penn all the land south of the fortieth degree. Penn being in New York, his deputy, Nicholas More, delayed answer till Penn's reply in October. Talbot then made, with armed men, demand upon owners and renters in the Lower Counties for obedi-

ence and rent to Baltimore. Lord Baltimore himself addressed a petition to the king that no further grants should be made to Penn until he should be heard as to his rights; it, as well as Penn's petition, was investigated by the Lords of Plantations.

At the next session of the Assembly at New Castle (in May, 1684) these disputes were brought before them. At this session the following measures were under discussion: to license tavern-keepers; to preserve the life and person of the governor from treasonable designs; a bill of excise for support of the government. It was determined to create a provincial court with five judges "to try all criminalls and titles to land, and to be a court of equity to decide all differences upon appeals from country courts."

In July, 1684, the project of making a borough of Philadelphia was again revived. Thomas Lloyd, Thomas Holme, and William Haige were appointed to draw up a charter providing for a mayor and six aldermen, with power to call to their assistance any of the Council.

The time had now arrived when Penn felt desirous, for various reasons, of returning to England. He had been hard at work laying out the city, establishing the government, making sales and perfecting titles of land, visiting different parts of Pennsylvania and the adjoining country, laying out counties and subdividing them into townships and manors, making treaties with and purchases of the Indians, starting various industries, building houses, and attending to many other matters necessary; so that the twenty-two months spent in this country were very busy ones. He thus had got matters into such shape that he felt the more able and willing to return for a short time—as he supposed it would be—to England to look after his interests in the grants of land given to him, which were now being assailed by other parties as well as Lord Baltimore, and to endeavor to repair his fortunes, which, notwithstanding his sales, rents, and receipts, were, on account of the heavy expenses he had been under, now much impaired and encroached upon. His long absence from his family, to a man of his nature, must have been also a powerful motive for leaving his colony. The visit was intended to be of short duration, but events thickened around him so upon reaching England that his second visit to this country was delayed for seventeen years.

To provide for the administration of the government during his absence, he authorized the Provincial Council to exercise the executive power in his stead, and commissioned their president, Thomas Lloyd, as keeper of the Great Seal; Nicholas More, William Welch, William Wood, Robert Turner, and John Eckley provincial judges for two years; Thomas Lloyd, James Claypoole, and Robert Turner to sign patents and grant warrants as commissioners of the land office; William Markham was secretary of the Province, and Thomas Holme surveyor-general.

Having arranged matters to his satisfaction, he sailed in the ketch "Endeavor" on the 12th of August, 1684, and stopped at Sussex and held a council there. He addressed a farewell letter from on board the vessel to his friends Thomas Lloyd, James Claypoole, J. Simcock, Charles Taylor, and J. Harrison, to be communicated in meetings, breathing sentiments of friendship and true piety. In this letter occurs the sentence—"And thou, Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this Province—named before thou wert born—what love, what care, what service, and what travail has there been to bring thee forth, and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee!"

Penn, after a pleasant voyage of seven weeks, landed within seven miles of his own residence, at Worminghurst.

CHAPTER IX.

PENN ABSENT IN ENGLAND; THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THOMAS LLOYD, 1684-1688.

WHEN Penn left Philadelphia the management of the Province was deputed to the Council and Thomas Lloyd, who was president of it as well as acting governor. The first session was held at New Castle in August, 1684. It issued commissions as justices to William Clayton, Robert Turner, and Francis Daniel Pastorius. By the minutes we find it regulating a ferry across the Schuylkill at High street; rearranging the boundaries of several of the counties; making purchases from the Indians; establishing the first watchmen; regulating tavern licenses; and clearing out, according to orders from Penn, the caves in the river-bank, which had become a nuisance from the character of the people living in them.

In May of this year news was received of the death of Charles II. and the accession of James II. The latter was publicly proclaimed—"to whom wee acknowledge faithfull and constant obedience, heartily wishing him a happy Raign in health, peace, and Prosperity, and so God save the King."

In August, Major Dyer and his deputy "sercher and waiter," Christopher Snowden, arrived with a commission from the king as collector of customs.

Dissensions sprang up between the rival authorities, and Nicholas More, the chief-justice, was accused of malpractices and misdemeanors in office. The Assembly drew up articles of impeachment, and requested the Council to remove him from office. The Council treated the matter coldly, but ordered him to desist from acting in any place of authority or judicature. His clerk, Patrick Robinson, refused to produce the records of the court. The Council decided he could not be removed until

convicted, but after such conviction he should be dismissed from any office of trust. Penn was much grieved at these dissensions, and named several to endeavor to make peace, as it was, besides preventing emigration, bringing reproach on the Friends, though neither More nor Robinson were members of the Society. Notwithstanding these quarrels, Penn appointed More one of the commissioners of government, which office he held until his death; Robinson also continued to hold office.

In the mean time, Penn in England was prosecuting his claims against Lord Baltimore, and with success, as the Lords of Plantations, "after three full hearings," decided against Lord Baltimore, and "he was cast, and the lands of Delaware declared to be not within his patent," because before his grant they were inhabited by Christians, his grant including only those that were inhabited by savages. The line was therefore decided to be one drawn from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the fortieth degree of north latitude; and that one half of this tract of land, lying between the Delaware River and Bay and the Eastern Sea on one side and Chesapeake Bay on the other, should belong to King James, under whom, as duke of York, Penn was grantee, and the other half south of that line to Lord Baltimore. The lord objected for years to this decision, but the final settlement of the dispute was made by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, who defined the boundaries between Pennsylvania and Maryland in the line famous as "Mason and Dixon's line."

Penn, being thus firmly fixed in his possessions, published another pamphlet describing the merits and advantages to purchasers and settlers. With his usual shrewdness he omits no attractive particulars, yet with his firm honesty he advises them to "be moderate in Expectation, Count no Labor before a Crop, and Cost before Gain."

He stated that ninety ships with passengers since the beginning of 1682 to the end of 1685 had sailed, and arrived safely, and estimated them, at eighty passengers to each vessel, to amount to seven thousand two hundred persons, which added to a thousand there before, and other accretions from other settlements, and births, would probably swell the amount to about ten thousand persons. These were composed of "French, Dutch, Germans, Sweeds, Danes, Finns, Scotch, Irish, and English; and of the last equal to all the rest."

He described Philadelphia, "our intended Metropolis," as two miles long and a mile broad, "with High and Broad streets of one hundred feet in breadth, and eight streets parallel with High street, and twenty cross streets parallel with Broad street, all of fifty feet breadth. The names of those streets are mostly taken from the things that spontaneously grow in the country; as Vine, Mulberry, Chesnut, Wallnut, Strawberry, Cranberry, Plumb, Hickery, Pine, Oake, Beach, Ash, Popler, Sassafrax,

and the like." Many of these names are still preserved, but not applied to streets in the same position as those of Penn's time.

In the first ten months after his arrival fourscore houses had been erected, and up to the time of his coming away, which was about a year more, "the Town advanced to three hundred and fifty-seven houses; divers of them large, well built, with good cellars, three stories, and some with Belconies." "There is also a fair Key of about three hundred foot square, built by Samuel Carpenter, to which a ship of five hundred Tuns may lay her broadside, and others intend to follow his example. We have also a Ropewalk made by B. [Benjamin] Wilcox." This ropewalk was on the north side of Vine, above Front street, and gave the name to Cable Lane, a street running north, afterward called New Market street, and the northern portion of it Budd street.

He stated, also, that nearly every useful trade was represented; that there were two markets every week and two fairs every year; seven ordinaries, where a good meal could be had for sixpence; "after nine at night the officers go the rounds" and empty the bars of "Publick Houses;" some vessels had been built, and many boats; divers Brickeries going on; convenient mills; and, with their "Garden Plats," "Fish of the river, and their labor," the countryman "lives comfortably."

"The advance of Value upon every man's Lot the worst without any improvement upon it, is worth four times more than it was when it was lay'd out, and the best forty."

He describes the country settlements of townships or villages, each of five thousand acres in square, and of ten families, one family to each five hundred acres; the village in the centre, the houses either opposite or opposite to the middle betwixt two houses over the way, for near neighborhood. Before the doors of the houses lies the highway, with his land running back from it. Before he left he had settled fifty, and visited many of them, and found many farms with substantial improvements.

His accounts of the "Produce of the Earth, of our Waters, and of Provision in Generall," were most glowing, showing great plenty and consequent cheapness. Grain produced from thirty-to sixty-fold; the land required less seed; all the corn and roots of England would grow, including the Spanish potato, which we now call the sweet potato; cattle were fed easily; grass-seed would grow as well as at home; as also all English fruits, as well as peaches, melons, and grapes.

Of the fish, "mighty Whales roll upon the coast, near the mouth of the Bay of Delaware;" sturgeon play continually and plentifully, and are much liked; "Alloes, as they call them in France, the Jews Allice, and our ignorants Shads, are excellent fish and of the bigness of our largest Carp," and "so plentiful;" "Rock

are somewhat rounder and larger, also a whiter fish," "often barrelled like Cod;" the sheepshead, the drum, and lesser fish; and the herring, "they almost shovel them up in their tubs;" also "Oysters, Cockles, Cunks (?), Crabs, Mussels, and Mannanoes" (?).

Provisions were so plenty marketers would frequently carry back their produce; beef, twopence; pork, twopence halfpenny; veal and mutton, threepence per pound; wheat, four shillings; rye, three; barley, two and sixpence; corn, two and six; and oats, two shillings per bushel; and some farmers have from twenty to fifty acres in corn. Stock was increasing fast; a good cow and calf was worth three pounds, a pair of oxen eight pounds, and a breeding mare five pounds. Fish, six shad or rocks, were worth twelve pence, salt fish three farthings a pound, and oysters at two shillings per bushel—the shilling sterling rating at fifteen pence in this country.

For drink they had beer of molasses well boiled with sassafras or spruce pine in it, and punch of rum and water; and a little later William Frampton, "an able man," established the first malt brewery, on Front street between Walnut and Spruce streets.

For trading they had wine, linen, hemp, potashes, whale oil, provisions for the West Indies, lumber, sturgeon, tobacco, furs and skins, and iron.

Of the Indians he says: "We have lived in great friendship. I have made seven purchases, and in Pay and Presents they have received at least Twelve hundred pounds of me."

To the adventurers he mentions the time of passage, from one to four months, though the usual passage was from four to nine weeks, according to wind and weather.

Penn also quotes a letter from Robert Turner, which gives many interesting particulars. He says: "There are about six hundred houses in three years' time; his was the first brick house (west side of Front, below Arch); bricks were as cheap as timber, sixteen shillings per thousand." He mentions among the first to follow his example Arthur Cook, on Front, east side below Walnut; William Frampton, a house, brew-house, and bake-house, of brick, on Front, east side below Walnut; John Wheeler, from New England, on Front, west side below Walnut, by the Blue Anchor; Samuel Carpenter, Front, west side above Walnut; John Test, north-east corner of Third and Chestnut; Nathaniel Allen, Front, west side above Chestnut, next to Thomas Wynne's; John Day, a good house after the London fashion, of brick, with large front shop-windows, Front, west side between Arch and Race; Humphrey Murray, from New York, a large timber-house, with brick chimneys. Robert Turner himself built another brick house by his own on Front street, west side, below Arch, of "three large stories high, besides a good large brick cellar under it, of two bricks and a half thickness in the wall, and the next story half under ground; the cellar hath an Arched Door (for a Vault to go

under the street) to the River, and so to bring in goods or deliver out."

He adds: "Thomas Smith and Daniel Pege are partners, and set to making of Brick this year, and they are very good; also, Pastorus, the German Friend, Agent for the Company at Frankford, with his Dutch People, are preparing to make Brick next year. Samuel Carpenter is our Lime-burner on this Wharf. Brave Limestone found here, as the Workmen say, being proved. We build most houses with Belconies. Lots are much desir'd in the Town, great buying one of another. We are now laying the foundation of a large plain Brick house, for a Meeting House, in the center (sixty foot long and about forty foot broad), and hope to have it soon up, many hearts and hands at Work that will do it. A large Meeting House, fifty foot long and thirty-eight foot broad, also going up, on the front of the River, for an evening Meeting, the work going on apace." This was afterward known as the Bank Meeting-House, and was on Front street between Race and Vine.

About the same time as the appearance of Penn's pamphlet, Thomas Budd, a Friend, who built "Budd's Row" of houses near the Blue Anchor, corroborated the statements of Penn in a work he published in London in 1685, entitled "Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in America, being a True Account of the country, with its Produce and Commodities there made, by Thomas Budd." This rare book was reprinted by Mr. Gowans of New York, with ample notes by the late Edward Armstrong. Like Penn, he speaks of the many and varied products, but he goes farther and makes many valuable suggestions for trade and educational improvement. Amongst others, he suggests the manufacture of wines, beer, ale, and rum, which with flour and biscuit, pork and bacon, and horses, he suggested should be sent to Barbadoes to make export trade, and receiving back, among other articles, *cotton wool*, to be manufactured here. His ideas for public schools, storage-houses, banks, and public granaries were excellent, though far ahead of his time; many of them were subsequently adopted.

The *storage-houses* were for storing flax, hemp, and linen cloth; certificates of deposit were to be issued which would pass current as money. The *schools* were to be established and maintained at public expense, the rent or income of one thousand acres for each school to help defray the expenses. Two hours in the morning were to be devoted to study, two to work, two to dine and for recreation; two hours of the afternoon for study and two for work. The work to consist of learning some useful trade by the boys, and spinning, knitting, sewing, making straw-work, and other useful arts by the girls. The *bank* was to loan money, on mortgage or pledges of houses and lands, at eight per cent.; to be an office of registry for all bills and bonds, which should

be transferable by assignment, and for houses and lands. At this time there were no banks known for loan or circulation, nor was even the Bank of England in existence; nor was there any system of registry known, the purchaser depending only on the title-deeds. The public *granaries* were for storing grain, so that destruction or damages by rats and mice should be prevented. Negotiable certificates of deposit were to be issued. The cost of storing, sixpence per annum for the quarter of eight bushels.

In 1686 the Assembly met 10th day 3d mo. (May) in the Bank Meeting-House, in Front street between Race and Vine streets, and the Council most probably in the "Letitia House," in Market street above Front. (For a description of these two houses see the latter part of this volume.) No business of great importance was transacted; the quarrels about More and Robinson still continued, evoking from Penn complaining letters, in which he claims the damage to himself was ten thousand pounds, and to the country one hundred thousand pounds and the loss of hundreds of emigrants.

William Bradford, the first printer in the colony, was brought before the Council, together with Samuel Atkyns, for issuing an almanac in which were the words "*Lord Penn.*" Atkyns was ordered to "blot out y^e words," and Bradford "not to print anything but what shall have lycence from y^e Council." As this was the first pamphlet printed in this city, we give some notice of the first printer:

William Bradford came to this country with a recommendation from George Fox, as one "convinced of the truth" as known to Friends. He brought with him type, a press, printing paper, and ink, intending, as Fox wrote, "to set up the trade of printing Friends' books," or, as he himself states in the Almanac, "to print blank Bills, Bonds, Letters of Attorney, Indentures, Warrants, etc., and what else presents itself." He was accompanied by a young wife, the daughter of Andrew Sowle, printer, of Shoreditch. The pamphlet of twenty pages was intended to supply "the people generally, complaining that they scarcely knew how the time passed, nor that they hardly knew the Day of Rest." The printer apologizes for the "irregularities," "for, being lately come hither, my materials were misplaced and out of order, whereupon I was forced to use Figures and Letters of various sizes."

The sheriff was empowered to act as prosecuting attorney, but in April the authority was revoked, and also declared that no clerk of a court should plead in that court.

In February the caves were ordered to be removed from before William Frampton's door, in order that he might build a wharf. And in November it was ordered that the surveyers should meet and lay out a road from "y^e broad street in Philadelphia" to the Falls of Delaware. This important road, which was the king's

road to New York by way of "the falls" at Trenton, was made by piecemeal at various times, and as late as 1700 was ordered to be cut and cleared of trees and stumps, and be made commodious and easy; it went out Front street by way of Frankford, Bristol, etc. and not from Broad street.

In 1687 other roads were made—one to Plymouth, and two from Schuylkill ferry to Darby and to Radnor—and "that necessary public roads be everywhere set forth and duly maintained." Buoys were to be erected; pirates were to be arrested and detained until the royal pleasure was known as to the disposition of them; the king's moiety of all riches and treasure taken from the sea was to be secured to him. Penn issued a proclamation against trespassers on his lands for timber, he having before his departure appointed a woodsman to collect 6*d.* for each tree cut. A prison, larger than "the cage" built in 1683, was found necessary, and a log house was built by Lacy Cock in Second street above Market, but not being suitable a house was hired of Patrick Robinson, probably in Second street below Chestnut. The caves and houses on the banks were ordered to be destroyed.

Penn, being dissatisfied with the actions of the Council and Assembly, gave authority to five commissioners to act for him as if he were present, any three of whom were empowered to act. He named Thomas Lloyd, Nicholas More, James Claypoole, Robert Turner, and John Eckley; but as the commission did not arrive until a year after (in February, 1688), More and Claypoole were dead, and John Symcock and Arthur Cook were substituted. They were to execute the laws, enacting, disannulling, or varying them, and declaring his abrogation of all that had been done since his absence and of all laws but the fundamentals, and to call another Assembly to repass, alter, and modify the laws; and do other acts as if he himself were present, Penn reserving to himself the power of confirming what was done. This was but a poor substitute for his yearning to be at the head of affairs personally, but his controversy with Lord Baltimore, and his presence abroad, necessary during the change from the dynasty of Charles II. to that of King James II., with the business relating to his colony, prevented his returning to "poor Pennsylvania." He felt too, keenly, the lack of provision made for his support on this side of the water, and the returns he had thus far received left him five to six thousand pounds the poorer for his speculation.

CHAPTER X.

THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE FIVE COMMISSIONERS, 1688.

THE government under the five commissioners was not destined to be long lived ; with a Council and Assembly in existence to be overawed by five men with the authority of one governor, it would require careful management not to excite factious feelings. The new order of things lasted only from February to December, 1688. The new commission was read before the Provincial Council, and the priority was quietly settled by naming Thomas Lloyd always first at the meetings.

The Assembly adopted a resolution of secrecy as to their actions and speeches, which was probably aimed against the Council. The latter in return expressed also new sentiments of their superiority and the deference that should be shown them by the Assembly. Such proceedings at the commencement were not likely to produce very harmonious action between the three bodies representing the Proprietary and the people. Finally, Thomas Lloyd declined to serve as president of the Executive Board, and upon proper representations being made to the Proprietary he appointed John Blackwell, son-in-law of General Lambert, and formerly an officer under Cromwell, to serve as governor. He was at the time in New England, and he arrived in the city in December, and his commission was read at the first meeting, December 18th.

But little worthy of note occurred this year. It had been customary to hold an annual fair, and this year the place of holding it having been changed to the Centre, some dissatisfied residents, more distant from this than before, made strong objections. It was ordered that the fair should be held in May, and another one at the Centre in August.

An alarm, which created great uneasiness, was widespread concerning an attack by the Indians. As they outnumbered the whites and resided very near the settlements, people were very timid about them. The rumors were finally put at rest by Caleb Pusey of Chester county and five other Friends visiting unarmed the Indians at their town on the Brandywine, and finding them most peaceably disposed.

The Friends were also foremost in another good work, the abolition of slavery. The first testimony against slavery on record is a paper emanating from the Monthly Meeting of German Friends at Germantown in April of this year. It was signed by Garret Henderich, Derick op de Graeff, Francis Daniel Pastorius, Abram op de Graeff. The arguments were weighty and unanswerable, and the remonstrance was passed from one Meeting to the other, and the Yearly Meeting postponed its consideration for the present.

CHAPTER XI.

JOHN BLACKWELL, GOVERNOR, 1688-1690.

THE new governor had a troublous time during his career as such. The first month Thomas Lloyd, keeper of the Great Seal under Penn's commission, refused to affix it to commissions issued by the governor. The constant succession of quarrels between the governor, the Council, and the Assembly, and they again amongst themselves, kept the Province in a turmoil, and it is unnecessary for us at this day to repeat them. The controversies led to the printing of the "Frame of Government," with a view of the better understanding of the rights of governed and governing. Of course, as there was but one printer, William Bradford was brought up for examination. He made a shrewd defence of himself and the liberty of the press, and demanded his accusers.

The governor laid before the Council some rumors of an intended attack by the French, Papists, and Indians to cut off the Protestants. The design of these representations was to induce the Council to authorize the raising of a defensive force. The Friends were true to their principles and refused, and there the matter ended.

Though the news of the flight of James II. and the accession of William and Mary reached the Province in February, 1689, the prudence of the people led them to be thoroughly certain of the permanence of the new monarchy before declaring it; consequently, the proclamation of their accession was not formally made till November. The announcement that England was about to wage war upon the French, and the demand of the governor for militia and arms to place the Province in a state of defence, again created a warm discussion, and a refusal on the part of many to have anything to do with such matters. Finally, the subject was left to the governor's discretion. Shortly after, in January, 1690, the governor announced to the Council that he had been relieved of his authority, and expressed his thanks at his release from such troubles.

Penn sent at this same time a letter full of advice and entreaty for peace to the Council; also two commissions—one authorizing them to select three persons, of whom he would choose one, to act as deputy or lieutenant-governor, and the other authorizing the one of the three having the highest number of votes to act until his pleasure and choice should be known.

This year Robert Turner, John Tissick, Thomas Budd, Robert Ewer, Samuel Carpenter, and John Fuller proposed to establish a "Bank ffor money," etc., probably on the plan formerly pro-

posed by Thomas Budd in his book, but it does not seem to have been carried out. Also was originated the first public school, of which an account is given under the head of "Education" (see p. 160).

CHAPTER XII.

THOMAS LLOYD, PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL, 1690-1693.

ON January 2d, 1690, Council met and took into consideration Penn's letter, and elected Thomas Lloyd president. Governor Blackwell gave the members new instructions of Penn as to the manner of conducting the government.

In February, William Markham presented to the Council a request from Penn that they should build him a house on his lot after a model he sent William Markham, in lieu of six hundred pounds due him, and which yet remained unpaid; or in lieu of that to stock the three plantations of his three children, each two hundred pounds.

In April of this year Benjamin Chambers and Francis Rawle presented a plan for constructing an arched bridge over Mulberry street at Front street. "Mulberry street being not less than sixty foot in breadth, in y^e midst of the same, and about twenty perches back from y^e river, we intend to cutt out a cart-road of twenty foot in breadth, from thence to extend with a graduall descent to low-water mark, and to have y^e said passage paved and walled up with stones on both sides, and to have a bridge over y^e said passage in y^e middle of y^e ffront street, and that part w^{ch} remains uncovered to be ffenced with railes, and y^e river end of the s^d passage to make a ffree and publick wharf of twenty ffoot in breadth on each side thereof."

Council consenting to this, the cut was made and a bridge arched over it, and thus did the name of "Arch" street gradually supplant "Mulberry" street, though the writer well remembers the direction-boards at the corners bearing the name of Mulberry street, the official designation long remaining after "Arch" was the popular one.

At the same meeting the counties were authorized to divide their boundaries into hundreds or such other divisions as they should think most convenient for collecting taxes. They laid them out in townships.

At the same meeting it was requested a bill might be prepared to prevent hogs running at large in Philadelphia and New Castle. But such a bill was inoperative even within my recollection, as hogs were allowed to run at large in the best streets.

In September a county seal was ordered for Philadelphia; also, that the watch should be strengthened.

In this year a number of the inhabitants formed a company and erected the first American paper-mill, on the Wissahickon near Germantown. Among them were William Bradford and William Rittenhouse. The latter, with his son Nicholas, became owner of the mill in 1704; it remained in the family from son to son till 1811; Nicholas was succeeded by his son William, and he by his son Jacob, who died in 1811. It was afterward a cotton-factory. At this Rittenhouse paper-mill was made the paper used by William Bradford even after he settled in New York, and also that for the *Weekly Mercury*, the first paper in Pennsylvania, and published by Andrew Bradford.

While the colony was progressing in peace and prospering, notwithstanding the war between the mother-country and France, only a little of which was felt by them—viz., in the fears of the French families on the Schuylkill, and of the Indians joining them—the Proprietary was having much trouble from the persecutions of the adherents of the new dynasty. His having been a favorite with James II. constantly laid him open to suspicion, and he was several times arrested and examined, once before King William in person. His defence, always plain and candid, enabled him each time to clear himself. He now intended a second visit to America, and issued his "Second Proposals" to settlers, chiefly inviting settling on the Susquehanna, in which he said that "a thousand houses had been erected and finished in the city of Philadelphia, and that ten sail of ships were freighted with the growth of the Province for Barbadoes, Jamaica, etc. last year." If the Province had built him a house and guaranteed a certain sum for the support of his family, and granted other privileges which he claimed, his exertions to leave England would have perhaps been more stimulated and successful. But the dissensions among his people seemed to become greater and more widespread. The inhabitants of the Lower Counties, called *territories*, were different in manners and feelings from those of the newer settlements, or *Province*, and became jealous of the greater prosperity and maritime importance of the city of Philadelphia. This culminated in an open rupture and secession of the members of Council of the lower section, who appointed judges, thus creating two Councils. Penn unwillingly sanctioned the new order of things in 1691, and appointed Thomas Lloyd deputy governor of the Province, and William Markham of the territories.

In 1692, William Bradford, who with one McComb had published "A Plea for the Innocent," a virulent tract of George Keith's, was tried for issuing a malicious and seditious publication reflecting upon the magistrates. The press, tools, and type of Bradford were seized, and were not returned to him until 1693, when Governor Fletcher was in power. Bradford ably conducted his own defence, and the verdict was against the de

endants, but it is uncertain as to any punishment or fine having been inflicted.

Keith and Thomas Budd were also tried for defaming Judge Jennings, convicted, and fined five pounds each, but the fine does not seem to have been paid. Keith some time after went to England.

Penn's troubles culminated in 1692 by having his Province taken from him, and Governor Fletcher of New York was commissioned in October to act as "captain-general and governor-in-chief of the Province of New York, Province of Pennsylvania, and country of New Castle."

CHAPTER XIII.

BENJAMIN FLETCHER, ROYAL GOVERNOR; WILLIAM MARKHAM,
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, 1693-1695.

THE commission to Fletcher did not reach this country till 1693; he arrived in Philadelphia April 26th, and had the commission read in the market-place in his presence. He tendered the first place in Council to Thomas Lloyd, who declined to serve, when William Markham was appointed lieutenant-governor, and presided when the governor was absent in New York. Others who held commissions as justices also declined, and new ones were appointed.

Penn did not quietly submit to the usurpation, but wrote to Fletcher "to tread softly and with caution in the affair," as that the country and the government were his, and there was no *quo warranto* brought or judgment passed against his charter. To another he wrote: "You are to hear and obey the crown of England speaking in the voice of the law, which this is not, but *sic volo sic jubeo*."

Governor Fletcher had the same trouble with the people as had his predecessors; he had disputes with the Assembly about the election of representatives, he having united the Province and the territories in one as formerly; also about furnishing aid in men and money to the colony of New York for carrying on the war with the French and Indians on the Canadian frontier; a bill for this failed. The old laws were re-established; a tax of one penny on the pound was laid for the support of the government, which yielded £760 16s. 2d., of which Philadelphia paid £314 11s. 11d.; a bill was passed for the education of children, and one for the establishment of a post-office, which was part of a general colonial law.

Many curious minor matters were regulated. The owner of a ferry across the Schuylkill at High street complained of a rival establishment, and of persons ferrying themselves across

in their own boats. It was settled that no ferry should be allowed within four miles, and that it was the sole right of the Proprietary to establish ferries. A channel was ordered in the middle of Front street between Wall-nut and Chess-nut streets. Negroes found gadding abroad on First Day were to be imprisoned without meat or drink, and publicly whipt next morning with thirty-nine lashes. The place for the markets to be held was put to vote August 8th, 1693—whether the market should continue on the “west side of Front street within the High street” or “where the Second street crosses the High street.” The latter was settled upon as soon as it could be staked out for the purpose.

In 1694 the first execution took place, that of Dick Johnson for murder.

In the summer of 1694 the peaceable tribe of Delawares showed Governor Fletcher a belt of wampum sent them by the Onondagoes and Senecas, with a request the Delawares should join them in fighting the French. The governor dismissed them with praise for their desire for always remaining in peace with *all* Christians; but at the meeting of the Assembly he again asked for means for defence, for money to “feed the hungry and clothe the naked,” meaning the Senecas and Onandagoes who were fighting the French. But the Quakers, true to their principles, declined to vote the money, but offered to vote two hundred pounds each to William Markham and Thomas Lloyd for past services. Governor Fletcher, bitterly disappointed, dissolved the Assembly.

At the close of 1693, Penn was acquitted of the charges of treason, and discharged in November, several of his friends, influential courtiers, having convinced King William that the charges of disaffection were malicious and groundless, though he was not restored to his rights as Proprietary until August, 1694. His wife Gulielma died February 23, 1694, but his pecuniary embarrassments still prevented his desires to revisit the Province from being realized. He therefore commissioned William Markham as deputy governor of the Province and territories, with John Goodson and Samuel Carpenter as assistants.

CHAPTER XIV.

WILLIAM MARKHAM, GOVERNOR, 1695-99.

WILLIAM MARKHAM convened the members of the old Council March 26, 1695, and laid before them the patent of William and Mary restoring to Penn his Province, and the commission to him under it.

On the 29th of June, Markham notified the Council of the demand repeated by Governor Fletcher at New York for a quota

of eighty men and their proper officers—in all ninety-one men—or the equivalent cost of maintaining them. Council parried the matter by saying it could not be done without the consent of the Assembly, which would not meet until September 9th. The Assembly met at the appointed time, but was still unwilling to vote the supplies without certain restrictions. They passed a bill for raising a penny per pound and six shillings per head, the amount to be expended in giving three hundred pounds to William Markham, two hundred and fifty pounds to the support of the government, and the balance toward defraying the debts of the government. At the same time they passed another, an act of settlement, claiming new privileges for the Assembly and the people. Markham, viewing the amount voted to him as being intended to influence his decision in a matter he was opposed to, declined to sign them both, and as the Assembly would not separate the two, he rejected both and dissolved the Assembly.

Markham seems to have governed without a Council for a year. He called a new Council September 25th, 1696, to whom he presented various documents received from England—parliamentary acts, addresses and letters from the ministers and other officers, some of them complaining of violations of the laws regulating trade and plantations. But little had been heard from Penn, communication being difficult on account of the war with France. By the advice of Council the governor convened the Assembly on the 26th of October. He again asked for appropriations for troops and money, and to ratify Penn's promise that on the restoration of his government the interests of England should be attended to. The Assembly finally agreed to pass an act for raising money for the king's service, provided the act to settle them in former constitutions, enjoyed before the government was committed to Governor Fletcher's trust, was framed and passed, and that the governor would convene a new Assembly with a full number of representatives, according to the old charter, to serve until the Proprietary's pleasure should be known. Markham complied with these demands, pressed as he was by the letters of the queen and Fletcher. He called a new Council and Assembly to meet March 10th, 1697, and had prepared "A Frame of Government of y^e Province of Pennsylvania and territories y^r unto belonging;" also a bill for granting a tax of a penny on the pound for the support of government; both of which were passed by the Assembly.

During this session numerous roads were ordered to be laid out to accommodate the growing settlements; among these were—a road from William's Landing on the Delaware in Bucks county into the king's great road, to shorten the post-road from New York; the Gray's Ferry road; a road by the way of the Darby road to Hertford; and others.

The governor dissolved the Assembly on the 7th of November.

Shortly before this his assistants, Samuel Carpenter and John Goodson, declined, and Samuel Jennings and Arthur Cook accepted the office.

In this same year (1696), in January, William Penn took to himself a second wife, Hannah Callowhill of Bristol. In April his eldest son, Springett Penn, died, leaving him but two children—Letitia, who afterward married William Aubrey, and William Penn, Jr.

The events of 1697 that transpired were only of local interest. In May several pirates were arrested, but two of them escaped, and the others were not brought to trial. Complaints were forwarded to the Commissioners of Trade in England that Markham was lenient to them or protected the pirates. The commissioners representing the matter to Penn, he wrote a severe letter, complaining that the Province winked at "Scotch trade, and a Dutch one too," and "embrace pirates, ships, and men;" "there is no place more overrun with wickedness;" "so foul that I am forbid by common modesty to relate them." The Council replied: they knew of no contraband trade, but if such, it was with the connivance of the officers of the Crown, and the magistrates and courts had been diligent to suppress illegal trade; that no pirates had been harbored, unless the temporary stay of Avery's crew could be so construed, and as soon as these were known they were apprehended, but afterward broke jail and fled to New York. They admitted looseness and vice had increased with the population, owing to too many public-houses existing, but that the magistrates were careful to punish offenders.

A watch was ordered to be kept by the justices of Sussex county on Cape Henlopen, to give notice of the approach of any enemy. Markham, who was not restrained by any feeling against warlike principles, commissioned Captain John Day to attack the French privateers, who had taken several sloops on the coast. Governor Nicholson of Maryland complained that Markham enticed men from the vessels of that Province.

In this year the home government established courts of admiralty in America, appointing as judge for Pennsylvania Robert Quarry, a man inimical to the Quakers and their principles. The first public case of lunacy occurred. A clerk of the market and wood-corder was appointed.

The Assembly met this May, when Governor Markham presented a communication from Governor Fletcher of New York, acknowledging the receipt of three hundred pounds voted last year, stating it had been expended for food and clothing for the Indians, and that the quota of men from the Province would be eighty men or two thousand pounds. The Assembly replied: the three hundred pounds sent was borrowed, and had run some six months with interest, and was not yet repaid—that with that and other considerable debts, considering the infancy and poverty of

the government, they could not raise any more money, but they were ready "to observe y^e king's farther commands, according to their religious persuasions and abilities." The tax collected in 1696 at one penny to the pound amounted to three hundred and fifty-six pounds, with some collectors yet to report. Nothing more seems to have been done, though there was an incipient militia "association" formed, which met with approval of some the members of the Assembly, though the Quakers signed a declaration of their principles as to loyalty and fidelity, which of course was against the association.

The Assembly appropriated twenty pounds yearly as a salary to Andrew Hamilton, the postmaster of North America under the Crown, who stated that New England appropriated fifty pounds a year, New York fifty pounds a year and a bitt or ninepence on every letter from Philadelphia to New York or forty miles from New York, and upon foreign letters. Connecticut and Rhode Island gave free carriage to the post. The post only went as far north as New England, and did not extend to the Southern colonies.

The law for regulating fires was passed; the town growing so rapidly it became a measure of necessity. It directed that each householder should keep ready a swab at least twelve or fourteen feet long, as also two leathern buckets, and that the justices should have made six or eight good hooks for the purpose of tearing down houses in case of fire; which they were empowered to do where necessary without liability for damages.

Early in 1698, in February, at a meeting of Council a petition to the governor requested him to "place officers of good repute and Christian conversation, and to cause tables of all officers' fees to be hung up in their offices, and that they would reduce the number of ordinaries, and better regulate y^m, and to cause the laws of the Province to be put into execution, and cause stocks and cages to be provided, and to suppress the noise and drunkenness of Indians, especially in the night, and to cause the crier to go to the extent of each street when he has anything to cry, and to put a check to horse-racing."

Governor Nicholson of Maryland, by authority of the Board of Admiralty in England, appointed John Bewley collector of customs at Philadelphia. He was shortly after superseded by Captain John Jewell.

William Harmer, John Fisher, Daniel Howell, Edward Burch, Thomas Rutter, and Nicholas Scull applied for a road from the limekilns for carting of lime to Philadelphia, extending from the kilns "into Plimouth rode, near Cressoon," the commencement of that now known as "the Ridge Road."

Notice was received of the cessation of the war between France and England.

Colonel Quarry, who was admiralty judge under the king,

issued a warrant to Marshal Webb to seize a sloop containing goods, said to be without a certificate, and belonging to John Adams, but who afterward presented one, and obtaining a writ of replevin, Sheriff Claypoole seized the goods, but Governor Markham ordered him to withhold them from Adams. The Council voted themselves and the governor blameless in the matter. Anthony Morris, who issued the writ, together with his brother justices, argued that the writ of replevin was a writ of right for the king's subjects, and the sheriff was as fit an officer to hold the goods as the marshal of the admiralty. Anthony Morris resigned, and David Lloyd, the attorney for Adams, was suspended by Penn after his arrival. This was only one of the conflicts occasionally taking place between the king's officers and the governor and Council, the king's officers being generally hostile to the Proprietary governor, and constant complaints were transmitted to the home government.

Lieutenant-Governor Markham acted very independently of the Crown officers, and they in turn complained of him and said he favored pirates; which does not seem to have been true, although the famous Captain Kidd arrived in Delaware Bay and was visited by some of the people. He landed in Long Island Sound in June, 1699, was captured, sent to England, and there tried and hung in 1701.

In the summer of 1699 the yellow fever raged with great violence; its origin was ascribed to the influence of the tanyards, but it is certain that many died between them and the river.

William Penn, with his wife and his daughter Letitia, sailed from Cowes September 9th, 1699, and landed at Chester, December 1st, after nearly three months' passage. He found the people just recovering from their recent distress from the epidemic, but they received him with great demonstrations of welcome when he reached the city on the 3d of December. His friend and secretary, James Logan, came with him.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PROPRIETARY IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1700-01.

LOGAN says when Penn landed on Sunday he first paid a short visit to Governor Markham, then to Meeting, where he spoke, and afterward to Edward Shippen's house. Here he remained for a month, and removed in January to what was known as the Slate-Roof House, which formerly stood on the site of the present Commercial Exchange in Second street. Here, a month later, his son John, surnamed the American, was born.

Penn met the Council about three weeks after his arrival. One

of the important matters transacted was the appointing by Penn of a committee, consisting of Robert Turner, Griffith Jones, Francis Rawle, and Joseph Wilcox, to arrange a plan of reconciling differences that had arisen on account of the old charter and the Frame of Government, originating from the former seizure of the Proprietary's rights by the king.

The Assembly was convened on the 25th of January, and passed laws against pirates and illegal trade; and at later sessions, in May and October, the Frame of Government was considered, and all laws were re-enacted or amended; and among the new ones made were the first quarantine law and an act for registering births, deaths, and marriages.

In 1701 the governor and Council were petitioned by the Germantown corporation, through Francis D. Pastorius, that they should be exempted from the county charges for court, taxes, etc., and proposed to pay all their own public charges; and they curiously added, "they had seated themselves so close together that they have scarce room to live." They also at this time established the market-house on the Main street where the road "goes to the Schuylkill."

Amongst other matters settled this year was a regulation of the streets and water-courses of the city; a prohibition against killing cattle, and the ordering of farmers to raise more, so that the drain of coin to Jersey to pay for cattle imported from there should be stopped; regulation of the slaughter-houses, and that they should be on the banks of the Delaware; the road to Chester was reviewed, and the bridge over Frankford Creek repaired.

We now come to the closing events of Penn's stay in America before his leave of it for ever. In August, 1701, Penn, having received a letter from the king requiring there should be raised £350 toward the fortifications of New York, called the Assembly together and presented the claim. But the Assembly, as usual, pleaded their poverty, the amounts they had already granted, and that the levy was not equally made on other Provinces, and adjourned in five days without passing the bill.

In September, Penn again convened the Assembly, stating he had received a letter from England of such an alarming character as would require his presence there. A bill for annexing all the Proprietary governments to the Crown had been twice read before the House of Lords. In Penn's address to the Assembly he says: "I confess I cannot think of such a voyage without great reluctancy of mind, having promised myself the Quietness of a Wilderness, that I might stay so long at least with you as to render everybody entirely easy and safe, for my heart is among you as well as my body, whatever some people may please to think; and no Unkindness or Disappointment shall (with submission to God's Providence) ever be able to alter my love to the country and resolution to return and settle with my family and posterity

in it; but, having reason to believe I can at this time best serve you and myself on that side of the water, neither the rudeness of the season nor the tender circumstances of my family can overrule my intention to undertake it."

He desired the Assembly to review the laws, and make such propositions for new ones as would leave everything secure for the proper continuance of the government, both for himself and the people. The Assembly replied with twenty-one grievances; amongst them were—the rents and reservations on the land in the city, which they supposed was to be a free gift to the purchasers; the land lying back of the part of the town already built to remain for common, and no leases be granted until the respective owners shall be ready to build and improve; and that the streets be regulated and bounded, and the ends of the streets on each river be free, and that public landing-places at the Blue Anchor and Penny-pot house be free.

To these Penn replied: The first purchasers had agreed to all he had asked them to comply with, and if those who had been given double lots would return one-half, or fifty-two feet, he would be easy on the quit-rents; they were mistaken in thinking a fourth part of the city belonged to anybody but himself, it being reserved for such as were not first purchasers who might want to build in future time, but still he would consult with those interested about settling it; and the ends of the streets and public landings he would grant as desired.

The Charter of Privileges was also agreed upon and signed by Penn, Oct. 28, 1701, in which liberty of conscience was assured to all "who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God" and "live quietly under the civil government," and that all who believe in Jesus Christ should be capable to serve the government.

It was also provided an Assembly should be elected yearly of four persons out of each county, or more if the governor and Assembly should agree, on the 1st of October, to meet on the 14th in Philadelphia. The governor was to select sheriffs and coroners out of a number elected at the same time; county justices could name clerks of the peace, to be confirmed by the governor; property-cases were to be heard in the courts; tavernkeepers were to be licensed by the governor; estates of suicides and accidental deaths should go to their heirs, and not be forfeited as before; and no part of the charter should be repealed without the consent of the governor and six-sevenths of the Assembly. The city, when incorporated, was to be represented by two members in the Assembly. The charter for the city was signed on the 25th of October, Edward Shippen mayor and Thomas Story recorder.

The Charter of Liberties is in possession of the American Philosophical Society.

Penn appointed Andrew Hamilton to be his lieutenant-gover-

nor, James Logan secretary of the Province, and Edward Shippen, John Guest, Samuel Carpenter, William Clark, Thomas Story, Griffith Owen, Phineas Pemberton, Samuel Finney, Caleb Pusey, and John Blunston his Council of State. Of the above, Shippen, Owen, Story, and Logan were commissioners of property and to make titles.

And now, having arranged all the affairs of state, confirmed his treaties with the Indians and his purchase of lands from them on the Susquehanna, he embarked on board the ship *Dalmahoy* about the 1st of November, 1701, with his wife Hannah, his daughter Letitia, and his infant son John. His last instructions were from on board ship to James Logan, his secretary and agent, dated November 3d. Amongst other things he says: "I have left thee an uncommon trust, with a singular dependence on thy justice and care, which I expect thou wilt faithfully employ in advancing my honest intent." . . . "Thou mayest continue in the house I lived in till the year is up." . . . "Get my two mills finished; make the most of them to my profit, but let not John Marsh put me to any great expense." Mr. Westcott says one of these mills was at Chester, the other on the Cohocksink Creek, where Germantown road crosses it, known then as the Governor's Mill, and now as the Globe Mills. He concluded: "Give my dear love to all my friends, who I desire may labor to soften angry spirits and to reduce them to a sense of their duty; and at thy return give a small treat, in my name, to the gentlemen of Philadelphia for a beginning to a better understanding, for which I pray the Lord to incline their hearts."

No doubt exists of Penn's intention to return to his Province, but various difficulties intervened. Philip Ford, steward of his Irish estates, though a Friend, had been dishonest to Penn, and by charges of commissions, interest, and compound interest had made out a claim of £10,500, on account of which Penn, without carefully examining the accounts, gave Ford a conveyance of Pennsylvania in 1690 for £2800. Ford died in 1700, and his heirs brought forward the claim and pressed for the money. Penn was arrested and imprisoned, as a verdict was obtained against him. He finally mortgaged his Province for £6800 in December, 1708, to some friends, and was set free by paying the Fords.

To relieve himself from embarrassments, Penn in 1712 agreed to sell his Proprietary interests in Pennsylvania to the Crown for £12,000, payable in four years. He received £1000 on account before the instrument was finally executed. Being struck with apoplexy and his mental power destroyed, the agreement was not carried out, and he lingered in this weak state of mind till his death, at his residence in Buckinghamshire, July 30, 1718. He left his English and Irish estates to the children by his first wife,

and his Pennsylvania lands and interests were left to his widow and her children, after paying his debts. His wife was left sole executrix and legatee of his personal estate.

CHAPTER XVI.

ANDREW HAMILTON, GOVERNOR, 1701-03.

ANDREW HAMILTON acted as governor from his appointment until his death, on April 20th, 1703, while on a visit to his family at Amboy, New Jersey. His rule was full of disturbances, partly arising from the difficulty of getting the machinery of a new government into easy working-order, and partly from the striving for mastery of opposing parties. The governor proclaimed on the 10th of July, 1702, Princess Anne of Denmark queen of Great Britain, and, on account of the breaking out of war between England and France and Spain, endeavored to form a militia for defence. But "the hot Church party opposed it to the utmost, because they would have nothing done that may look with a good countenance at home." Then the delegates from the Lower Counties, or Territories, refused to join with those of the Province, who in turn refused to meet with those from the Territories. The authorities of the city, too, claimed so much under their charter as caused Penn to write: "I could wish the officers of the city of Philadelphia would be careful not to strive nor strain points to make their charter more than it truly means, and so a burden to the county and government; for if they take that course I shall inquire into it and put a period thereto. I therefore desire an accommodation may be found out to ease the controversy between town and county."

CHAPTER XVII.

JOHN EVANS, GOVERNOR, 1704-09.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, president of the Council, assumed the administration of affairs, together with the Council, until the arrival of John Evans, February 2d, 1704, who was appointed lieutenant-governor by William Penn, with the queen's approbation. Penn's letter said Governor Evans was "a young man of above six-and-twenty, but sober and sensible; the son of an old friend who loveth me not a little." He was accompanied by William Penn, Jr., and Roger Mompesson.

William Penn, Jr., was requested by his father to come to

America, in hopes the sober example of the Friends would win him from the vices and extravagances of England. Penn's letter to Logan about him is very touching, and concludes: "Pennsylvania has cost me dearer in my poor child than all other considerations. The Lord pity and spare in his great mercy! I yet hope." The young man was married, but left his wife and young child in England.

Roger Mompesson was sent over to be judge of admiralty and attorney-general for the Proprietary. The three young men, with James Logan, took the new house known as Clark's Hall, at the south-west corner of Third and Chestnut streets. (See Vol. I. 374, and III. 190.)

Governor Evans had the same difficulty of bringing the members of the Province and those of the Lower Territories to act together as one Assembly. The Provincial members therefore acted as the Assembly. In 1703 the Quakers gained the privilege of having affirmations taken by all persons and in all cases, instead of oaths as prescribed by the royal order of January, 1702. A body of militia was organized; they buried Governor William Markham with military honors; his death occurred 11th of February, 1704.

William Penn, Jr., got into an affray at a tavern, and was badly beaten by some of the citizens; it is said by Alderman Wilcox. On being brought before the mayor, young Penn said "he was a gentleman, and not responsible to his father's petty officers." The grand-jury, composed mostly of Quakers, indicted Penn and several others, which so incensed him that he abjured Quakerism and became a Churchman, and continued so till his death, which occurred in France about two years after the death of his father.

In 1705 the governor urged the appropriation of money for a revenue for the government and granting supplies to the Proprietary for expenses. The House resolved £1200 should be raised for the support of government, and an impost upon all wines and cider, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, meats, butter and cheese, etc. imported into the Province. This first tariff was not passed. As regarded the Proprietary's quit-rents of twelpence for every one hundred acres of purchased land, the House declared it was intended to be a tax for the support of the government, and not of the Proprietary.

One William Biles, a member of the Assembly, having said of Governor Evans, "He is but a boy; he is not fit to be our governor; we'll kick him out," he was sued, and £300 found for the governor. Refusing to pay, he was imprisoned, and the governor asked he should be expelled from the House. This the House refused, because the words had not been spoken there, and their privileges had been invaded. Finally, the Assembly adjourned.

In December, 1705, a solemn thanksgiving was appointed to

be celebrated in January "for the signal victory obtained over y^e French, after having forced the enemy's lines in the Netherlands this last summer."

In this year the city was first divided into wards, ten in number, none of which extended west of Seventh street, there being no residents there; for it was ordered in Council that "that part of the city between Broad street and Delaware be grubb'd and clean'd from all its rubbish, in order to produce English grass" to feed the cows of the inhabitants! And for which each owner paid twelvepence per annum per cow toward buying and keeping the town-bulls!

A new freedom-paper was ordered to be drawn up. It was customary to apply for papers declaring the owner a freeman or freewoman—a plan adopted to help raise revenue, for which from 2s. 6d. to two guineas was paid. It gave certain privileges, such as eligibility to corporation offices, right to vote for representatives to the Assembly, privilege to keep shops or be master workmen, etc.

In January, 1706, the first Potter's Field was established, on Washington Square, the Proprietary granting it for that use, though it was one of the squares set out in the original plot for public uses and to be reserved for ever.

The Assembly this year was asked to pay Thomas Makin, the schoolmaster, for loss on account of the Assembly using his school-house so long. This led to a petition to the governor to have the Assembly meet in Chester and Bucks counties until "a state-house or other convenient place" should be prepared.

Among the laws passed were—all teams within six miles of the city should go double; the first Sunday law; regulating the number of members of the Assembly—eight for each county and two for the city—also the time of elections; and some fifty minor laws.

The governor, in order to force the enrolment of militia, pretended to have received a letter of notice from the governor of Maryland of several French vessels threatening an attack, and the next day a messenger arrived in apparent alarm and great haste with the news of the vessels coming up the river and approaching the city. The governor started out on horseback with a drawn sword, ordering every one to arm. Great consternation ensued, and much loss and damage to property occurred. But before long it turned out to be a miserable attempt of the governor to excite their fears and show what might happen. Even this deceit would not have been so bad, but Logan says in the two letters received the governor counterfeited the handwriting. The governor called a meeting of the Assembly and asked for appropriations for defence, which were denied him, with a request added that the actors in the late false alarm should be punished.

The result of the whole matter was that the reputation of the governor suffered and the militia gradually dwindled away.

At a subsequent Assembly, James Logan was threatened to be impeached for reported interfering with the rights of the people.

At the latter part of the year Governor Evans succeeded in having a law passed for building a fort at Newcastle, which for defence only would have been satisfactory enough, but attached to it were laws regulating the commerce. Vessels passing were required to stop and have their papers examined; the penalty for refusing was £5, and 20s. for the first gun, 30s. for the second, and 40s. for every subsequent gun fired to bring the vessel to. Foreign-owned inward-bound vessels were obliged to pay half a pound of powder for every ton's measurement of the ship. The merchants complained loudly, until in May, 1707, Richard Hill, Samuel Preston, and William Fishbourne went on board of a vessel of Hill's, and, coming in sight of the fort, anchored. Preston and Fishbourne went on shore and informed French, the commander of the fort, that the vessel was regularly cleared, and desired to pass. This was refused, and Hill started his vessel, with himself at the helm; shots were fired, but only one passed through the mainsail. French pursued in an armed boat, and on coming alongside a rope was attached, and he ascended the ship; the rope was cut, the boat fell astern, and French was led into the cabin a prisoner. Governor Evans, who had heard of the attempt to pass that was to be practised, had ridden down to Newcastle, and, seeing that French's boat was cut adrift, followed in another boat. Hill proceeded to Salem, and there delivered French to Lord Cornbury, a Crown officer, as governor of New Jersey and admiral of the Delaware. French was reprimanded, and promised to cease the practice, and Governor Evans, who was still very angry, was also much blamed. Logan protested in the name of Penn against the action of the governor, and some two hundred and twenty merchants remonstrated to the Assembly, and the act was discontinued.

At several meetings of the Assembly this year and the next the governor and the members had continuous quarrels, thus impeding business. One was because David Lloyd, the Speaker, while answering the governor, sat in his presence—an affront which the governor resisted, and the Assembly upheld Lloyd. Another quarrel was about the impeachment of Logan, who claimed he could not answer until charges were made; the governor upheld him against the Assembly, who adjourned and sent a remonstrance to Penn against Evans, demanding his dismissal on the grounds of his excesses and misdemeanors scandalizing the government and of his exactions and arbitrary proceedings.

Evans undoubtedly was unfit for his place; his youth and his immoralities, and lack of dignity and experience, brought him

constantly in contest against the judgment of good men. Penn, having already reprov'd him in 1707 for his "false alarm" and his gross immoralities, wrote him that he was superseded by Colonel Charles Gookin, who arrived at Philadelphia January 31, 1709.

Evans had his residence at Fairman's Mansion at Shackamaxon, a place for which Penn always had a strong liking.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CHARLES GOOKIN, GOVERNOR, 1709-17.

ON the morning of February 1st, 1709, Governor Evans and the Council turned over their authority to Lieutenant-Governor Gookin in the market-place, where the commission was read, with acclamations of the populace. The Council gave him a public "treat."

The Assembly met on the 7th of March, and the new governor was asked that Evans should be prosecuted for his misconduct, his false alarm, and for instituting courts without the authority of the Assembly. The Assembly adjourned to meet on the 20th of April, but was called together on the 12th by writs from the governor, when Governor Gookin endeavored to conciliate the feelings of the members, who had not met the new governor with the most friendly feelings. An act was passed regulating the currency according to the new schedule in England, but it met with no favor, and was repealed in 1713. Charges were renewed against Logan, followed by complaints and quarrels lasting through the year about the taxes, granting of pardons, titles to lands, etc.

The queen having fitted out an expedition to retake Newfoundland and Canada, Pennsylvania was called on for 150 men and officers and £4000. The Assembly evaded this by offering to present the queen £500 as a part of her revenue. Gookin became angry, and said the turbulence was kept up by half a dozen men, and he would only treat with the Assembly hereafter in writing. With wrangling and recriminations the House adjourned, and sent a message to the queen explaining their conduct.

Early in May a French privateer plundered the town of Lewes, and in July another one made a second attempt, was driven off, and started up the bay. The governor issued a proclamation forming a militia composed of all men between sixteen and sixty years of age, and that all men should provide themselves with arms.

The spirit of antagonism to the Proprietary's interests still

showed itself in further attacks upon James Logan, whom the Assembly ordered to be confined in jail; but the governor and Council decided that the Assembly had no right to attach a Councilman; besides, as this Assembly had not been called by the governor, it was not a legal body; the governor therefore ordered the sheriff not to arrest Logan.

It was in this year that Sprogell laid claim to the Germantown lands of the Frankfort Company, on account of an alleged purchase in Germany from the owners, and the remarkable statement was made that he had retained all the lawyers (four), and none could be found to defend against his claim. Pastorius and Jawert, successors to Kelpius and agents of the company, laid a statement of the facts before the governor and Council, who ordered the judgments reversed.

During 1710 the Assembly met twice, but the governor would not recognize it, and nothing was done. But in October a new election was held, when members more in keeping with the Proprietary's interest were elected, not a member of the old Assembly having been returned. The new Assembly met in November, and the governor congratulated them and promised hearty co-operation. A long letter was received from Penn on the 20th, expressing his grief at the dissensions, stating what he had done for them, and regretting their ill-treatment of him. The Assembly twice adjourned until January 1, 1711.

In 1710-11 a new market was built for the butchers' use; the new court-house at Second and High streets was perhaps first used; a petition was presented from the best citizens asking for extended powers to the city corporation; a tax-bill was passed: single men and servants were taxed extra; a duty of 40s. was put upon imported negroes; duty was imposed on imported rum and wine, and on cider.

The Assembly was called July 10 to raise £2000 for a quota of men and money for an expedition against Canada under Colonel Nicholson. Contrary to previous demands, it was raised, and, unfortunately for their patriotism, the expedition proved unsuccessful and was the last attempted.

In 1712 an attempt was made to discourage the importation of negroes by placing a tax of £20 on each head. But England, desirous of forcing slavery on the colonies, would not approve the law. During this year several conferences were held with the Indians; the mayor advised providing buckets, hooks, and engines for fires; overseers of the highways were directed to receive 1s. 6d. per day from such inhabitants as did not want to labor on the streets; steps were taken to establish a house of employment; and the next year the Friends established an almshouse for their poor. Also, an act was passed for the limitation of actions; another for establishing orphans' courts; one for the tearing down of the jail on High below Second, and building a new one at Third and High

streets; the water-courses of the streets were arranged; and the grand jury declared the drawbridge over Dock Creek needed repairs.

The Assembly met in 1714 in January, and adjourned several times without accomplishing any business until August, when but little business was done. On the 23d of October news of Queen Anne's death was received, and King George I. was proclaimed in the market-place. In 1715 but little business was done by the Assembly. Among the acts passed was one allowing appeals from the supreme court to Great Britain within eighteen months; another for acknowledging and recording deeds; several acts were again passed against slavery, but disallowed in England. A ferry to Gloucester and one to Cooper's were established; pumps were allowed to be put down by any one paying 1s. yearly rent for twenty-one years.

A challenge to fight a duel sent by Sheriff Peter Evans to Rev. Francis Phillips created a stir, as well as Phillips's boast of intimacy with some reputable ladies. The sheriff arrested him, but his friends created a riot, and Phillips was released. Governor Gookin supported Phillips, but he was dismissed from his curacy. The governor also protected Hugh Lowden, who had endeavored to murder two of the justices of the court of common pleas. These acts, with various others, were having the tendency to lower Governor Gookin in public estimation, and many complaints were sent to the home government.

This year many visits were paid by the Indians, and councils were held.

In 1716 the governor desired something should be raised toward his support, saying for eight years' service he had received but little, and that unless he was allowed more he would solicit his recall; the Assembly voted him £100. A misunderstanding arose between the governor and Richard Hill, Speaker of the House and mayor of the city, Gookin having said Hill was disaffected to His Majesty King George. Logan also complained that Gookin had represented him to be a Jacobite and friend to the Pretender. The House considered the cases, and declared there was no ground for the governor's charges, and specified many causes of complaint against him.

The Council this year fined a number of respectable people for having their chimneys fired; some paid in buckets, others in ladders. Wharf-dues were established.

In 1717, Governor Gookin having again asked for support, £200 was voted to him; the House then adjourned on the 16th of May, and Governor Gookin was recalled by the home government.

CHAPTER XIX.

SIR WILLIAM KEITH, GOVERNOR, 1717-26.

SIR WILLIAM landed at Philadelphia May 31st, 1717, and was well received by the authorities, and proclaimed governor. He was a man of complaisant manners, and won the good opinions and feelings of the people, so that by the time of the calling together of the Assembly, on the 19th of August, they were willing to promptly vote him £500 for his support and £50 for house-rent. At the meeting of the Assembly in October the large immigration of foreigners, especially of German Mennonists and Palatines, began to excite attention and alarm. These most worthy additions to the population were required to take an oath or an equivalent of being well affected toward His Majesty's government. Many proved to be the most valuable citizens.

James Logan wrote that there were upward of 1500 pirates afloat, and that they were so numerous as to create fears of an attack on the city; and a proclamation offering rewards for their capture was issued.

Among the minor matters of the year was the claim for two patents from the king for fourteen years to Thomas Masters for "cleansing, curing, and refining of Indian corn," and for "working and weaving in a new method palmetto, chip, and straw for covering hats and bonnets." In a competition for the office of vendue-master between Joseph Antrobas and George Claypoole, the former was reconfirmed. A "ducking-stool and house of correction for the just punishment of scolding, drunken women, as well as divers other profligate and unruly persons," was recommended.

In 1718 the pirates continued their depredations, while some gave themselves up to the authorities and received their pardons, and a vessel was brought in by some pirates who escaped from their fellows, well armed with great guns, swivel-guns, pistols, etc. Two sloops were sent down the bay, but made no captures. It was suspected some of those who gave themselves up remained as confederates.

William Penn died July 30, 1718, and his son, William, Jr., sent over to Governor Keith to have himself proclaimed as Proprietary. The governor communicated the intelligence to Council Nov. 30th, and commemorated the Founder's death by a military funeral and other ceremonies. He declined, with the advice of the Assembly, to proclaim William, Jr., until the result of certain lawsuits that were commenced was settled, and acted as governor, under the legitimate authority of Hannah Penn as executrix, until June 22, 1726, when he was supplanted by Major Patrick Gordon.

(For history of the colonial governors see Vol. II. 273-278.)

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS
TO VOLUME I.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS TO VOL. I.

In 1631, also, p. 4.—In 1638.

P. 4, *Note*.—Campanius the historian probably was never in this country, having himself derived his information from his grandfather, who resided here, and from his father; and is in many other particulars incorrect.

Swedes in 1631, p. 6.—They did not arrive till 1637 or '8.

Captain Kornelis, etc., p. 6.—Captain Mey was not "the first explorer of our bay and river." Hudson first discovered it, 1609; Lord de la War touched at it in 1610; Mey first explored the bay in 1615, and Captain Hendrickson first explored the river. The Schuylkill was discovered in 1616 by Captain Hendrickson in the schooner "Restless," he leaving Delaware Bay and ascending the river August 18th. (See *Annals Penna.*, p. 6.)

Name of Hinlopen, p. 7.—It is so called in 1612 in a letter of Captain Asgill (*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Transactions*). The eastern cape was called Cape May, the western Cape Cornelis, while the principal cape was named Hindlopen. The Cape Henlopen of to-day is the one then called Cornelis.

Because of his death, etc., p. 7.—It could not have been the latter, because the Delaware is so called in a letter of Asgill in 1612.

The Swedes claim, etc., p. 8.—The Swedes did not arrive till 1638, and Fort Casimir was built by the Dutch in 1651. Printz did not arrive till 1643, and these buildings could not have been made.

Fort on Tenecum Island, etc., p. 9.—Shortly after Gov. Printz's arrival he sought a place for a permanent residence and for fortifying the river. He chose the island of Teneko (now Tinicum), and built the fort of New Gottenberg, of very heavy hemlock logs. He also built a mansion for himself and family which was very handsome, with a fine orchard, a pleasure-house, and other conveniences, which he called Printz Hall. On this island the principal inhabitants had their dwellings and plantations. Fort New Gottenberg was accidentally destroyed by fire in December, 1645, with all the buildings in it, and all the powder and goods blown up. It happened in the night, by the negligence of a servant, who fell asleep, leaving a candle burning. It must have been rebuilt, for the Dutch destroyed one in 1655.

ANNIVERSARY OF BURLINGTON'S SETTLEMENT.

Burlington, p. 10.—On December 6th, 1877, the city of Burlington, New Jersey, celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its settlement. In the morning one hundred guns were fired, hundreds of flags waved, the military turned out about one thousand members, the steam fire-companies joined in the parade, and many organizations.

A second salute of one hundred guns was fired at noon, and at three o'clock the commemorative exercises were held in Birch's Opera-House. The Rt. Rev. William H. Odenheimer, bishop of Northern New Jersey, opened the exercises with prayer. Hon. J. Howard Pugh, M. D., of Washington, then congratulated the people of Burlington on the rare privilege of celebrating their second centennial, and, after music by the Orpheus Club of Philadelphia, the orator of the day, Henry Armitt Brown, Esq., of this city, delivered an oration replete with historical interest, sparkling with brilliant gems of thought and flights of rare eloquence:

"There are few events in American history more interesting than that which we commemorate to-day. There are few stories more honorable than that which I shall have to tell. There can be no anniversaries more worthy to be observed than this, which marks the peaceful planting of a people, the founding of a free and happy commonwealth. The life of old Burlington has been a modest one. She sings no epic song of hard-fought fields and gallant deeds of arms; she has no tales of conquest, of well-won triumphs, of bloody victories. Seated in smiling meadows and guarded by the encircling pines, her days have been full of quietness and all her paths of peace. The hand of time has touched her forehead lightly. The centuries have flown by so softly that she has hardly heard the rustle of their wings. The stream of years has flowed before her feet as smoothly as the broad bosom of her own great river by whose banks she dwells. But her history is none the less worthy to be remembered, for it is full of those things which good men rejoice to find in the character of their ancestors—of a courage meek but dauntless, a self-sacrifice lowly but heroic, a wisdom humble and yet lofty, a love of humanity that nothing could quench, a devotion to liberty that was never shaken, an unfaltering and childlike faith in God. And it is right that it be remembered by those who enjoy the blessings which such qualities have won. 'I wish,' wrote one who had witnessed the beginning, describing in her old age the dangers and trials of her youth—'I wish that they who may come after may consider these things.' Seventy years have gone since that was written. The heart that held that hope has long been still. The hand that wrote those words has been motionless for more than a century, and the kindred to whom they were addressed have vanished from the earth. But here to-day, in that ancient town, strange-

ly unaltered by the changes of two centuries—here amid scenes with which those venerable eyes were so familiar—we who have ‘come after’ have assembled to fulfil that pious wish, to ‘consider those things’ with reverence and gratitude, and take care that they be held hereafter in eternal remembrance and everlasting honor.”

The orator described the sailing of the “Kent” in the year 1677 from England, freighted with “Quakers bound for America;” their entering New York harbor on the 6th of August, 1677; their interview with “Sir Edmund Andros, the duke of York’s lately-appointed governor of his territory,” who gives them permission, under certain conditions, to set sail for the Delaware; their landing at New Castle, from which place they prospected for a permanent settlement, and their final choice of Burlington.

“A broad and imposing main street was opened through the forest, running at right angles to the river, southward with the country. It is probable that it did not at first extend very far past the place at which we are gathered now. Another, crossing it, ran lengthwise through the middle of the island, and a third was opened on the bank. The town thus laid out was divided into twenty properties—ten in the eastern part for the Yorkshire men, and ten in the western for the London proprietors. All hands went at once to work to prepare for the winter. Marshall, a carpenter, directed the building, and the forest began to resound with the blows of his axe. A clearing was made on the south side of the main street, near Broad, and a tent pitched there as a temporary meeting-house. In a short time the settlement began to have the appearance of a town, and when worthy of a name, in memory of a village in old Yorkshire, was christened ‘Burlington.’ . . .

“The soil fertile, the climate healthy, the situation good, and the Indians friendly, the little settlement soon became a prosperous colony. Ships began to come with emigrants from different parts of England—the ‘Willing Wind,’ from London, with sixty passengers; the ‘Flieboat’ Martha, from the older Burlington, with one hundred and fourteen; the ‘Shield,’ from Hull, and several more besides. It is this last one of which the story is told that tacking too near the high shore called ‘Couquannock,’ her masts caught in an overhanging tree, and her passengers, unconscious of the Philadelphia that was soon to be, were struck with the beauty of the site and spoke of its fitness for a town.

“Here on the threshold of your history I must stop. My talk is finished, and my duty done. How could I hope to tell the story of two centuries?—how in Colonial days great men as governors lived in Burlington; how Council and Assembly met in the now-vanished court-house, before whose door one day George Whitefield preached; how, in a darker time, the Hessians camped in a meadow beyond Yorkshire bridge; how the Whigs knocked one night at Margaret Norris’s door, and the Tory parson hid trembling in the ‘auger-hole;’ how patriotic gondolas bom-

barded Burlington, and managed to hit a house at Broad and York streets; how, in the following year, the British, in their turn, opened the cannonade, and after an hour's firing knocked a hole in Adam Shepherd's stable near the wharf; how things were quiet for a little while till Light-Horse Harry Lee came thundering in?

"And what can I hope to say, in the last moments of so long a speech, of the inhabitants of a city whose life has not been more peaceful than her sons illustrious? From the beginning to the end in times of the Colony, the Province, and State, it has always been the same. Here were the famous printers, Bradford, the pioneer, and Isaac Collins, who published the first Jersey newspaper. Here dwelt Judge Daniel Coxe, who planned a union for the Colonies full thirty years ere Franklin thought of it and half a century before the Revolution. Here came Elias Boudinot, the president of Congress, to pass the evening of his well-spent life; and in the spacious garden of his house some of you may have seen his daughter and her friend, those venerable women who had borne the names of William Bradford and Alexander Hamilton. Here on a Saturday morning, weary with walking 'more than fifty miles,' clad 'in a working dress,' his 'pockets stuffed out with shirts and stockings,' a boy of seventeen came trudging into town. Nobody noticed him, except to smile perhaps, save an old woman who talked to him kindly and sold him gingerbread. Years afterward he came again to print the money of the Province, and became the friend of all the great men who dwelt in Burlington, for by that time the world had begun to hear of Benjamin Franklin. Two other boys belong to Burlington. Born side by side, beneath adjoining roofs, close to this spot where you are gathered now, both became sailors, but of different destinies. The elder, after a brief but brilliant life, fell in disastrous battle on the deck with that immortal cry upon his lips, 'Don't give up the ship!' The younger lived to a green and vigorous old age, to make those Jersey names of Fenimore and Cooper famous for ever in American literature. Count this array of native or adopted citizens: Ellis and Stockton and Dutton and Sterling and Woolman and the mysterious Tyler; Franklin, the Tory governor, and Temple, his accomplished son; Samuel Smith, the historian, and Samuel J. Smith, the poet; William Coxe, the pomologist, and John Griscom, the friend of learning; Shippen and Cole in medicine, and Dean and the Gummers in education; Bloomfield and McIlvaine and Wall in politics; and at the bar Griffith, Wallace, Reed, two generations of the McIlvaines and four of the name of Kinsey, and those great masters of the law, Charles Chauncey and Horace Binney. Read the long list of teachers of religion—I name the dead alone—Grellet and Cox and Hoskins and Mott and Dillwyn among Friends, and in the Church, Talbot the missionary, the witty Odell, the venerable Wharton, the saintlike McIlvaine, and that princely prelate—

the most imposing figure of my boyish memories—whose tongue alone could have done justice to this anniversary.

“Now as I speak of them under the inspiration of those memories I seem to feel the touch of vanished hands and hear the sound of voices that are still. Before me rise the scenes of other days. I see the brilliant Wall, the venerable Grellet, Allen, your mayor for a quarter of a century, the little form, too small for such a heart, of William Atkinson, the white head of Thomas Milnor, the well-beloved face of Courtland Van Rensselaer, and the splendid countenance and manly form of him—the friend of many here—whose name I dare not trust myself to speak. And you, too—friends of my boyhood’s days, whom death has crowned with an immortal youth—you, young defenders of my country’s honor—Grubb, Chew, Barclay, Raquet, and Van Rensselaer—on such a day as this you too shall be remembered.

“My countrymen, the age that saw the birth of your old town has passed away. The passions that raged about her cradle have long been dead. The furies of contending creeds have been forgotten, and Quaker and Presbyterian, Churchman and Catholic, rest in her bosom side by side. The twin sycamores by yonder meeting-house stand guard above a soil enriched with the bones of six generations of your kindred, and the spire of old St. Mary’s springs from a doubly-consecrated mould. The tree, the ancient church, the pleasant field, the flowing river,—these shall endure, but you shall pass away. The lifeless thing shall live and the deathless die. It is God’s mystery. We cannot solve it. That change that has come to all must come to you, and long before this story shall be told again you will have followed the footsteps of your fathers. But still on the banks of the Delaware shall stand your ancient town. Time shall not harm her, nor age destroy the beauty of her face. Wealth may not come to her, nor power nor fame among the cities of the earth; but civil freedom and liberty of conscience are now her children’s birthright, and she rests content. Happy, indeed, if they can exclaim, with each recurring anniversary, as their fathers did two hundred years ago, ‘We are a family at peace within ourselves!’”

The above oration acquires a new but sad interest. The brilliant orator is silent. Though young, with a splendid record already made, and with every promise of a prominent career of usefulness before him, his tongue was silenced by the hand of death, through typhoid fever, in the summer of 1878.

A dispute which was not settled with Pennsylvania till 1732, etc., p. 10.—Nor till about 1750.

*For one, the Amity, etc., p. 13.—This is a mistake; the “Amity” did not sail till April, 1682. On board of her came Thomas Holme, surveyor-general, and John Claypoole, his assistant, son of James Claypoole, afterward treasurer of the Free Society of Traders. (See J. Claypoole’s letter in Hazard’s *Annals*, p. 558.)*

THE CAPITAL CITY IN 1682.

Such a place was not known, etc., p. 13.—Does not the following extract from a letter from James Claypoole's letter-book (in Dec., 1849, in the possession of the late J. Parker Foulke, Esq., and from which the late Samuel Hazard, the historian, copied it) rather disprove these assertions?—"I have 100 acres where our *Capital City is to be upon the river near Schuylkill*, and Peter Cock; there I intend to build my first house." July $\frac{1}{4}$, 1682, in London. (*Annals Penna.*, 579.) This was written while Penn was there, and about a month before Penn's departure for Pennsylvania.

In another letter, dated 6th mo. 5th [August], a little before Penn's departure, he says to a friend in Ireland: "I may hereafter send thee a *map of Pennsylvania*, and Wm. Penn's book about it."

It is probable the commissioners had selected the spot and sent over the necessary information. Under warrant dated 5th mo. [July], 1682, Thomas Holme, surveyor-general, says: "I have caused to be surveyed and set out unto David Haman, in right of Amos Mythol's purchase of 250 acres, his city-lot between the 5th and 6th streets from Delaware River, and on the south side of the street called as yet Pool [on account of a pool there, afterward Walnut] street in the City of Philadelphia, containing in length 220 feet, bounded on the west with *Robert Hart's lot*, on the east with John Kirk's lot, on the north with Pool street, and on the south with vacant lots, and containing in breadth 50 feet; and was surveyed the 6th inst, and accordingly entered and recorded in my office, and hereby returned into the governor's secretary's office, Philadelphia, this 10th of the 5th month, 1682.*

THOMAS HOLME,

Surveyor-General."

Thomas Holme was commissioned by Penn April 18th, 1682, in England; he sailed thence about the 23d of April in the ship "Amity," and probably arrived in June, but a short time before the above survey. Penn was yet in England.

The above record is from "The Book of Records of Warrants and Surveys No. 14," which is one of the books made in pursuance of the act of — "for recording warrants and surveys, and for rendering real estate and property within the Province more secure," page 15. This is copied from a copy compared with the book by J. H. Castle, Esq.

On page 1 of the same book is the following: "Second street lots from the river as drawn by lot are numbered 1 to 54, with the names; at foot of 54 is this entry: 'These lots were drawn before us this 19th of 7th month, 1682.'

"WILLIAM MARKHAM, THOMAS HOLME,
"WILLIAM HAIG, GRIFFITH JONES."

* This is correctly from the record, but on comparing it with the original at Harrisburg, I find it should be 1683.

(See the purchasers' names in Hazard's *Annals Penna.*, Appendix.)

So at the end of each of the other drawings—viz., Broad street lots, Fourth street lots, Bank street lots. Penn had not yet arrived in Pennsylvania, and did not till 28th of October [10th mo.].

Instructions to Commissioners of the 14th of October, 1681, p. 13.—30th Sept., 1681. (See these instructions at length in *Memoirs Hist. Socy.*, vol. ii. p. 215, etc.; also Hazard's *Annals*, p. 527.)

Crispin died in England, etc., p. 13.—In the drawing of city lots Sept. 19, 1682, Crispin's name occurs several times. How is it then that he died in England? Though this is no proof that he was present; and it may have been drawn for his estate, he being one of the original purchasers. He was appointed a commissioner both on Sept. 30th and Oct. 14th, 1681. (See Hazard's *Annals*.)

Penn's Workmen, etc., p. 15.—Ralph Smith, Penn's gardener, died 3d mo. 5th, 1685, and was buried at the burying-place on the point. James Harrison was one of the executors. (*Bucks Co. Records*, Carr.) Henry Gibbs, the governor's carpenter, died 9th mo., 1685, and was buried on the point. (*Ibid.*)

Proud had assigned the 24th of October, p. 15.—Proud may have followed a letter of William Penn, in which he says he arrived on the 24th, but this was probably the date of his arrival in the bay. His landing at New Castle was Oct. 28th, and he arrived off there on the 27th, as the records show.

Nicholas Moore, a lawyer, etc., p. 16.—He was a doctor of medicine. (Claypoole.)

A man like Penn, etc., p. 21.—See *Colonial Records*, vol. i. p. 317, for his request to Council to pay six hundred pounds for building a city house and stocking three plantations.

Till his death, in 1694, p. 23.—Markham died in 1704. (See *Boston Trans.*)

William Markham was twenty-one years of age when he arrived. He is frequently mentioned by Watson, and was an important man in the earliest days of the Province. He was deputy governor from April 10, 1681, to Oct. 27, 1682, and from April 26, 1693, to Dec. 3, 1699; secretary to the governor and Council from May 28, 1686, to April 26, 1693. He was cousin to Penn, his first representative, and a soldier by profession. He died June 11, 1704, and was buried with military honors. A wife and two married daughters survived him. He lived in Front street, east side, between Walnut and Spruce streets, in formerly Jasper Yates's house.

There formerly stood at the north-east corner of Grindstone alley and Market street a quaint old house which was supposed to have been a residence of Markham. This old-time building was for some time the store and dwelling of the late Peter Shad,

a well-known brushmaker, who carried on an extensive retail and wholesale business at that locality sixty years ago. Mr. Shade was originally from the old district of Southwark. For many years he had a large brush-factory on the north side of Spruce street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, nearly opposite to the present Baptist meeting-house. He removed from Spruce street to Second and Callowhill, and then to the Governor Markham house. Whilst residing at the corner of Market street and Grindstone alley Mr. Shade's daughter was married, in the old mansion, to Captain John L. Ferguson, a citizen of Southwark, who was well known in the Laguayra trade. Why was this narrow passage between Church alley and Market street called Grindstone alley? The Commercial Bank was built about half a century ago on the site of the old Markham house. This bank commenced business at No. 102 (old number) Chestnut street, near its present banking-house. Its first president was Andrew Bayard (father of Charles P. Bayard, Esq.), who continued in that office for many years. Among those who were at an early day in the board of directors were Commodore Richard Dale, Henry Pratt, John McCrear, Charles N. Bancker, Samuel Archer, James S. Duval, and William Newbold; all these are deceased.

In 1763, John Penn, etc., p. 31.—See *Colonial Records*, vol. ix. p. 72; his arrival as governor and honors paid to him.

Their first prison, etc., p. 39.—See *Colonial Records*, vol. i p. 408, June, 1694.

Contemporaneous with the structures, etc., p. 39.—See *History of Christ Church*, by Dr. Dorr, its pastor, 1853, and *Annals of the Swedes' Church*, by Rev. J. C. Clay, its pastor, 1853—now an Episcopal church.

Penn's instructions, etc., p. 42.—See these at length in *Annals Penna.*, p. 531.

Penn in his letter, p. 43.—See it at full length in Hazard's *Annals Penna.*, p. 522. It is dated Sept. 4, '81.

Such as Edward Drinker's, p. 44.—Should be *John*.

Minutes of Council, p. 58.—These minutes were published by Councils in one large volume in ——. There are many chasms in them, and they do not begin till 1704, whereas the city was chartered in 1701; the previous ones are therefore missing. Where are *they*? The extracts published in *Register of Penna.* were copied by S. Hazard from the original minutes.

C. Willing, p. 64.—Died Nov. 30, 1751, aged forty-five, and was buried in Christ Church ground, Fifth and Arch streets.

Mayors of Philadelphia, p. 66.—Oct. 25, 1701: "And I do nominate *Edward Shippen* to be the present mayor, who shall continue until another be chosen, as is hereinafter directed." (Penn's Charter.)

On pp. 336, 337 of Vol. I. of this work a petition is alluded to as signed by "Humphrey Murrey, mayor;" and also proceed-

ings of a meeting of governor and Council 3d of 6th mo., 1691, where the application of Hugh Murrey, mayor, is considered. Where does Watson find them? They are not printed in *Colonial Records*. If they are correct, the city was incorporated before 1691. A committee was appointed 20th of 5th mo., 1684, to bring in "a charter for Philada. as a borough." (See *Col. Records*, vol. i. p. 117.)

Anthony Morris, October, 1704, p. 66.—Should be "12th October, 1703." Anthony Morris, mayor elect of this city, in pursuance of the charter, for the following year, presented himself, with the aldermen and Common Council, made a solemn promise of fidelity to the queen, took the declaration of his abhorrence of popery, and the test for his qualification, etc. (*Colonial Records*, vol. ii. p. 104.)

B. Shoemaker (p. 66) died June, 1767, aged sixty-three, and was buried in Quaker grounds. He had been one of the Supreme Executive Council and treasurer of the city, as well as mayor. (See *Penna. Chron.*, June 22 to 29, 1767.)

T. Willing, 1763, p. 66.—He died 19th January, 1821, aged eighty-nine; born Dec. 19, 1731, O. S.; and was buried in Christ Church ground, Fifth and Arch streets. He was secretary of congress of delegates at Albany; mayor of Philadelphia, 1763; member of Assembly; president of Provincial Congress; delegate to Congress of Confederation; president of Bank of North America and of first Bank of the United States.

MAYORS OF PHILADELPHIA.

We give a correct list of the mayors of the city, to take the place of the one as given by Watson, Vol. I. p. 66:

1701. Edward Shippen.	1726. Charles Read.
1703. Anthony Morris.	1727. Thomas Lawrence.
1704. Griffith Jones.	1729. Thomas Griffiths.
1705. Joseph Wilcocks.	1731. Samuel Hassel.
1706. Nathan Stanbury.	1733. Thomas Griffiths.
1707. Thomas Masters.	1734. Thomas Lawrence.
1709. Richard Hill.	1735. William Allen.
1710. William Carter.	1736. Clement Plumsted.
1711. Samuel Preston.	1737. Thomas Griffiths.
1712. Jonathan Dickinson.	1738. Anthony M. Morris.
1713. George Roch.	1739. Edward Roberts.
1714. Richard Hill.	1740. Samuel Hassel.
1717. Jonathan Dickinson.	1741. Clement Plumsted.
1719. William Fishbourne.	1742. William Till.
1722. James Logan.	1743. Benjamin Shoemaker.
1723. Clement Plumsted.	1744. Edward Shippen.
1724. Isaac Norris.	1745. James Hamilton.
1725. William Hudson.	1746. William Atwood.

1748. Charles Willing.	1801. Matthew Lawler.
1749. Thomas Lawrence.	1805. John Inskeep.
1750. William Plumsted.	1806. Robert Wharton.
1751. Robert Strettell.	1808. John Barker.
1752. Benjamin Shoemaker.	1810. Robert Wharton.
1753. Thomas Lawrence.	1811. Michael Keppeler
1754. Charles Willing.	1812. John Barker.
1755. William Plumsted.	1813. John Geyer.
1756. Atwood Shute.	1814. Robert Wharton.
1758. Thomas Lawrence.	1819. James N. Barker.
1759. John Stamper.	1820. Robert Wharton.
1760. Benjamin Shoemaker.	1824. Joseph Watson.
1761. Jacob Duché.	1828. George M. Dallas.
1762. Henry Harrison.	1829. Benjamin W. Richards.
1763. Thomas Willing.	1830. William Milnor.
1764. Thomas Lawrence.	1831. Benjamin W. Richards
1765. John Lawrence.	1832. John Swift.
1767. Isaac Jones.	1838. Isaac Roach.
1769. Samuel Shoemaker.	1839. John Swift, first mayor elected by the people.
1771. John Gibson.	1841. John M. Scott.
1773. William Fisher.	1844. Peter McCall.
1774. Samuel Rhoads.	1845. John Swift.
1775. Samuel Powel.	1849. Joel Jones.
1789. Samuel Powel.	1850. Charles Gilpin.
1790. Samuel Miles.	1854. Robert T. Conrad, first mayor of the consolidated city.
1791. John Barclay, when the mayors commenced to occupy the new City Hall, Fifth and Chest- nut streets.	1856. Richard Vaux.
1792. Matthew Clarkson.	1858. Alexander Henry.
1796. Hilary Baker.	1865. Morton McMichael.
1798. Robert Wharton.	1868. Daniel M. Fox.
1800. John Inskeep.	1871-1879. William S. Stokley.

Gabriel Thomas's Account, p. 66.—A facsimile of this work was published by J. W. Moore of this city in 185-; a small thin volume which sold at first for \$1.50, the original having become very rare, and the reprint is now also scarce.

And there are other wharfs, p. 72.—See *Col. Records*, vol. i. p. 267, where permission is asked by Humphrey Murrey, Philip Richards, Philip James, and William Lee "to build a wharf on the side of Delaware River against the end of Chestnut street," 26th 1st mo., 1689.

For some time without inhabitants, p. 74.—This is not correct; he found several settlements near Chester, New Castle, Burlington were all settled before his arrival, and many persons had settled on the Schuylkill, and in Bucks, at Shakamaxon, Wiccacoe

etc. Several churches had been built. The population was about two thousand. (Gordon's *Penna.*, p. 59.)

Note, p. 74.—This MSS. *History of Pennsylvania* was published in Hazard's *Register of Pennsylvania*, vol. i. This first volume is in possession of the New Jersey Historical Society.

James Logan's letter to the Proprietaries, p. 79.—See *Colonial Records*, vol. iii. p. 372, etc.

Heylin's Cosmography (p. 86) is also in the library of the Athenæum.

P. 86. The duke's deed of sale is dated the 24th of August—not the 20th.

Note, p. 86.—The records at Albany were carefully examined by Samuel Hazard when preparing his *Annals of Pennsylvania*. Of them he says: "I have examined them pretty thoroughly; there are twenty-six or twenty-seven volumes, translated by Vanderkemp, besides proceedings of courts, etc.; to these have been added the fruit of J. R. Brodhead's special mission, sixteen volumes of Holland documents, and volumes of London and French documents, now being translated by Mr. O'Callaghan, and about to be printed by the Legislature. They contain a great deal about Pennsylvania, much of which I have introduced into my *Annals*." (S. H., 1849.)

R. G. Johnson (p. 88) died while on a journey at New Haven, in 1850, aged eighty.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Commerce of the City, p. 88.—The vast increase of the commerce of the city has led to the formation of various boards and organizations of merchants interested in commerce, who have supervision of it generally and of the various branches of it. Amongst the most prominent and important is the Board of Trade, who hold quarterly meetings of the members and monthly meetings of the executive council. The latter have the constant and active supervision of all matters of commercial interest, and are appointed monthly from the members. Among some of the advantages derived from the actions and suggestions of this board we will only mention—

"The committee of this Board on Foreign and Coastwise Commerce has for the five years last past given special attention to the improvement of the Delaware River and Bay, for the purposes of navigation, and has at all times been ready to co-operate with committees of other associations for that object; and the purpose of this report is to show what has hitherto been done in the premises and to indicate further requirements.

"The results hitherto obtained are as follows: The depth of water in the lower Schuylkill, and especially at its mouth, has beer

increased by dredging there, as has also been the channel across Fort Mifflin bar and near the upper end of the Bulkhead Shoal.

"A substantial lighthouse has been built and lighted on the Cross-Ledge Shoal, in the lower bay, and another higher up, on the Ship John Shoal.

"Two lighthouses, forming a range, have been erected on the Delaware shore below New Castle, and two on the Jersey shore at or near Deepwater Point. These lights serve as guides to the navigator to considerable distances up and down the river, and when the lights on both shores are in range at the same time they indicate the turning-point for ships at the upper part of the Bulkhead Shoal, above Fort Delaware.

"Other range lights are in course of construction farther down the river—two on the Delaware shore, below Port Penn, and two on the Jersey shore, at Finn's Point—intended for guides to ships around Dan Baker Shoal.

"A fog-whistle has been placed at Reedy Island, and another at Cape Henlopen, and assurance has been given by the Lighthouse Board that the lightboat now in use on the Five-Fathom Bank, outside the capes of the Delaware, shall soon be replaced by a larger one having on board a powerful fog-whistle. Such a whistle there would be of great service to vessels coming into and departing from the Delaware in thick weather, and also to vessels plying to and fro between New York and Southern ports.

"Range lights have also been placed to guide vessels out and in over the bar at the mouth of the Schuylkill.

"The works already completed, as above named, have greatly facilitated navigation in our waters, but others are needed to make the facilities complete—viz.:

"A lighthouse in the Delaware on the Joe Flogger Shoal;

"Range lights to guide around the Cherry Island Shoal;

"A lighthouse on the lower end of Tinicum Island, above Chester;

"And range lights on the shore below Gloucester to guide ships through the Horseshoe.

"When these additional lights have been obtained the navigable waters between our city and the sea can be traversed by ships at night with less difficulty than they were a few years ago by day."

Our own archives at Harrisburg, etc., p. 89.—After this was written the late Samuel Hazard was employed by the State to select such documents as were worthy of preservation and publication, which were published in the *Colonial Records*, 16 vols. 8vo, and the *Pennsylvania Archives*, 10 vols.—monuments of his industry and perseverance and of the State's liberality.

When the "Wilcox" store in Water street above Walnut was pulled down in 18—, an immense number of old records and papers were thrown into the street, which was then very muddy.

as it was raining at the time. From many which were collected it would appear they were relating either to the Land or the Secretary's office. My father collected several—one a letter from Hannah Penn to her son William. It was an immense and unpardonable destruction of old papers which cannot be recovered, and might have been preserved if known in season.—W. P. H.

Joseph Shippen, p. 89.—He was the son of Edward Shippen, the first mayor, and resided in Germantown for many years in what was afterward known as the Buttonwood Tavern. He was a scientific man and a member of the Junto. He died in 1741, aged sixty-two.

P. 91. The Narrative by John Watson; Dutch records from 1630 to 1656; MSS. copies of Swedish records; Minutes of Council, 1748 to 1758. The above were all republished in Hazard's *Register of Pennsylvania*, 16 vols. 8vo. Clay's *Annals of the Swedes*, Ferris's *Original Settlements on the Delaware*, Montgomery's *Reminiscences of Wilmington*, Hazard's *Annals of Pennsylvania*, and the *History of New Sweden*, by Thomas Campanius Holm, usually called *Campanius's History*, printed in *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, vol. iii., are the principal books which have been published in relation to our early Swedish history. They will all be found in the Philadelphia Library.

Province of Pennsylvania, p. 92.—A portion of this is published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in their *Memoirs*.

Holm's New Swedeland, p. 92.—The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in vol. iii., pp. 1-166, have published the entire work of T. Campanius Holm, translated by P. S. Duponceau.

P. 92. Graydon's *Memoirs* has been republished several times—once in 184—, with notes by John S. Littell.

Minutes of Council, p. 92.—Mr. Watson was mistaken about the valuable and interesting contents of these minutes. They were from 1683 to 1790, and were reprinted by the Legislature at the suggestion of the Pennsylvania Historical Society by acts of 1850-52, under the supervision of Samuel Hazard, as mentioned in a previous note.

The London Society of Free Traders, p. 94.—This society in the course of a few years ceased to actively pursue its franchises as a corporation. In 1722 an act of Assembly was passed vesting all the rights of the society in Charles Reed, Job Goodson, Evan Owen, George Fitzwater, and Joseph Pidgeon, merchants, of Philadelphia, in trust for the use of the persons interested in the said society on the 24th of March, 1681, or at any time since, with power to dispose of all lands, etc. Under this authority the whole tract of ground lying between Spruce and Pine streets, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, three hundred and sixty-six feet in width, was disposed of. It had been originally granted to them in 1684, and the patent was dated August 3, 1692. The eastern front of this ground was called Society Hill. (See Vol. I., p. 484.)

Deaths in the City, p. 99.—Watson does not exactly state the number of deaths for 1731 correctly. A committee of the House in 1752, presenting statistics to show the necessity for more paper currency, said: "In the year 1722 the burials in Philadelphia of all ages, sexes, and colors amounted to no more than 188, an exact account for that year being published monthly. Of the preceding and next following years we find no account; but from November 20, 1729, to November 20, 1730, the burials were 244; and from November 18, 1731, to November 16, 1732, they were 254, notwithstanding that in the intermediate year the small-pox, then raging in the town, had alone carried off nearly 240 persons, and swelled the bill for that year to 490. From thence to 1738 no account is come to our hands; but from December 25, 1738, to December 25, 1744, the burials amounted to 3179, which, being at a medium of 454 per annum, shows the great increase of inhabitants to that time; and since 1744 the increase is thought rather to have exceeded that proportion."

Poor Richard's Almanac for 1750, speaking of the above statistics, says: "Excluding the Dutch Palatines, who, crowded on shipboard, contracted many diseases, the deaths for the seven years is about 2100, which is 300 per annum; by which we should have had nearly 10,500 inhabitants during these seven years at a medium; for in a healthy country (as this is) political arithmeticians compute those who die yearly at one in thirty-five. But in these last five years, from 1744, the town is greatly increased. . . . In 1748-9 the dwelling-houses in Philadelphia were 2076. The following summer there arrived twenty-four or twenty-five sail of ships with German families, supposed to bring near twelve thousand souls;" which was adding to the material for increasing the population very fast.

"*Filthy-dirty*," p. 101.—In the early history of the city, even to 1750, the condition of the streets was deplorable. Diseases were engendered and increased by the quantities of stuff allowed to accumulate in them, and the records show how fatal and frequent the pestilences of those days were. Dirt and filth were thrown into the gutters until the passage of the water in them would be stopped. Tradesmen would throw refuse into the streets, and it was a common practice for hatters and shoemakers "to cast pelts, tails, and offelts of the fur into the principal streets and alleys, the ends of leather, etc., so that they bred vermin." In 1750, Mayor Lawrence issued his proclamation ordering that each citizen should collect the dirt before his premises for removal. Hogs were allowed to run at large in the streets, even within my time, until some thirty years ago.

The One-penny Bills of Bank of North America, p. 104.—I have two, obtained when the old building was being removed. The office was temporarily removed to Chestnut street above Fourth, between the Custom-House and the Philadelphia Bank.

The ground of Dr. Rittenhouse, etc., p. 104.—The name of the celebrated self-taught mathematician and astronomer, David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, was lately prominently mentioned in connection with the erection of a statue in the government Pantheon which Congress has ordered to be formed by the presentation from each State of the figures of two of its illustrious men. At the same time the old house in which Rittenhouse dwelt for so many years is undergoing a partial tearing-out, in order that it may be extended and reconstructed for the purpose of being annexed to a hotel adjoining. Situated at the north-west corner of Seventh and Arch streets, erected about the year 1787, and bearing a quiet, solid, old-fashioned appearance, it has been long known to Philadelphians of a past generation by the belligerent name of "Fort Rittenhouse." It was here, in the year 1809, that the governments of the United States and State of Pennsylvania came into a conflict that at one time threatened to be bloody and destructive. Rittenhouse, who during the Revolution occupied the office of treasurer of the State, had deposited with him funds in a prize-money case which were claimed by both governments, and in which so mischievous a man as Benedict Arnold was originally interested. Some years subsequent to the death of Rittenhouse, in 1796, the United States, having obtained judgment from the courts in its favor, demanded a reimbursement from his executors, Mrs. Elizabeth Sergeant and Mrs. Esther Waters. Those ladies, daughters of Rittenhouse, were ordered by the State to retain the money; and to prevent service of a writ, Pennsylvania troops were stationed around the mansion at Seventh and Arch streets for five weeks during the months of March and April, 1809. Finally, United States Marshal John Smith, eluding the vigilance of the soldiers, succeeded by a strategical movement in entering the house and serving his writ. The warlike conflict was over, but the claim was settled only after an additional period of litigation. Mr. Rittenhouse, who was director of the United States Mint from 1792 to 1795, resided, it will be seen, within quite a short distance of that institution, it then being located in a building which still stands on Seventh street above Filbert. His astronomical observatory was in the garden attached to his residence, and under that observatory his body was originally buried. Some years afterward it was taken up and reinterred in the ground of the Third Presbyterian Church, at Fourth and Pine streets.

When Peale, etc., p. 104.—(See *Penna. Archives*, vol xi. p. 95.)

ONE OF THE PEALES.

One of the Peales, p. 104.—Miss Sarah M. Peale, artist, daughter of James Peale, miniature-painter, and niece of Charles Wilson Peale, has lately returned to reside in this city after an absence of over thirty years in St. Louis and nearly twenty years elsewhere. Besides her connection with a family of painters, Miss Peale's ancestry on the maternal side is traced back to Oliver Cromwell. Her great-grandfather, John Claypoole, grandson of the Lord Protector, was one of the seven who accompanied William Penn to America in 1682, and his son, James Claypoole, built the first brick house in Philadelphia. James Peale had six children, only three of whom are now living—Miss Sarah, Miss Margaretta, and the widow of General William Duncan. Mrs. Duncan resides at the south-east corner of Seventh and Wood streets, and her sisters are with her. The three ladies are far advanced in years, Miss Sarah being about seventy, although still having the appearance of mental and physical vigor in her pleasing face. She has never had necessity for the use of eyeglasses, and can read fine print by lamplight. In conversation the old lady is lively and interesting, but her memory of events that occurred in her youth is not so good as it generally is in persons of her age. The descendants of the Peales are numerous in this city.

Miss Peale is self-taught in painting. "My first work," she says, "was a portrait of myself. My father, when we lived in Baltimore, mixed the colors and told me to sit before a mirror and paint it. He left me alone till I had finished; then returned and criticised it, found some fault and said, a little impatiently, 'D—n it! why didn't you do as I told you?' That was the only time I ever heard him use anything like profanity." Subsequently Miss Peale painted with her uncle, in Philadelphia.

Her portraits had won reputation for excellence, and the Marquis de la Fayette, when on his second visit to this country, in 1825, was among the notable personages who gave her sittings. Generally five sittings of about two hours each were required for a portrait. La Fayette, having finished the fourth sitting, visited the scene of his Revolutionary achievements at Brandywine, and there, being called upon at once to fulfil an engagement farther South, he sent a note to Miss Peale with reference to the fifth sitting. The note was afterward mislaid, and the lady gave it up as lost. But since her arrival in this city she has found it in a box of old papers at Mrs. Duncan's house. Although it is fifty-three years old, the paper is well preserved and the ink but little faded. The writing is on the first page of a sheet of note-paper, runs gracefully, and is perfectly legible:

“BRANDYWINE, July 26, 1825.

“I have every day expected the pleasure to wait on Miss S. Peale, and am obliged now to present a double apology for my non-attendance, and for my not having answered her note. The latter she will the better excuse as it was mingled with a daily hope to present myself to her. I am on my way to Baltimore, Washington, and Virgiuia, and will pass at Washington and Baltimore the ten last days of August, the vicinity of Baltimore permitting my paying there a visit of at least one full day before I come back. Should the arrangements of Miss Peale, who is often at those places, give me an opportunity to wait upon her, I would be very happy to give her the last sitting she is pleased to request. I have the honor to offer to the ladies my best respects.

LA FAYETTE.

“My affectionate regards wait on the whole family.

“MISS SARAH PEALE.”

But an opportunity for the fifth sitting never occurred, and the unfinished portrait was subsequently lost. Later, Miss Peale painted portraits in Baltimore and Washington, among those who sat for her being Congressmeu Caleb Cushing, Thomas Benton, Lewis F. Linn, Dixon H. Lewis, Abel P. Upshur, Henry A. Wise, and William R. King, who was subsequently Vice-President of the United States. Of Mr. Cushing the old lady says: “He was in the Congressional Library. I sent my card to him. He came out. I requested sittings from him, but he behaved so rudely that I felt mortified for having asked him. He promised to sit, however, and named a day when he would meet me at my house. He came according to appointment. I was up stairs. When the colored boy who had shown him in came up to me, I told him to request the gentleman to take a seat in the parlor. The boy did so, but Mr. Cushing said gruffly, ‘Never mind; I can take care of myself, can’t I?’ and he continued pacing up and down the hall until I presented myself. Throughout the first and second sittings his conduct was so careless and rough as to disgust me. He was vain, too, and very particular about the color of the dress. To provoke me further, he demauded to know all about the materials composing the colors, and spoke as though he knew more of my business than I did myself. When the picture was finished he said, ‘Why, madam, you have made it too handsome.’ ‘Ah,’ I replied ironically, ‘but not so handsome as the original.’ That sentence made the vain Senator my firm friend. He at once paid me my price—sixty dollars—and took away the picture. He was so pleased with it that some days afterward, when I was sitting with other ladies in the Seuate gallery, the Senator, seeing me, came over and chatted with me so long as to make me feel embarrassed, for the eyes of many Senators were upon us.”

Not long after Judge Upshur’s sittings he was killed by the

explosion of the big gun on the "Princeton." Mrs. Upshur then bought the portrait and blessed the artist for having painted it. For Dixon H. Lewis, "the fat member from Alabama," Miss Peale used a canvas thirty inches wide, and yet "couldn't get the gentleman all on it." The head was right, but the shoulders had to be painted off. Mr. Lewis weighed four hundred and sixty pounds. His seat in the Congressional hall was of twice the ordinary width. In sitting for the portrait, however, he managed to get along with an ordinary chair, without letting it divide him into two equal parts. But, as he said himself, "it was a terrible job."

When William R. King sat he showed scrupulous care in the choice of every article of his dress and the manner of its arrangement. So precise was he in matters of this kind that his fellow-members rarely called him, outside the halls of Congress, by any other name than "Miss Betsey."

Shively—above Chestnut, p. 104.—Below?

Wells and pumps, p. 104.—The Green Tree pump was famous in its day and after 1800. It stood in Front street above Walnut, east side, a few doors above the stores of Robert Ralston. It was afterward covered over or filled up.

P. 104. See p. 425 for an account of the riot at this house in 1779.

THE PENN FAMILY.

P. 105. William Penn's mother was Margaret Jasper, a Dutch woman.

P. 110. William Penn died July 30th, 1718, in his seventy-fourth year, at Ruscombe, Buckinghamshire. A week afterward he was buried in the ground of Jordan's Meeting, Buckinghamshire.

P. 117. There is a letter in the Poultney family dated "29th day of 2d mo., 1695," by Rees Thomas and Martha Thomas, and addressed "most dear and tender father," "ffor William Aubrey att Landbrod in Breckenocke Shire, South Wales, to be delivered with care," which says: "I and my wife and two children are at this present time" [in health]. "My son Aubrey was born y^e 30 day of the 11 month on the fourth day of the week, 1694; his mother and he now very hearty. I do understand y^t thee was not well pleased y^t my eldest son was not called an Aubrey. I will assure thee I was not against it, but my neighbors would have him called my name, being I bought y^e land and I so beloved amongst them. I do admit to what thee sayest in thy letter y^t an Aubrey was better known than I, though I am here very well acquainted with most in these parts.

He is the first Aubrey in Pennsylvania, and a stout boy he is of his age, being now a quarter. My uncle John Beevan came over very well, and a good voyage he had."

He then owned land in the township of Merion, county of Philadelphia, S. E.; the other land is pretty far in the woods. Speaks of Edward Prichard's land, also land joining John Eckly's plantation formerly, and to John Humphreys and to Philip Price and Morris Lewelen and Stephen Eckly. "Have built a barn and a shed for cattle and a stable, and am going to make a stone house for corn, and also built a cellar and one room with a chimney." 1695 was a hard winter, and cattle died.

Motto of the Penn Arms, p. 121.—The motto of Admiral Penn, the father of William Penn, was *Dum clavum teneam*, literally, "While I hold the helm," meaning, according to inference, "While I hold the helm the ship sails safely." . . . Admiral Sir William Penn, at the time of his death, left two sons and one daughter. Richard, the younger son, survived him only three years. William was the elder. His sister Margaret married Anthony Lowther of Maske, who was a member of Parliament, and their son became a baronet.

During the American war, etc., p. 126.—A law was passed November 27, 1779, for vesting the Penn estate in the Province, for which the State agreed to pay one hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling to the legatees and devisees of Thomas and Richard Penn, late Proprietaries, and the widow of Thomas Penn—the first payment to be made in one year after the peace was signed. On April 2, 1785, the Council, being ready to pay, order an advertisement for the proper parties to appear and receive their shares. (See *Colonial Records*, vol. xiv. p. 397.)

P. 126. Granville John Penn, son of Grenville Penn, arrived here in 1852. He was about forty years of age, intelligent, a modest and unassuming man, a little deaf. It was proposed in the Legislature to give him a public reception at Harrisburg, but it did not carry.

April 13, 1857, Granville J. Penn, after an absence of about a year, having returned from Europe, presented to the Pennsylvania Historical Society the belt of wampum delivered by the Indians to William Penn at the Treaty under the Great Tree in 1682, it having been preserved in the family till now. (See the *U. S. Gazette* of April, 1857, for an official account of the interesting proceedings at the presentation.)

A very neat lithographic chart of the Penn family, prepared and distributed to his friends, was published by Thomas Gilpin in 1852, and dedicated to Gr. J. Penn. Its author, Thomas Gilpin, an excellent and intelligent man, died March 32, 1853, and was buried at Laurel Hill.

William Penn's Descendant in America.—The hall of the His

torical Society was visited by the great-great-great-grandson of William Penn, now resident in London, Peter Penn-Gaskell, Esq., of Shanagarry Castle in Ireland, and his wife, an English lady. The party were received by the president and other officers of the society, and some hours were spent in examining the "Penn Manuscripts" (now contained in about eighty large volumes) and the numerous very curious and authentic memorials of the founder of our Commonwealth—among them his Bible. The volume contains an engraved book-plate, with Penn's name thus given in an antique letter: "William Penn, Esqr., Proprietor of Pennsylvania, 1703."

One of the Descendants of Penn.—In 1877 the funeral of Mary Penn-Gaskell, wife of Dr. Isaac T. Coates of Chester, Pa., took place from the residence of her mother, No. 4058 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Deceased was a daughter of Peter Penn-Gaskell, who was descended from Peter Gaskell, the husband of one of William Penn's granddaughters. At this marriage the family name was changed to Penn-Gaskell, its members being the only descendants of Penn in America.

The Penn Society was established about the year 1824 to commemorate the landing of William Penn. In Independence Hall is a large portrait of William Penn which was painted for the Penn Society. (For various accounts of the commemoration of the landing of William Penn by the Penn Society, see Hazard's *Register*, vols. ii. to xvi.) The last account of a celebration by the society in that publication is in October, 1835. At that time J. Parker Norris was president of the society, and Peter S. Duponceau vice-president. The latter, in his speech on that occasion, said that the society had been in operation eleven years. It built the small monument at the Treaty Ground in Kensington in 1827.

The Penn Society celebrated the one hundred and ninety-fifth anniversary of the landing of William Penn at New Castle on October 27th, 1877. The celebration ought to have been on November 7th, 1877, according to new style. It was on the 27th of October, 1682 (old style), that the Founder arrived at New Castle. By the reformation of the calendar in 1752 eleven days were dropped, and it is still necessary to drop eleven days, which operation pushes forward a real anniversary or turning of a year eleven days. Thus, we celebrate the birthday of Washington—who was born February 11th, old style—on the 22d of February.

THE CHARACTER OF WILLIAM PENN.

The following eloquent address was delivered by the Hon. Wayne McVeagh before the Penn Club of Philadelphia on the one hundred and ninety-fifth anniversary of the landing of William Penn, the Founder of Pennsylvania. The audience included prominent men of the city, and as special guests the members of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

GENTLEMEN: The executive committee of the Penn Club thought it not unbecoming to gather its friends together upon this anniversary of the landing of him whose name it bears upon the soil of the State he founded, and their partiality has devolved upon me the agreeable duty of expressing the gratification the members of the club feel at your presence, and the heartiness of the welcome they desire to proffer you. They are especially glad to receive the learned members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and to avail themselves of this opportunity to bear their testimony to the inestimable value of the distinguished services that society has already rendered, and the services more distinguished, if possible, which it is destined to render, in enlightening and elevating the patriotism of the citizens of the imperial Commonwealth whose early history it has caused to be investigated with so much patience and illustrated with so great discernment. It is, indeed, on no less an authority than my Lord Bacon, who, in "the true marshalling of the sovereign degrees of honor," assigns "the first place to the *conditores imperiorum*, founders of states and commonwealths;" and cultivated communities have always commemorated with pride the virtues of the heroic men who laid the foundations of their strength and greatness. Apart, however, from any patriotic interest natural to us, the story of American colonization is one of the most interesting and attractive episodes in human history. It was an age of marvellous ambition and of marvellous achievements; and except those sunny years at Athens during which the human spirit attained and preserved the serenest and completest culture it has ever known, perhaps blood was never less sluggish, thought never less commonplace, lives never less monotonous, than in the early days of the settlement of America. Great scientific discoveries had filled the minds of men with thirst for wider knowledge. Mechanical inventions of priceless value had awakened in them an eager desire to avail themselves of their advantages. By the aid of movable type wise books could be cheaply printed. By the aid of the mariner's compass great ships could be safely sailed. By the aid of gunpowder virgin lands could be rescued from savage tribes. The illustrious names of that illustrious time crowd upon our recollection, for their renown still kindles the flame of a generous emulation in all the leading departments of virtuous human effort—in art, in adventure, in discovery of new lands, in philosophy, in poetry, in

searching for the secrets of Nature, in subjecting the forces of Nature to the will of man, in heroism in war by sea and by land, in sacrifices for liberty of conscience. It cannot therefore do us harm to stand, as it were, a little while in the presence of any eminent man of that formative period, and by the contemplation of his spirit to quicken our own as by coals of fire from off an altar. In Sir Thomas More's portrayal of the perfect state we are told that "they set up in the market-place the images of such men as had been bountiful benefactors to the commonwealth, for the perpetual memory of their good acts, and also that the glory and renown of the ancestors might stir and provoke their posterity to virtue." This is an anniversary of the most momentous event in the eventful career of him who has been our most bountiful benefactor, and we may wisely, therefore, withdraw a few moments from the social enjoyments of the evening to look once more upon a likeness of our Founder. It is true that when he landed at Upland he entered into possession of a Province which had before attracted the attention of great statesmen, and been selected by them as the theatre of a novel and lofty experiment in government; for it was here that Gustavus Adolphus hoped to secure a city of refuge for the oppressed, and the sagacious Oxenstiern hoped to realize his beneficent scheme of colonization; and it was here that Christina had founded a New Sweden, whose simple-minded, pious, and frugal citizens purchased the lands they coveted, and tilled them with their own hands, living in peace with all their neighbors; but nevertheless the coming of William Penn was the founding of Pennsylvania, and in spite of all abatement, though he

Was flamed
For Adam, much more Christ,

yet he was eminently worthy of the greatness of his trust. He had inherited a distinguished name and a great opportunity. His grandfather had been a captain in the English merchant service in the latter years of the reign of Elizabeth, when that service was perhaps the best school which ever existed to render men alert, brave, self-reliant, and capable of confronting any peril with an equal mind. His father had been raised in the same school, and had developed at a very early age remarkable capacity for naval warfare. To this capacity he added a handsome presence, courtly manners, and such political virtue as was not incompatible with regarding his own advancement as the principal duty of his life. At twenty-one he was a captain in the English navy, at thirty-one he was vice-admiral of England, at thirty-four he was a member of Parliament, at forty-three he was captain-commander under the duke of York, and died shortly after his retirement from the naval board, before he had attained fifty years of age. The rapidity of his promotion to great offices is very re-

markable when it is remembered that he served the Parliament, Charles I., the Lord Protector, and Charles II., and continued to rise steadily notwithstanding the civil war and the frequent changes of administration it produced. He was quite evidently a worldly-minded man, but he was also wise with the wisdom of the world, and by adding to his great services the favor of his sovereign he laid the foundation of a noble house, needing only for its security that his son should follow in his footsteps and with filial piety accept the wealth and rank and fame which were proffered him. The son had been born near the Tower of London while his father was sailing down the Thames to join Lord Warwick in the Irish seas, and had passed his childhood with his mother, Margaret Jasper of Rotterdam, at their country-house at Wamstead in Essex. He was only eleven years of age when his father returned from the fruitless attack upon Hispaniola and was consigned to the Tower by Cromwell. But at that early age he was profoundly impressed by his father's misfortune. When about sixteen years of age he was sent to Oxford, and was matriculated as a gentleman commoner at Christ Church. At that time the world certainly appeared to be opening before his youthful vision in undimmed radiance and beauty. The son of a great admiral, who was also a great favorite of the king and of his royal brother, he entered upon his academical career under the most brilliant auspices. Fond of study and athletic sports, a diligent reader and good boatman, he easily won his way to the esteem of his teachers and the regard of his fellows, and for a time he satisfied all expectations; but for students of high intelligence and sensitive conscience venerable and beautiful Oxford, "spreading her gardens to the moonlight, and whispering from her towers the last enchantments of the Middle Ages," possesses a charm which may be a danger. Walking in the spacious meadows of his college or meditating beneath her noble elms, William Penn became possessed by the genius of the place, for the chief university of the world has always been "the home of lost causes, and forsaken beliefs, and unpopular names, and impossible loyalties." It was while under the influence of this spirit that he was attracted by the doctrines of George Fox, and for his stubborn loyalty to what he was then pleased to call his convictions he was finally expelled. To withdraw him as much as possible from the thoughts upon which he was at that time intent, his father sent him to the Continent, and at Paris he was presented at the court of the Grand Monarch and heartily welcomed. He entered with becoming spirit into the enjoyments of the French capital, and proved his title to its citizenship by fighting a duel in its streets. Thence he went to the famous College of Saumur, where he finished those liberal studies which made him not only an accomplished linguist, but a man of most varied and generous culture. He afterward travelled through France and

Italy, and returned to England to dance attendance at Whitehall for a brief period, and to share in the perils of a naval engagement on board the flagship of his father. He afterward devoted some attention to the law as a student at Lincoln's Inn, but he soon joined the staff of the duke of Ormond, then viceroy of Ireland. While acting in this capacity he saw some military service, and apparently contracted a strong desire to devote himself to the career of a soldier. Indeed, he earnestly and repeatedly sought his father's permission to enter the British army, but the permission was steadily refused. It was at this interesting period of his life that the authentic portrait of him now in possession of our Historical Society was painted—a portrait which dispels many of the mistaken opinions of his person and his character generally entertained. It presents him to us clad in armor, of frank countenance and features delicate and beautiful, but resolute, with his hair "long and parted in the centre of his forehead," "falling over his shoulders in massive natural ringlets." This portrait bears the date of his twenty-second birthday and the martial motto, "*Pax queritur bello.*"

It is to William Penn, as presented by this portrait, that I especially desire to attract your attention this evening—to William Penn as an accomplished cavalier, a ripe scholar, a brave soldier, and in the full glow of his youthful beauty, the product of the quiet years of motherly companionship at Wamstead, of the restless, aspiring, combative years at Christ Church, of the gay society of Paris, of the studious vigils at Saumur, of Italian air and sky, of the depraved court at Whitehall, of the chambers of Lincoln's Inn, of the vice-regal staff at Dublin, of the joy of battle on the deck beside his father in the Channel, or joining as a volunteer in the attack at Carrickfergus.

This portrait fitly represents him in mail, for his life thenceforward was one long battle, relieved only by the brief repose of his courtship and his honeymoon in the attractive and historic circle in which he found his wife—a circle which included Isaac Pennington, Thomas Ellwood, and John Milton. It is not my purpose, as it is not my privilege, to detain you upon this occasion with any elaborate statement of his subsequent life or any elaborate estimate of his character. Ample opportunity will be afforded in the recurrence of this anniversary and the celebration of it for the diligent historical students who honor us with their presence to-night to arrange the details of that life in lucid order and to praise his character with discriminating eulogy. Its main outlines only concern us now, but those outlines are full of instruction and of interest for us all. We know, and we are glad to know, that his desire to be useful to his fellow-men could not exhaust itself even by preaching the gospel as he understood it, in season and out of season, but that to this great labor of love he added other like labors scarcely less great. He defended the rights of con-

science. He defended the liberties of Englishmen. He defended the privileges of jurymen. His first plea for toleration was in behalf of the sect with which he had the least sympathy. In obedience to his convictions of the truth of the creed he professed he endured the anger of his father, the loss of a peerage, separation from home, opprobrium and contumely from men, and frequent and prolonged imprisonment. While his spirit was being purified by suffering, his mind was being widened by high converse with John Locke and Algernon Sidney; and at last, when all obstacles to the trial of the experiment of his principles of government upon a virgin soil were overcome, he could truthfully exclaim, as he received the royal charter for his Province: "God hath given it to me in the face of the world. . . . He will bless and make it the seed of a nation." It was therefore very precious freight which the good ship "Welcome" brought to these shores the day whose anniversary we celebrate, for it carried the sublime religious and political principles of William Penn and the illimitable influences of his wise and beneficent government, whose corner-stone was civic peace, born of justice, and whose cap-stone was religious liberty, born of toleration. There was doubtless much in his life which was inconsistent with the highest standards of the religion he professed, but this inconsistency he shared with every man who professes the Christian faith, and the contradictions in his career are easily reconciled in the light of his youth and early manhood; but his virtue and his glory are his alone, for in the seventeenth century he discovered and proclaimed the political utility of liberty, of justice, of peace, of a free press, and a liberal system of education—the principles on which rest the blessings of the present and the hopes of the future of the human race. Whenever, therefore, we are pained with the perusal of the sad record of his later years, the ingratitude he experienced, the embarrassments he suffered, the injustice he endured, as we follow his declining steps to the undistinguished grave where he lies buried, we may see as in retrospect the long pathway by which he travelled thither, learn the secret of the divine inspiration by which the young soldier at its beginning was transformed before its close into an immortal benefactor of mankind, friend of liberty, friend of justice, friend of peace, apostle of God.

"Live and take comfort. Thou hast left behind
Powers which will work for thee.
. . . . Thou hast great allies;
Thy friends are exultations, agonies, and love,
And man's unconquerable mind."

P. 128. For a short sketch of Caleb Pusey see *Proud*, vol. i. p. 337, note, and see *Reg. Penna.*, vol. vii. p. 83. He came over with William Penn 1682. He lived in Chester county,

and died 12th month, 1725 [February], aged seventy-six. In 1687 he petitions (as keeper of the mill on Chester Creek, so that he may have built this afterward) the Commissioners of Property to prevent Thomas Coburn from setting up a mill on Chester Creek "above his," "which would be to his great damage." His petition was granted. (See "No. 17 Minutes of Property, Book C, 1687," p. 6-12, at Harrisburg.) His mill was built *before this* time, and the date on vane, "1699," cannot be that of its erection; and as it was "the first mill" in the county, it was probably soon after his arrival. The question of the first mill in Pennsylvania was discussed in the *Germantown Telegraph* and the *Evening Journal* in October, 1858. (See Vol. II., Watson, p. 27.)

Richard Townsend once dwelt, p. 128.—It appears that Richard Townsend was only one of ten partners in this mill. (See some particulars in *History of Delaware County*, by Dr. Smith, p. 147.)

State of Society once possessing Chester, p. 129.—Chester, about 1840, was famed for its good public-houses, which made it a fashionable drive from Philadelphia for many.

Edward Drinker, p. 133.—Should be *John*. (See p. 513.)

PENN'S TREATY AT ELM TREE.

P. 134. Fairman's House and Treaty Tree my father frequently had seen. The limbs of the tree were so large that goats ran upon its branches.—W. P. H.

P. 137. See Hazard's *Annals*, p. 634, also *Memoirs Hist. Soc. Penna.*, vol. iii., pt. 2, p. 143, for report of a committee (P. S. Duponceau and J. Francis Fisher) on the subject of the Treaty.

The testimony produced in this report, which contains nearly all that has been written about the subject, we think tends to prove that such a conference or treaty did take place, probably in November, 1682, at Shackamaxon, under the Elm Tree which was blown down in 1810. The treaty was probably made with the Lenni Lenape or Delaware tribes and some of the Susquehannas; it was probably "a treaty of amity and friendship," and perhaps confirmatory of one made previously by Markham.

In 1690, Penn issued proposals for a new town on the Susquehanna, offering the lots "clear of all Indian Pretensions, for it has been my way from the first to purchase their title from them, and so settle with their consent." In September, 1700, in a treaty made by the Susquehannas, they allude to "the former much greater costs and charges the said William Penn hath been at in treating about and purchasing the same," and confirm to him the lands on both sides of the river. (See *Reg. Penna.*, i. 444.)

In Clarkson's *Life of Penn*, vol. i., he enters largely into the subject of the Elm Tree Treaty, and gives the speeches made and a description of Penn's dress. Roberts Vaux in *Memoirs Hist. Socy.*, vol. i. p. 79, and Proud's and Gordon's *Histories Penna.*, should be consulted. In 1857, Granville Penn presented the Historical Society the belt of wampun delivered to Penn at the Elm Treaty Tree, showing the family had some tradition connected with it.

This matter of a treaty by Penn has been fully discussed by Westcott in his able and full *History of Philadelphia*. His conclusions are: "There is no contemporary evidence of such a treaty ever having been made. Penn never spoke of it in any of his numerous letters which have been preserved, nor do any of his correspondents mention it. There is no evidence of any kind to show that there was a treaty of amity at Shackamaxon between the Indians and Penn—nothing but tradition. The story has its origin in the fact that William Markham had a conference with the Indians before Penn's arrival. The Founder sent over by him a letter declaring that he would deal with them in peace and friendship. We have seen a letter from Markham to Penn in which he says that the conference was held; and it was probably at Shackamaxon, because when he first came he boarded with Thomas Fairman, who lived there, and in front of whose house was the tree afterward called the 'Treaty Tree.' It would be natural to assemble the Indians there as the most convenient place."

P. 137. "While some workmen were yesterday engaged in preparing to build a wharf near the Penn mansion at Kensington, they dug up a part of the Treaty Tree" (*Penna. Inquirer*, Dec. 29, 1846.)

This certainly appears to have been the earliest land treaty, p. 143.—This is a mistake, for Markham purchased land in 1682 below the falls. (See Hazard's *Annals*, p. 581.)

SWEDES' CHURCH AND THE SWEDES.

In 1700 the present brick church, p. 147.—“1700, July 2. The church was dedicated, being first Sunday after Trinity, by Rev. Mr. Biorck; text, 2 Sam. v. 29. It cost about twenty thousand Swedish dollars.” (See Clay's *Annals Swedes*, pp. 80–82.)

The parsonage-house, now standing, was built in 1737, p. 148.—In 1733 the parsonage was built, which was pulled down in 1832, and a new one erected on or near the same spot, and occupied by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Clay of the Episcopal Church, with which Wicaco is now united. He published a small volume entitled *Annals* of that church.

Four years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, in 1620, the famous Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden conceived the idea of planting a colony on the shores of the Delaware. He did not live to witness the fulfilment of his hopes, but in 1638, during the reign of his daughter, Queen Christina, and nearly fifty years before Penn reached New Castle, a band of Swedish colonists found a home on the Delaware, erecting a block-house at Wicaco (the Indian name for the region) for defence against the Indians. They were a God-fearing, industrious race, and as early as 1646 their first church was consecrated on Tinicum Island. The result, however, was far from agreeable, for it is related that Governor Printz's daughter, living on the island, “did much abuse ye honest Swedes, selling the church-bell, and committing other like outrages.”

In 1667 the Swedes erected a church at Crane Hook, about one and a half miles from Fort Christina, on the south side of the creek, in which both the Dutch and Swedes assembled for worship. The church early built in the fort had served them for about twelve years. The church now erected was a wooden one; no vestige of it or the graveyard remains; an orchard occupies their place. About 1669 a block-house with loopholes was erected.

In 1677 a parish was organized, and this block-house on the main land was used as a church until the present edifice was erected. At the time of William Penn's arrival, who is said to have landed near this spot when he came from Chester, the site of the block-house was a beautiful shaded knoll, sloping gradually down to the river. North of it, where Christian street is, was a little inlet, and on the north side of the inlet was another knoll on which was situated the log cabin of three Swedish brothers, Swenson or Swanson, who sold to William Penn the site of Philadelphia, and who were, besides, at one time the owners of Southwark, Moyamensing, and Passyunk.

Old Swedes' Church (Gloria Dei), erected on the site of this block-house, is now one of the oldest landmarks of Philadelphia, and on Sunday, May 27, 1877, within its historic walls was celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the formation of the

parish. The previous year the one hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary of the dedication of the present building was celebrated. At that time the rector, Rev. Snyder B. Simes, said in reference to this anniversary:

"But I cannot stop here, nor can I at this time enlarge on that exceedingly interesting portion of our history embraced between the first arrival of the colonists, in 1636 or 1637, and the dedication of this church in 1700. For, as many of you are aware, venerable as this church is, still it is not the original building which stood on this spot, for as early as Trinity Sunday, 1677, the first sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Fabritius in the 'Old Block Church,' as it was called, though as far back as 1646 the Swedes consecrated their first church on Tinicum Island. Its distance from Wicaco rendered it so inconvenient that the block-house was converted into a place of worship, as I have already said, in 1677, and this was afterward used for divine service till this present church was erected. As, therefore, Trinity Sunday, 1877, will mark the two hundredth anniversary of the dedication of this site to the worship of the Almighty and the organization of this parish, I, for my part, do not think it should pass by unnoticed; and, believe me, whoever may be appointed to preach the sermon on that day will find a rich fund of material from which to draw, so interesting and fascinating that it is hard now to pass it all by in a single sentence."

The church records commence abruptly in the year 1750; not a scrap of paper in the shape of parish records is to be found here which was written prior to that year. It is supposed that these early records were taken back to Sweden, and correspondence is now in progress to secure their return if they can be found.* Five years after his first sermon Rev. Mr. Fabritius was stricken with blindness, but continued in the discharge of his duty for a number of years to 1691, when his infirmity compelled him to resign.

From that time up to 1697 the parish was without a pastor. In the year named three missionaries were sent from Sweden by King Charles XI., who appropriated three thousand dollars and a great number of Bibles, primers, catechisms, and other books, which were eagerly received, and the Rev. Andrew Rudman was placed in charge. It is related that the members of the society regarded him "as an angel sent from heaven." It was during the pastorate of Mr. Rudman that the congregation decided to

* These records are stated to have been in the possession of the clergy connected with this ancient church as late as 1830, at which time they mysteriously disappeared. Parties have been actively engaged in searching for them, and have worked out every clue or theory which has been advanced as to their disposal, and they now think that they were surreptitiously carried away by parties who may have been interested in their disappearance. The late Joseph J. Mickley said that *copies* might be in Sweden, as he had been informed that there were a number of reports of the churches in America, but that he *did not see them*.

build the present church. A dispute arose as to its location, a number of members being in favor of a site on the Schuylkill. To end the difficulty, the whole matter was given into the hands of the clergy, with the stipulation that there should be a "fine of ten pounds imposed on any who should find fault with what was done therein." This was decisive, and in 1700 the church was completed. The communion service still used in the Old Swedes Church was presented by Magdalene Robeson, eldest daughter of Rev. Andreas Rudman, the first pastor, and Elizabeth Vander-spigle, his granddaughter, in 1773. The old bell in use for so many years was cast in 1643, and contained the inscription—

"I to the church the living call,
And to the grave do summons all."

It was recast and enlarged in 1806 by G. Hedderly.

Beneath the chancel lie the remains of the first pastor of the church. A tablet to his memory contains the inscription :

"This monument covers the remains of the Rev. Andreas Rudman; being sent hither from Sweden, he first founded and built this church, was a constant and faithful preacher in the English, Swedish, and Dutch churches; eleven years in this country, where he advanced true piety by sound doctrine and good example. He died September 17, A. D. 1708, aged 40 years."

The building is thirty feet in width by sixty feet in depth, and stands on the west side of Swanson street, near the Delaware. Since 1700 some changes have been made, a vestry added and some supports for strengthening the walls. In 1846 side-galleries were erected inside to accommodate the increasing membership, a new organ purchased, and the old pulpit and pews replaced by those of a more modern style. But the same carved cherubs that gazed down on the Swedes one hundred and seventy-seven years ago still decorate the organ-loft, and the baptismal font at the left of the altar is the original one brought from Sweden. On the walls are two tablets—one to the memory of Rev. John Curtis Clay, and one to the Rev. Nicholas Collin, who was the last missionary sent to this country by the Swedish government. In the chancel, and also in the quaint old graveyard outside, repose the remains of many of the first pastors and their wives and other great-hearted men and women.

The oldest tombstones in the churchyard, being a serpentine stone, have withstood the ravages of time and are in excellent condition, while those of a more recent date, being of soft marble, have so crumbled away that the inscriptions on them have become scarcely legible. One of the oldest—the oldest to be found with a legible epitaph—has this inscription :

"MRS. MARGARET BOONE—1708.

"She lived a widow two and twenty years. Five children

had, and by one husband dear. Two of y^e same in y^e ground lies interred here."

About the same date is a tablet to the memory of Pastor Sandel's children. It bears date "April y^e 21st, 1708," and "August y^e 13th, 1711." Mr. Sandel returned to Sweden in 1719. Hanging in the vestry is the naturalization paper of Rev. Andrew Rudman, signed by William Penn and dated 1701, 6th month and 12th day. The first parsonage was erected 1733, mainly through the efforts of one Peter Johnson, who was afterward arrested and thrown in prison for debts contracted during the building.

As far back as the year 1700 and earlier, numerous land-grants were made it, and at one time the society owned nearly all the land in the neighborhood. Portions of the land were occupied by settlers without leave or license, and in one way or another the possessions of the society were frittered away, with the exception of a few lands of but little value. Point Breeze Park, where the parsonage of the first pastor was located, before its sale by the church brought the magnificent rental of three dollars and thirty-three cents yearly! From the organization of the parish to the present time the whole number of pastors has been sixteen, of whom Rudman, Lidman, Dylander, Von Wrangel, Collin, and Clay are the most noted. The tenets of the original worshippers of this church were Lutheran.

Rev. Jonas Lidman was recalled in 1730, and took home some presents of peltry from the congregation to the king and Bishop Swedburg. Rev. J. Ensberg (or Eneberg), pastor of the church at Christina, officiated until the arrival of Rev. Gabriel Falck in 1733, who only remained one year, going to St. Gabriel's at Morlatton. Rev. John Dylander arrived November 2d, 1737, and officiated as pastor for four years with great zeal. He died November 2, 1741; his monument in the church says in 1742. He was succeeded by Rev. Gabriel Nesman, who arrived in 1743, October 20th. He served faithfully until his recall in 1750, when he was succeeded by Rev. Olof Parvin, who arrived on the Speedwell July 5th. Other Swedish ministers about this time were Rev. Petrus Tranberg and Rev. Eric Unander, pastors at Racoon and Pennsneck, N. J.; Rev. John Ensberg of Christina and Provost Rev. Israel Acrelius of Christina, and who must have occasionally filled the pulpit of Wicaco during vacancies.

In 1733 the parsonage was built. The glebe in Passyunk was rented, and the two lots also at Wicaco.

Previous to 1845 the society was known as the Swedish Episcopal, but in that year it joined itself to a convention of the present diocese and became Protestant Episcopal. Under the management of the present rector, the Rev. Snyder B. Simes, the church

has had unwonted prosperity. There is not a single unrented pew, while the Sabbath-school numbers nearly seven hundred scholars.

On Sunday, May 27, 1877, Mr. Simes delivered a sermon on the history of the society anterior to 1700, from which many of the foregoing facts have been extracted. His text was from 1 Kings viii. 57: "The Lord our God be with us, as He was with our fathers; may He never leave us or forsake us." The seating capacity of the cozy little building is only four hundred and eighty, and long before the time service was to commence every available seat and all the standing-room was taken by a cultivated and refined audience. In the afternoon another large audience assembled to listen to a discourse by the Rev. Jesse Y. Burk of Trinity Church, Catharine street. Mr. Burk treated in an extended manner of the times in Sweden previous to the founding of the first colony on the Delaware.

The parish of St. Gabriel at Morlatton in Montgomery co., now Douglassville, was vacated by Rev. Samuel Hesselius in 1731, and occupied by Rev. Gabriel Falck in 1735, and from then until 1745, and after that occasionally by the Lutheran minister at the Trappe, Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg. The church was erected in 1735, and was replaced by the present one in 1801.

A VENERABLE CHURCH.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF OLD SWEDES' (CHRIST'S) CHURCH, UPPER MERION—HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of Old Swedes' (Christ's) Church, Upper Merion, was celebrated June 24, 1877, in the presence of a large congregation. The venerable edifice was decorated with flags sent from Sweden, and the altar and baptismal font were beautifully adorned with flowers. In the year 1700, Gloria Dei Church, Swanson street near Christian, Philadelphia, was organized by the Swedes who settled along the river. Out of this, the mother-church, grew Christ's Church, Upper Merion, and St. James's Church, Kingsessing. These three churches were for some time associated together under one rector, who was stationed at Gloria Dei Church. His assistants, however, were principally from the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Christ's Church, Upper Merion, was erected in 1760, and dedicated June 25th of that year by the Rev. Charles Magnus Wrangel, D. D., a Swedish nobleman sent over by the king of Sweden. Dr. Wrangel remained there eight years, and was much beloved by the people. A number of Swedish missionaries were then sent over; among whom were the Rev. Mr. Goerinsen, Rev. Matthias Hultgren, and Rev. Nicholas Collin. The latter was in

charge over forty years, and was held in the highest esteem by his congregation. His remains are interred in Gloria Dei churchyard.

At his death Rev. Jehu C. Clay, D. D., was chosen rector in 1831 of the united parishes; he continued until 1843, and in that year, on application to the Legislature, an act of Assembly was passed dissolving the association, when the three churches became independent. Gloria Dei and St. James's Church, Kingsessing, united with the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese, but Christ Church, Upper Merion, still retains its primitive character.

At the time of the separation Rev. Dr. Clay became rector of Gloria Dei Church, and Rev. Edward N. Lightner of Lancaster took charge of Christ's Church, Upper Merion, where he remained from 1844 to 1855, when failing health compelled him to resign.

He was succeeded by Rev. William Henry Rees, D. D., of Staten Island, who continued there about six years, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas S. Yocum, of Swedish descent, who remained until 1870. He was followed in July, 1870, by Rev. Octavius Perinchief. He remained until the autumn of 1873, when he resigned, and on his recommendation Rev. E. A. Wariner of Montrose was chosen rector, and continued until the spring of 1875, when he tendered his resignation. The congregation desired to have Mr. Perinchief back, and a call was extended to him, which he accepted. He took charge April 20, 1876, and remained until his death, April 29, 1877. Mr. Perinchief was held in the highest esteem, and the congregation deeply feel his loss, and have erected a granite monument to his memory.

In 1837 an addition was built to Christ Church, Upper Merion, making it cruciform. It is eighty-five feet in length to the chancel-window, and the width of the front is twenty-five feet, of the rear part forty-five feet. The church has a seating capacity for four hundred and fifty persons, and the number of communicants is one hundred. The oldest tombstone in the graveyard bears date 1744, and is that of "Diana Rambo, aged thirty-six years."

On Sunday, June 24, 1877, the morning service was read by Rev. Henry C. Mayer, after which the sermon was preached by him from the text: "And when He was entered into a ship His disciples followed Him. And behold there arose a great tempest in the sea, insomuch that the ship was covered with the waves; but He was asleep, and His disciples came to Him and awoke Him, saying, 'Lord, we perish;' and He saith unto them, 'Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?' Then He arose and rebuked the winds and the sea, and there was a great calm."—Matt. viii. 23-27.

Here is represented one of the most interesting and impressive miracles. It is one of those which test whether we believe in the miraculous or not. We notice it was the presence of Jesus Christ in that boat which constituted the sole pledge of their safety. As

under the old dispensation His flood bore safely the ark, so in the new dispensation, though the waves of persecution rage around that sacred vessel the Church, she can never be destroyed. Constantine, the great emperor, was converted by that remarkable cross bearing on it "In hoc signo vinces." During the lifetime of Luther and his colaborers the clash of arms was heard throughout Christendom. In the Thirty Years' War was Gustavus Adolphus the captain-general of the Protestant League. It was he himself who first conceived the idea of planting in this land the Swedish colony to whom this church owes its origin. Slaves, said this great king, cost a great sum and labor with reluctance. Before this colony could be established, Gustavus Adolphus returned to the battle-field which proved fatal to him. His plan was, however, carried out in 1628 by his chancellor, Oxenstiern.

In 1699 the attention of the Swedish king was called to the great destitution of the colony, and he despatched two ministers to it. In the year 1702 a settlement was made by the Swedes in this immediate locality. In 1733 a school-house was established. Dr. Wrangel, who dedicated Christ Church in 1760, brought with him substantial aid from the king of Sweden. By degrees the Swedish service came into disuse, and that of the Protestant Episcopal Church was substituted.

Swanson street, p. 149.—"SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—In digging in the cellar of an old house in Swanson street above Shippen, known as the 'Washington Hotel,' a vault was discovered which extends to a considerable distance, and seems to have been used as a place of confinement. A large leaden pipe was found running along it of four or five inches in diameter, the use of which it is difficult to conjecture. In the wall was a large iron ring with a chain attached, and the bones of a human skeleton were found alongside of this."—*Bulletin and Inquirer*, April 18, 1855.

Samuel Hazard and others visited the place, and they saw nothing to warrant such a conclusion, but many things to lead to a belief that it was a *hoax*. Afterward, the *Evening Bulletin*, in which the above first appeared, came out with a considerable article leading to the same conclusion—*i. e.*, "bogus." (See that paper of April 28, 1855.)

PROVOST STILLÉ'S ADDRESS.

Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, p. 153.—A meeting of the Historical Society was held April 16, 1877, to receive from the trustees of the Publication Fund a portrait of Christina, queen of the Swedes, the Goths, and the Vends, copied by Miss Elise Arnborg of Stockholm from the original by David Beek, a pupil of Vandyke, in the National Museum at Stockholm. The ceremonies were very interesting; President Wallace and Vice-President Jones made short addresses, and the venerable member Richard S. Smith presented the painting. The Swedish Quartette also sang several of their charming Swedish songs. The president then continued: "The name of Stillé is found among those of our early Swedish settlers, and is one of the not very many names of them which come down to us, and come down in form unchanged. For some have, by a very slight modification of a vowel or consonant, passed, I think, into forms not distinguishable from those of our British colonists; and some, through female lines or failure of issue, have in the course of near three centuries disappeared altogether. That of Stillé, as I say, remains, and in this day has received new honor in the person of the accomplished provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

"No man among us is at all so capable to speak about these ancient colonists who came here under Queen Christina as the provost Stillé; and, if he will allow me, I will ask him to say something to us on this interesting occasion, where, with hereditary right, he is so naturally present."

Mr. Provost Stillé then addressed the meeting:

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I think that the Historical Society is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of a portrait of Queen Christina. It will serve not merely to recall an important epoch in our own local history, but also to emphatically mark the period when the principles of European colonization on this continent, then quite novel, were established. It is true that the Swedish colony settled here in 1638 under the queen Christina was not the one projected on so magnificent a scale by her father, Gustavus Adolphus. The colony remained a dependency of the Swedish crown for only seventeen years; its members were merely a few Swedish peasants, not exceeding, even sixty years after its settlement, a thousand in number; it held within its bosom the germ of some of our characteristic American ideas, but it had little to do with their growth; its inhabitants were a God-fearing, simple-hearted, law-abiding race, who, while they had, like all adventurers, dreams of a brighter home beyond the seas (for they named the first land they saw on Delaware Bay, Paradise Point), yet knew well that an earthly paradise can only be found by dint of hard work and self-denying virtue.

"Yet in the general history of American colonization the simple annals of these people are not without interest. It is not uninteresting, for instance, to find them at that early day, in opposition to the notions of public law then current in Europe, firmly holding that a true title to lands here should be based upon a purchase from the natives, followed up at once by the occupancy of Europeans; it is pleasant to think of them, patient, contented, prosperous, never suffering from that restlessness of spirit which has in this country violated so many rights of neighborhood; above all, they are to be honored for their persistent devotion to their religion and their Church—that Church which they and their children were able to preserve, in its complete organization, for more than one hundred and twenty years after the crown of Sweden had lost all power here, and which decayed only when the language of her ministrations became a strange tongue to her children.

"The early Swedes, unlike the early settlers from other countries, did not dwell in towns. They were simple farmers, living on the shores of the Delaware and of its many affluents on both sides of the river. Their labors soon made the wilderness to blossom as the rose, and although they found not, as they had been promised, whales in Delaware Bay, nor a climate suited for the cultivation of the vine or the production of silk,* yet they gathered the abundant fruits of their toil in thankfulness, living in peace and quietness, serving God after the manner of their fathers, and, while jealous of the honor and dignity of the royal crown of Sweden, full of kindness and forbearance toward those who denied their claim to the lands upon which they dwelt. There is, indeed, a pastoral simplicity in the lives of these rugged children of the North when transplanted to the shores of the Delaware which, to say the least, is not a common feature in our American colonization. Their ideal of life seems to have been a sort of modern Arcadia, where,

'Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray;
Along the cool, sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.'

"It is, I think, to be regretted that while we possess the portrait of Queen Christina, we have not those of her great father, Gustavus Adolphus, and of their illustrious chancellor, Oxenstiern. I firmly believe that these two men, in their scheme for colonizing the shores of the Delaware, are entitled to the credit

* Of course whale-fishing as a pursuit is meant. At that time whales were not uncommon, and even now an occasional one is seen. A right whale of the largest size was not long ago caught in Delaware Bay, and its fine skeleton is among the rich collections of the Academy of Natural Sciences. The vine can be cultivated and silk produced, but whether with profit is yet to be determined.

of the first attempt in modern times to govern colonies for some higher purpose than that of enriching the commercial and manufacturing classes of the mother-country.

"The gloomiest chapter in modern history, it has always seemed to me, is that which shows the result of the policy adopted by nearly all the European nations toward those of their subjects who emigrated to this continent. It was based upon a desire to gratify the insatiable cupidity of the commercial spirit which had been evoked by the discovery of America. It was carried out persistently, with an utter disregard of the rights of the inhabitants or subjects, or their interests as colonists.

"Far different was the policy which led to the Swedish colonization of the shores of the Delaware. The colony was projected by a king with all the resources of a powerful state at his disposal, and his wish was to establish here an empire upon a new basis, and not merely to provide another home beyond the seas for a few hundred Swedish peasants. It must be remembered that the Swedish emigrants were not fugitives from the persecution and oppression of their rulers at home, but that they were, on the contrary, favored subjects of their sovereign, proposed to be sent out under his express protection as the vanguard of an army to found a free state, where they and those who might join them, from whatever nation they might come, might be secure in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor, and especially of their rights of conscience. No doubt the expectation of extending Swedish commerce was one of the motives which led to the founding of the colony, but it seems always to have been a subordinate one. If we wish to understand the real significance of the scheme, its paramount and controlling impulse, we must look upon the colony as the outgrowth of the Thirty Years' War, and its establishment as a remedy for some of the manifold evils of that war which had suggested itself to the capacious and statesmanlike minds of Gustavus Adolphus and Oxenstiern. It seems true that it was designed not so much as a place of settlement for Swedish freemen as a refuge where Germans and Danes, who had been persecuted for conscience' sake, might live in peace under the protection of the champion of Protestantism and Swedish law.

"It is true that this grand conception of the king and Oxenstiern was never fully carried out. This was due to causes which neither of them could have foreseen or controlled, and it in no wise lessens the claim which the memory of both these great men has upon the gratitude of posterity.

"A glance at contemporaneous history will serve to show how novel and comprehensive were the views of colonization held by the great Gustavus. We are told that in 1626, Usselinx obtained from the king a charter for a commercial company with the privilege of founding colonies. The charter provided that

the capital might be subscribed for by persons from any country, and colonists were invited to join the expedition from every part of Europe. In this invitation the proposed colony was described as a benefit to the persecuted, a security to the honor of the wives and daughters of those whom war and bigotry had made fugitives, a blessing to the 'common man' and to the whole Protestant world.

"What, then, was the condition of the Protestant world in 1626 that it needed such a refuge beyond the seas? I need only remind you of the gathering of the storm in England which three years later drove the Puritans across the ocean to found the colony of Massachusetts Bay. The Protestants in Germany and Denmark were at that time in the midst of that storm, exposed to all its pitiless fury. The Thirty Years' War—a war unexampled in history for the cruel sufferings which it inflicted upon non-combatants—was at its height. The Protestants were yielding everywhere; nothing could resist the military power of Wallenstein, who, supporting his army upon the pillage of the miserable inhabitants of the country, pressed forward to the shores of the Baltic, with the avowed intention of making that sea an Austrian lake. The great Protestant leaders, Mansfeld, Christian of Brunswick, the king of Denmark, were dead, and their followers and their families were a mass of dispersed fugitives fleeing toward the North and imploring succor. Gustavus had not then embarked in the German war, but his heart was full of sympathy for the cause in which these poor people were suffering as martyrs, and I think it cannot be doubted that this scheme of colonization occurred to him as a practical method of reducing the horrors which he was forced to witness.

"The faith of the king in the wisdom of this scheme seems never to have wavered. In the hour of his complete triumph over their enemies he begged the German princes whom he had rescued from ruin to permit their subjects to come here and live under the protection of his powerful arm. He spoke to them just before the battle of Lützen of the proposed colony as 'the jewel of his crown,' and after he had fallen a martyr to the cause of Protestantism on that field his chancellor, acting, as he says, at the express desire of the late king, renewed the patent for the colony, extended its benefits more fully to Germany, and secured the official confirmation of its provisions by the Diet at Frankfurt.

"The colony which came to these shores in 1638 was not the colony planned by the great Gustavus. The commanding genius which could forecast the permanent settlement of a free state here, based upon the principle of religious toleration—the same principle in the defence of which Swedish blood was poured out like water upon the plains of Germany—had been removed from this world. With him had gone, not perhaps the zeal for his

grand and noble design, but the power of carrying it out. It has been said that the principle of religious toleration which was agreed to at the peace of Westphalia in 1648, which closed the Thirty Years' War, and soon after became part of the public law of Europe, is the corner-stone of our modern civilization, and that it has been worth more to the world than all the blood that was shed to establish it. With this conflict and this victory the fame of Gustavus Adolphus is inseparably associated, but we ought not to forget that when, during the long struggle, he sometimes feared that liberty of conscience could never be established upon an enduring basis in Europe, his thoughts turned to the shores of the Delaware as the spot where his cherished ideal of human society, so far in advance of the civilization of the age in which he lived, might become a glorious reality."

Poole's Bridge, p. 156.—See Hazard's *Colonial Records*, vol. ii. p. 561, where a petition from Philadelphia asks for "an alteration of a new road lately laid out from the river Delaware in the county of Bucks, opposite John Reading's landing, to Philadelphia, and that in lieu thereof the road formerly laid out from Nathaniel Poole's to William Coates's corner, and so over the Governor's Mill Creek to the said mill's landing-place, and from thence in a direct course to the end of the lane between the lands of Isaac Norris and Job Goodson, may be made the public road from this city to join said new road at the lane aforesaid." Commissioners were appointed to lay it out accordingly—viz. R. Hill, Jonathan Dickinson, Thomas Masters, Job Goodson, Richard Waln, and William Coates, or "some four of them," Oct. 16, 1712. (See their report and record of it Jan. 14, 1712-13, *Col. Recs.*, vol. ii. p. 562.)

LETITIA COTTAGE.

Penn's Cottage—"Penn's gate over against Friends' Meeting," etc., p. 158.—This is not the language used in *Colonial Records*, vol. i. p. 132. It is ordered to be read "before the governor's gate in the town of Philadelphia." (See it correctly quoted in I. p. 161.) "The new laws from their originals, under His Excellency's hand," etc., are to be published by the sheriff and constables "at the market-place" in Philadelphia. (*Col. Recs.*, vol. i. p. 376.) And on p. 153 of same volume it is ordered that a "notice" (of a meeting of Council) be "Sett up at y^e Gate." "Friends' Meeting," moreover, was not built till 1695. (See further notes to p. 159.) Doyle's inn resembled the engraving opposite p. 158 very much.

P. 159. This old house or inn "at the head of the court" was removed about 1855, and the whole street opened to its width

with the ten feet (?) passage over and beyond Black Horse alley (formerly Ewer's alley). The old stables on the south of the alley were also removed, and a row of several fine brick stores running north and south built thereon, fronting upon the street or court formerly occupied by the stables. The street was after this extended through to Chestnut street, purchased by holders of property on each side, and fine stores were erected on it in 1856.

See Hazard's *Col. Records*, vol. i. p. 317, afterward repeated on p. 328, where the Proprietary says in a letter to his commissioners read 2d 11th mo., 1689-90: "If the Province will build me a house in the city for my reception, upon my lot, leaving me to make additions thereto if there be occasion, I hope to be there as soon as that is finished. I have sent Col. Markham my model."

There is a plan of this court and the neighborhood of Market and Second streets on record in Book M, No. 14, Recorder's office, which places the Letitia or some other house at the head of the court in 1698; it is the only building on the court, none being *then* on the *west side*. This would seem to fix the question as to the "Letitia House," and that Penn had then no other house in the court.

But this plan places the court nearer to Front street than the present court seems to be, though the shape of it appears to be the same. The plan was surveyed and drawn by Edward Pennington, surveyor-general.* On the site of the old "Jersey market," standing in 1855, is placed "the prison;" twenty-four feet east of it "the prison-yard," and farther east "plot designed for court-house." The "Cage" and the "Bell" are placed at the intersection of Second and High streets, and the "Meeting-house" (Quaker) is at the south-west corner of Second and High, and Arthur Cook's lot is at the north-west corner. The lot west of the court to Second street, and south upon it one hundred and twenty feet, and east to Front, is called "Letitia Penn's lot." The plan is "drawn this 23d day of the 12th month, 1698," by Edward Pennington, S. G. (See *Bulletin or Inquirer* of May 24, 1855.) "Fishey court, Market street," is mentioned in the *Penna. Archives*, vol. ix. p. 364. Was this Letitia court? and was the fish-market ever held there?

Upon reviewing the testimony as to the location of Penn's Cottage, we are inclined to believe, with Mr. Watson, the Rising Sun Hotel on the west side of the court to have been the original house constructed in 1682 or '3 for William Penn, and afterward the property of his daughter, though in all our younger days we heard the house at the head of the court spoken of as the spot.

* Edward Pennington is called by Penn "my brother-in-law." He was the son of Isaac Pennington, husband of the widow Lady Springett, the mother of Penn's first wife, Gulielma Springett. It was therefore only courtesy in Penn calling Edward Pennington his brother-in-law, he being only a half-brother to Gulielma Penn. He was appointed surveyor after the death of Thomas Holme. He died in 1701.

Yet it is very hard to get over the testimony we give of Penington's plan and survey. What other house could have stood there? and if another house, why did he not put two houses down in his plan of 1698? If the house stood at the head of the court, it might have faced the river and yet been at the end of the court. This house of Penn's might have afterward been torn down and a new one built on its site facing Market street, as the one torn down when the court was opened through did. About 1760 a house was built across the head of Letitia court, which was first occupied by Benjamin Jackson, then by William Bradford, and afterward by John Doyle, who changed the name from Leopard Tavern to Penn Hall. Gottlieb Zimmerman established after 1830 a "free-and-easy," the first of its kind, to which he charged a "fip" (or six and a quarter cents) admission, giving as a ticket a copper token on which his initials, "G. Z.," were stamped. As above stated, this inn was torn down in 1855.

William Penn gave his daughter the house and lot on which it stood, and on her marriage to William Aubrey he agreed to increase the value up to two thousand pounds. The lots not selling very rapidly, she and her husband became very urgent for her agent here to sell the lots into which the estate was cut up, and he even charged her father interest on whatever balance there was due of the two thousand pounds, until Penn himself became angered at their importunities and his grasping character. Her husband died before her, and she died in 1746. The house has for perhaps a hundred years been used as a tavern; it was known as the Rising Sun Inn, and now as the Woolpack Hotel.

P. 161. Penn's instructions are dated Sept. 30th, 1681. (See Hazard's *Annals*.)

SLATE-ROOF HOUSE.

P. 165. The Slate-Roof House, south-east corner of Second and Norris's alley (now called Gothic street), was built by Samuel Carpenter about 1699. It is not exactly known who occupied it during the Revolution. The house was occupied as a boarding-house by *somebody* during the Revolution, and Baron Steuben and his aide, Major Peter S. Duponceau, put up there immediately after the British evacuation, in June, 1778.

Isaac Norris removed from this house to his country estate of Fairhill in 1717.

During Mrs. Graydon's occupancy, besides many British officers and other distinguished persons, a number of distinguished ladies boarded there, many of them belonging to the nobility. After Mrs. Graydon's time Hancock and Washington stayed here in 1775. In after years it came to be occupied by various tradesmen—tailors, engravers, silversmiths, jewellers, and a variety of

others. The space between the bastions was filled and made into two stores. The property got to look very dilapidated and antique, and its tenants sunk to lower grades, and in my time I remember it a second-hand clothing shop, a fruit-store, shell- and curiosity-shop, etc.

Elliott Cresson had left ten thousand dollars to purchase it for the Historical Society, but it was nothing like its value, and it was not bought. It was sold to the Commercial Exchange in 1868 by the Norris family heirs, and the present Commercial Exchange's fine building stands upon its site. It was finished in March, 1869, burnt in the following December, and soon rebuilt.

The eccentric General Charles Lee, etc., p. 166.—He died October 2, 1782, at the sign of the Conestoga Wagon, in Market street, second story, almost unattended except by his two faithful dogs. He was buried in Christ's Church yard, and it *may* have been *from* the Slate House. (See Shallcross's *Tables*, vol. ii. p. 259; Letter from Dr. Clarkson to Rev. Dr. Belknap in *Life of Dr. B.*, pp. 94, 95; and *Cymry of 1776*, by Dr. Alex. Jones, p. 24, but which contains several errors.) Others have stated that General Lee died at the City Tavern, which was at the south-west corner of Second street and the street now called Gold street.

Act November 12, 1861. A portion of Christ Church yard having been sold to the city to widen the street through to Third street, the wall on the north side of the small alley was moved back to a line with the stores, which made it necessary to remove General Lee's and other remains farther inward toward the church.

A paper of the 26th April, etc., p. 167.—See it at length in Lowber's edition of the city ordinances and acts of Assembly, published for Councils by Moses Thomas, 1812, p. 280; also, Penn's answer to remonstrance, etc., dated 3d 6 mo., 1684.

P. 170. The Crooked Billet store extended nearly to the water, leaving only a footway along its south side; it was a blockmaker's shop of frame, with a dock running up near to the stores below it. Before 1850 the building was removed and the dock filled up, so that now there is a passage and stores built all along the wharf. It stood at the north-east corner of the first alley north of Chestnut, just above Jones's iron stores. (See p. 47 for the story of the cave at the Crooked Billet.)

The Caves, p. 171.—See Hazard's *Col. Recs.*, vol. vii. pp. 160, 163, 167, 199, 201.

On the 17th of 9th mo., p. 171.—It was the 5th of 9th mo. (See *Col. Recs.*, pp. 161, 163.)

P. 171. William Frampton's petition for the removal of the caves before his door; owners allowed a fortnight. (Pp. 167, 199.)

P. 171. 13th 2d mo., 1687, to be removed by 20th 3d mo. (P. 201.)

P. 171. The letter received from Governor Penn was dated 26th 5th mo., 1685. (See *Col. Recs.*, vol. i. p. 163.) This letter was published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* at length in 1861.

P. 173. Tennant's church was the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets, which had a steeple.

P. 173. A contemporary, speaking of Rev. George Whitefield's preaching in Philadelphia, says: "So loud was his voice that it was distinctly heard on the Jersey shore. So distinct was his speech that every word he said was understood on board a shallop at Market street wharf, a distance of upward of four hundred feet from the court-house on Market street—the place of preaching." Dr. Franklin says that to try the capacity of Whitefield's voice, when he was speaking from the balcony of the court-house at Second and Market streets, he walked toward the river Delaware, and he could hear, and he understood what he said, almost as far east as Front street. This, of course, implies that his words were undistinguishable at Front street; and if so, there would have been less ability to understand them by persons on the deck of a vessel moored in the river opposite Market street wharf. Of course the sound of his voice might be heard there, and even, with a westerly wind, upon the Jersey shore—the city being at the time very quiet, and there not being any distracting noises.

P. 182. For the articles by "Lang Syne" see Hazard's *Reg. Penna.*, vol. ii. pp. 175, 261, 286, 325, 346, 365, 366, 375; and vol. iii. pp. 21, 22, 41.

THE WARDROBE OF FRANKLIN.

The Wardrobe of Benjamin Franklin, p. 191.—We copy the whole of the advertisement relating to his clothing, alluded to by Watson in Vol. I. p. 191: The thief had carried off "a half-worn sagathee coat, lined with silk; four fine homespun shirts; a fine Holland shirt, ruffled at the hands and bosom; a pair of black broadcloth breeches, new seated and lined with leather; two pair of good worsted stockings, one dark color, the other light blue; a coarse cambric handkerchief marked F in red silk; a new pair of calfskin shoes; a boy's new castor hat, and sundry other things." And the thief was stated to be a schoolmaster, who wore "a lightish-color great-coat, red jacket, black silk breeches; an old felt hat, too little for him, and sewed in the side of the crown with white thread, and an old dark-color wig."

In 1750, Franklin again met with a similar loss, and advertised for "a woman's long scarlet cloak, with double cape; a woman's gown of printed cotton, of the sort called brocade, very remarkable, the ground dark, with large red roses and other large red and yellow flowers, with blue in some of the flowers, and smaller blue and white flowers, with many green leaves; a pair of woman's stays, covered with white tabby before and dove-colored tabby behind, with two large steel hooks."

Imagine Franklin *redivivus* at the present day walking down

Chestnut street with his wife. They would probably excite some attention. He with his bushy and curly wig, huge spectacles, red flapped waistcoat, frilled bosom and sleeves, repaired breeches coming to the knee, and finished off with light blue stockings and large buckled shoes; and his wife with her flat gypsy bonnet, enormous hoops, short petticoat, and gown glorious with red roses and yellow and blue flowers, the whole surmounted with a scarlet cloak with double cape!

Watson does not exhaust the list of long-forgotten and now unknown articles of wear, as the following advertisement of Peter Turner in 1738 will show: "Broadcloth, kerseys, grograms, taffetas, harabines, sooloots, poplins, chinus, fox curtains, belladine silks;" also "cotton romals, penascas, double and single sleetas, broad and narrow cadis, damask florells, wove worsted patterns for breeches, watered barrogans, striped ducapes, mantuas, cherry-derries, silk dumadars, shaggyareen, seletius, chex, bunts, chelloes, satin-quilted petticoats," etc. Many of these things, it will be seen, declared their origin, for many of the largest merchants at that time were engaged in the India trade and imported goods made there.

The elegant and expensive styles of dress common in England in the times of Queen Anne and George I. were imitated here as much as the purses of the gentry would allow. But where everything was costly and not plenty, clothing was made to do duty as long as possible. The proverbial carefulness and economy of the Quakers also were strong elements to keep down expenditure, and it was no uncommon thing to read of clothing, wigs etc. devised by will.

WATCHES.

It was so rare to find watches in common use; p. 194.—In 1738, John Webb, a member of the Junto and friend of Franklin, advertised for his watch stolen from him as a silver watch, with an outside case of fish-skin, studded and hooped with silver. It had a calfskin string, with four steel springs and a swivel, and two steel seals and a key hanging to the string.

Perhaps the oldest clock in the city is the one to be seen in the collection of the Historical Society at their rooms on Spruce street above Eighth; it was deposited there some years ago. Of it Dr. R. S. Mackenzie wrote the following: "This ancient clock, belonging to a gentleman in this city, was made by A. Fromantell, Amsterdam, before he removed to London, where he introduced the art of clockmaking. This was about 1659, two years after the celebrated Huyghens von Zuylichem, the natural philosopher, following up a hint thrown out by Galileo, constructed the pendulum clock, of which a full description is to be found in his great work

published at the Hague in 1658, and entitled *Horologium Oscillatorium, sive de Motu Pendulorum*. Dr. Hooke, ten years later, removed the reproach that 'Huyghens' clock governed the pendulum, whereas the pendulum ought to govern the clock,' by inventing an escapement, which enables a less maintaining power to carry a pendulum. This (the crutch or anchor escapement) is the governing power in the old clock in the Philadelphia Library, whereas the clock in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania has the Huyghens pendulum. The Library clock was made, not at Amsterdam by the elder Fromantell, but by his son at London; consequently, it could not have belonged to Oliver Cromwell, as sometimes stated, seeing that the Protector died in 1658, the year before any clock had been made in England. To the clock in the Historical Society a striking apparatus is appended; it occupies a place on the top of the clock, and is singularly clear in tone. The clock, as far as we can judge by comparing it with a print, much resembles the horologe presented by Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn. It stands about eight inches high, is richly carved, and is strongly gilt outside. The works are in excellent order, though two centuries have elapsed since they were made."

This brought out the following article: "Dr. Shelton Mackenzie adopts a very prevalent erroneous opinion in reference to the date of the invention of the pendulum. This is a subject to which I have devoted considerable attention, having consulted every available authority in the English language; and the irresistible conclusion to which I have been driven is that, along with the invention of gunpowder, the mariner's compass—nay, even the art of printing itself—the precise date of the invention, as well as the name of the inventor, of the pendulum, is involved in inextricable doubt and obscurity. I am aware that popular belief is divided between Galileo and Huyghens as to introducing the pendulum, but, whoever was the inventor, I can furnish ocular demonstration that neither of them is entitled to that credit. I have in my possession a portable brass clock, with pendulum movement, made in 1566; and Galileo was born in 1564, and Huyghens not till 1629. My clock is very similar in appearance to the 'Anne Boleyn clock,' as represented under the head of Horology in *Chambers's Cyclopædia*; and it is a remarkable fact that, with the exception of the engraving, these usually voluminous authors dismiss that clock without a single comment as to its maker or the date of its construction. The history of my clock is exceedingly romantic, but is far too lengthy to be presented at present. Suffice it to say that it originally belonged to Mary Queen of Scots; and as the subject of ancient clocks seems lately to have attracted considerable public attention, I purpose depositing mine, at no distant period, in some public place where it can be seen and examined by the curious in such matters."

Remarkable Watch that Strikes the Quarter Hour.—An ex-

tremely fine imported watch, made by the celebrated maker L. Audemar, took the first prize at the Centennial. In external appearance it is like an ordinary fine watch, with heavy hunting cases, but a glance at the works and movement shows its rare value. It strikes the hours like a clock, and after the quarter-strike repeats the hour-stroke. It is also a minute repeater at pleasure. There is but another watch of the kind in the country, and that was owned by the late Matthew Baird. It cost thirteen hundred dollars, but the one above referred to, a later make than that of Mr. Baird and with added improvements, could probably be had for three or four hundred dollars less.

FASHIONS.

Fashions, p. 195.—My father, when he was at Princeton College in 1798 and '9, in common with all the students, wore white-top boots and short breeches; the boots had toes very sharp pointed, and sometimes they were made so long as to be turned up and fastened to the tops with chains, mostly of silver; various liquid washes were used to give the white tops a proper color and polish. They wore the hair tucked up behind with a small tortoise-shell comb, or queued. Boots were also worn *over* pants, which were then made as tight as the skin, frequently of elastic web. Swallow-tails ceased to be worn as street coats about 1844 or 1845.

P. 202. Some years ago, in going along our streets and reading the signs, frequently, in the case of tailors of the first class—such as Charles Watson, Robb & Winebrenner, and other well-known firms—they put upon their signs that they were “merciers and tailors.” At the present time many of these fabricators of garments call themselves “merchant tailors,” while the ready-made clothing people call themselves “clothiers.” The word “tailor” is descriptive of one who makes clothes for men, as “mantuamaker” refers to one who makes clothes for women. A “mercier” is one who deals in silks and woollen commodities. A “draper” is one who sells cloth. A draper might therefore be a cloth or silk merchant, neither of whom made up garments. At one time, when silk in breeches, waistcoats, and even in coats, was an ordinary material of men’s wear, the mercier might very well be considered as of more than ordinary importance if he were also a tailor. But as silk has gone almost entirely out of fashion in men’s costumes, there comes in the draper, who deals in cloth; and the draper and tailor may very well be used together. As for the term “merchant tailor,” it seems to have been employed to designate a person in the trade who considered himself above the slop-shop

keeper. The "clothier" of the present day is the successor of the slop-shop keeper of the past. The latter had a small establishment which, when full, might hold three or four hundred garments. The clothier turns out coats, vests, and pants by thousands, and being therefore in his own estimation a more important man than the slop-shop keeper, he is entitled to another appellation.

The Ole Bull Hat.—Ole Bull first made his appearance in this city in December, 1843, and performed here in that month and afterward, and went to Europe in December, 1845. He wore a sealskin cap about half the size of a lady's muff at the present day—in shape quite common of late years on the heads of boys and young men. Being a novelty, and considered ugly by the rabble of the town, the wearers of "Ole Bull" caps were ridiculed and hooted at, and on a few occasions when the streets were full—notably on a Christmas Eve—the wearers were attacked and maltreated. The cap suddenly went out of fashion after that, to be revived again of late years, perhaps on account of the plenty and cheapness of seal's skin, until even the ladies adopted it. It is most convenient for gentlemen to wear to evening-parties, the opera, or theatre; it can readily be put into the overcoat pocket.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, AND PAPERHANGINGS.

They then had no carpets, p. 204.—The carpet industry is centuries old in England, and its origin in the East is lost in the obscurity of time. The manufacture of carpet was not introduced into this country, with the exception of the home-made rag-carpet, until some time after the Revolutionary War.

The first regular establishment in the United States was that of William P. Sprague in Philadelphia, founded in 1791. The census of 1810, less than twenty years after, reported the whole product of the United States in this class of goods at 10,000 yards, of which 7500 yards were made in Philadelphia. The census of 1870 shows that there were then 689 carpet-factories in the United States, employing 13,000 persons and \$13,000,000 capital, paying annually \$4,700,000 in wages, and producing annually goods to the value of \$22,000,000.

A canvass of the carpet manufacturing business of Philadelphia made in July, 1876, shows that there were then 180 carpet factories in this city, employing 7325 hands and 1572 horsepower of steam, and producing for the year then ending 22,901,825 yards, valued at \$13,929,392. The number of power-looms was 592, and of hand-looms 3517. The production was divided as follows:

Brussels, yards.	370,400
Tapestry.	900,000
All-wool ingrain and three-ply	6,018,909
Cotton and wool ingrain	12,135,404
Venetian	1,582,276
Damask	1,894,836
	<u>22,901,825</u>

Since these statistics were collected, McCallum, Crease & Sloan have added to their business the manufacture of Brussels, and Horner Brothers and Robert Cameron have commenced the manufacture of Axminster.

In addition to the above figures, it is estimated that there were made carpets not included in the above list of—

Dutch wool, valued at	\$250,000
Wool and rag, valued at	200,000
Hemp and jute, valued at	800,000
Messrs. John & James Dobson, who are the largest makers of all the grades, making nearly \$2,000,000 a year, also made rugs and mats valued at, say . .	20,000
Which added to the product as stated above—viz.	<u>13,929,392</u>
gives a total value of products of .	\$15,199,392

Mr. Lorin Blodget, the well-known statistician, in considering these figures, in order to arrive as near as possible to what he deems the true production, adds to the

Product stated—viz.	\$15,199,392
10 per cent. for under-valuation.	1,519,939
And for probable omissions	<u>500,000</u>
giving a total of	\$17,219,331

The founder of the manufacture of oil-cloths in the United States was Isaac Macauley, who began the business in Philadelphia about the year 1816 at the corner of Broad and Filbert streets. About the year 1820 he purchased the Hamilton country-seat, called "Bush Hill," upon which a mansion had been built in 1740 for Andrew Hamilton, and used in 1793 as a yellow-fever hospital. He converted the mansion into an oil-cloth factory, and erected in addition thereto large buildings on Eighteenth street and on Morris street, now Spring Garden street. The land included in this purchase extended southward from Spring Garden street to Pennsylvania avenue, and Mr. Macauley erected a fine mansion fronting on Hamilton street, with grounds extending from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets, which were beautifully improved. His success as an oil-cloth manufacturer induced him to become a carpet manufacturer also, and the old

Hamilton mansion was fitted up under the supervision of skilled workmen from Kidderminster, who were brought over from England by Mr. Macauley, and who wove in this establishment the first Brussels carpet made in the United States. Mr. Macauley spun his own yarn for carpets, and also spun the yarn and wove the canvas twenty-one feet wide to make his heavy floor oil-cloths upon. He was a man of great energy and enterprise, and had stores in Philadelphia and New Orleans for the sale of his productions. In the financial crash of 1837, Mr. Macauley fell, and his woollen and carpet mills and oil-cloth factory were sold and passed out of his hands and those of his family. In 1848, Mr. Thomas Potter bought the oil-cloth manufactory at Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets from Mr. Charles Henry Fisher, the then owner. Mr. Potter had learned the business of making oil-cloths with Isaac Macauley, and had been engaged in that business in a factory erected in 1840 by Potter & Carmichael on Third street above Beaver, on the lot now occupied by St. John's Baptist Church. The firm of Potter & Carmichael was dissolved in 1853, Mr. Potter continuing the business at Bush Hill, where he enlarged the buildings, introduced new and improved machinery, and applied heat to the drying of the oil-cloths, thus greatly increasing the producing capacity of the factory. Mr. James Carmichael established an oil-cloth factory at Second street and Erie avenue, or Cooper-ville. In 1867 he died, and his factory was purchased by Mr. Potter in 1868. The widening of Spring Garden street in 1871 forced Mr. Potter to remove his whole business to the Second street and Erie avenue site, and the property at Eighteenth and Spring Garden was sold to Mr. Isaac Budd, who built thereon the beautiful private residences on Spring Garden, Eighteenth, and Buttonwood streets.

There are now but two oil-cloth manufactories in Philadelphia—that of Thomas Potter & Sons, at Second street and Erie avenue, and that of George W. Blabon & Co., at Nicetown Station on the Reading Railroad. The establishment of Thomas Potter & Sons covers nearly four acres of ground, and is the largest and most complete establishment in the United States, and probably in the world. It has a capacity equal to the production of 1,500,000 yards of furniture and carriage cloth, and 1,000,000 square yards of floor oil-cloth, annually, employing 250 hands and 50 horse-power of steam, burning five tons of coal daily for power and drying, and the actual product having a value of \$800,000 per annum.

The factory of Messrs. George W. Blabon & Co. is of recent establishment. It occupies six large buildings, employs 100 hands and 150 horse-power of steam, principally for heating and drying, no fires being used in the establishment except in the boiler-house. All the kinds of floor, table, stair and carriage oil-

cloth, enamelled cloths, etc. are produced. The capacity for making floor oil-cloth is about 500,000 square yards annually, worth about \$200,000, and for the other kinds about 2500 yards per day, or 750,000 yards per year of 300 working days, and valued at about \$100,000. This firm are also the largest producers of painted window shades in the State of Pennsylvania, and perhaps in this country, having a capacity for making 50,000 pairs a month, in addition to their oil-cloth trade. The shades are made of muslin, saturated with oil paint, and having a border or other design on them.

The oil-cloth manufactories of Philadelphia excited much interest from the foreign commissioners visiting the Exhibition, and the result promises to be that the American goods will largely supersede the English in the continental markets. A visit of the Austrian commission to the Messrs. Potters' factory, resulted in an order for 1700 pieces of the furniture oil-cloth, so well known as a covering for desks, cushions, etc., to be sent to Leipsic. This class of goods was originated, and is yet almost exclusively made, in this country, and is known in Europe as "American leather cloth." The heavy jute canvas or burlaps of which floor oil-cloth is made is nearly, if not quite all, imported from Scotland.

Papering of the Walls, p. 205.—Ryves and Montgomery commenced the manufacture of paperhangings during the Revolutionary War. Anthony Chardon very early introduced paper hangings into Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON'S CARRIAGE.

The carriage of Washington, p. 209 and p. 582.—I have seen this carriage. It was brought from New Orleans, and exhibited on Chestnut street as a curiosity. Every one who was desirous of sitting where Washington had sat paid twenty-five cents for the privilege. It was then stored away in the lumber-room of a coach-factory, and was again exhibited in 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition. It is now at the Permanent Exhibition.

There were two coaches of Washington, as, although Watson and Lossing apparently describe the same coach, they give different statements of its origin and its end. Watson says it was either presented to him by Louis XVI. or was imported for Governor Richard Penn; while Lossing, in *Mount Vernon and its Associations*, says Washington, "soon after his arrival in New York to assume the duties of the Presidency, imported a fine coach from England, in which, toward the close of the time of his residence there, and while in Philadelphia, he often rode with his family, attended by outriders. On these occasions it was generally

drawn by four, and sometimes by six, fine bay horses. The first mention of a coach in his diary, in which he evidently refers to this imported one, is under date December 12, 1789: 'Exercised in the coach with Mrs. Washington and the two children (Master and Miss Custis) between breakfast and dinner—went the fourteen miles round.' Previous to this he mentions exercising in 'a coach' (probably a hired one) and in 'the post-chaise,' the vehicle in which he travelled from Mount Vernon to New York."

Watson says it was sold after Washington's death, and as early after as 1804-5 he saw it in New Orleans, where it lay neglected, and was finally destroyed in the British invasion, and part of the iron was reserved for Mr. Watson, and the remainder was used around a grave; while Mr. Lossing says: "This English coach was purchased by the late Mr. Custis of Arlington when the effects of the general were sold after Mrs. Washington's death, and it finally became the property of the Right Rev. William Meade, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia. Of this vehicle the bishop thus writes: 'His old English coach, in which himself and Mrs. Washington not only rode in Fairfax county, but travelled through the entire length and breadth of the land, was so faithfully executed that at the conclusion of that long journey its builder, who came over with it and settled in Alexandria, was proud to be told by the general that not a nail or screw had failed. It so happened, in a way I need not state, that this coach came into my hands about fifteen years after the death of General Washington. In the course of time, from disuse, it being too heavy for these latter days, it began to decay and give way. Becoming an object of desire to those who delight in relics, I caused it to be taken to pieces and distributed among the admiring friends of Washington who visited my house, and also among a number of female associations for benevolent and religious objects; which associations and their fairs and other occasions made a large profit by converting the fragments into walking-sticks, picture-frames, and snuff-boxes. About two-thirds of one of the wheels thus produced one hundred and forty dollars. There can be no doubt that at its dissolution it yielded more to the cause of charity than it cost its builder at its first erection. Besides other mementos of it, I have in my study, in the form of a sofa, the hind seat, on which the general and his lady were wont to sit.'"

Lossing further says: "This coach was one of the best of its kind, heavy and substantial. The body and wheels were a cream-color, with gilt mouldings, and the former was suspended upon heavy leathern straps which rested upon iron springs. Portions of the sides of the upper part, as well as the front and rear, were furnished with neat green venetian blinds, and the remainder was enclosed with black leather curtains. The latter might be raised so as to make the coach quite open in fine weather. The blinds afforded shelter from the storm while allowing ventilation. The

coach was lined with bright black leather, and the driver's seat was trimmed with the same. The axles were wood, and the curved reaches iron."

"In a letter to Mr. Lear soon after arriving at Mount Vernon, Washington mentions the fact that he had left his coach and harness with Mr. Clarke, a coachmaker in Philadelphia, for repairs, and requests him to see that they are well done when he shall reach that city, Mr. Lear being then in New York. David Clarke was an Englishman, and came over to Philadelphia about the year 1783. He constructed a travelling-coach for the first President, and was sometimes called 'Washington's coach-maker.'"

Washington had three vehicles—one a post-chaise for travelling and the country; one a family coach, in which he went to church; and another a chariot for state purposes. All were cream-colored, with three figures on the panels. His servants wore white liveries trimmed with scarlet or orange.

Formerly, livery-stables and hacks, etc., p. 210.—Since then omnibuses have had their day, and were the vehicles almost exclusively used on various routes through the city. The fare was cheap, and they were comfortable at that time; but now, since the smooth-gliding and non-jolting passenger railway car, either by steam or horse-power, has so universally taken their place, it is almost painful to ride in an omnibus over the rough stones. The time will come when an omnibus will be a curiosity.

GAS, WATCHMEN, ETC.

The first gas made in Philadelphia, or in the United States, was manufactured by M. Ambroise & Co., Italian fire-workers and artists, and was exhibited in burning lights of fanciful figures, temples, Masonic devices, etc., at their amphitheatre, Arch street, between Eighth and Ninth, in August, 1796. In 1817, Dr. Charles Kugler made illuminating gas, with which Peale's Museum, in the State House, was lighted. The second Masonic Hall, on Chestnut street, was lighted with gas in 1820, and for many years afterward. The Gaslight Tavern, Second street, near Walnut, was also illuminated with gas for some years. The Philadelphia Gas Company was chartered in 1835, and commenced operations February 8th, 1836. The city of Philadelphia bought out the rights of the company in July, 1841. Lighting the city with gas was very vigorously urged in the spring of 1833, and Councils sent Mr. Merrick, the superintendent, to Europe to ascertain the most important means of accomplishing the object. I can well remember when our churches were first illuminated with it. Among the earliest was the church at Tenth and Filbert streets, built for the late Dr. Be-

thune in the summer of 1837; afterward the church in Seventh street, below Arch, built for the late Dr. Cuyler, was thus lighted a few weeks later, and then the Unitarian Church at Tenth and Locust streets. We are not able to say in what dwelling-house gas was first introduced into the city; among the earliest was the residence of the late William F. Fotterral, north-west corner of Thirteenth and Chestnut streets. The Gaslight Tavern, on Second street, near Walnut, was illuminated with gas manufactured on the premises for several years before the city gas-works were established. According to our memory, William Neill was the first to introduce gas into a public tavern after the establishment of the city gas-works; he kept the "Old Star" at the corner of Exchange place and Dock street. There was a rivalry as to who should be first to introduce it.

Watchmen, lamps, etc., p. 211.—Feb. 8, 1836, gas first made at the gas-works; to the end of the year 6,481,300 cubic feet were consumed, and in 1837, 17,078,700 feet; number of consumers, 670, and burners 6814; public lamps supplied 301; 4 gasometers, contents equal to 140,000 cubic feet. In 1855 all the lamps of the city and districts were supplied with gas. The introduction of gas met with much opposition, many fearing the city and houses would be blown up, others that the gas when ignited would carry the flames back into the houses.

Watch-boxes for the watchmen, in our day, stood at nearly every corner, and as a boy we have watched the "Charley" clear up his little house, his lanterns, etc. At night the watchmen hourly started from their stations, carrying a lantern, a rattle, and club, and perambulated their allotted district, calling out the hour thus: "Ten-o'clock-and-all's-well," or "Past twelve-o'clock-and-a-starry-night." At any alarm, if assistance was needed, they would spring their rattles, and it was very exciting to hear the various rattles answer and repeat as they gathered together at the place of the first alarm or pursued the malefactors.

Pavements, p. 213.—Kalm in 1748 said: "All the streets except two which are nearest to the river run in a straight line, and make right angles at the intersections. Some are paved, others are not, and it seems less necessary, since the ground is sandy, and therefore soon absorbs the wet. But in most of the streets is a pavement of flags, a fathom or more broad, laid before the houses, and posts put on the outside, three or four fathoms asunder. Under the roofs are gutters, which are carefully connected with pipes, and by this means those who walk under them when it rains or when the snow melts need not fear being wetted by the dropping from the roofs. The houses make a good appearance, are frequently several stories high, and built either of bricks or of stone; but the former are more commonly used, since bricks are made before the town and are well burnt.

The stone which has been employed in the building of other houses is a mixture of black or gray glimmer. Very good lime is burnt everywhere hereabouts for masonry. . . . The houses are covered with shingles. The wood for this purpose is taken from the *Cupressus thyoides*, Linn.—a tree which the Swedes here call the *white juniper* tree, and the English the white cedar. The wood is very light, rots less than any other, and for that reason is good for roofs, for it is not too heavy for the walls, and will serve for forty or fifty years together.”

STOVES.

Stoves, p. 218.—But few improvements were made in the art of heating houses until near the middle of the eighteenth century. The stoves most in use were the jamb and German stoves, made by Christopher Sauer of Germantown. They were square or box form, set in the side or jamb of the kitchen fireplace, passing through the wall, so as to present the back end in the adjoining room; even though kept up to a red heat, they imperfectly warmed the room. The invention, therefore, of so practical a mind as Franklin's rapidly worked its way into use, backed up as it was by his pamphlet explaining its advantages for health, comfort, and economy, based upon scientific principles of ventilation. He called it the “new Pennsylvania fireplace.” He gave a model of it to his friend Robert Grace, who had castings made of it. This fireplace was made out of plates with passages between them through which the air circulated and became heated, and added much to the comfort of the room. It was claimed “that there was no draft on the back as before, whereby a person was scorched before and frozen behind. The stove gives out more heat than the old-fashioned fireplace, and saves it from going up the chimney.” On the front of it was the device of the sun, with the motto, “Alter Idem”—

“Another sun, 'tis true, but not the SAME;
Alike, I own, in warmth and genial flame;
But, more obliging than his elder brother,
This will not scorch in summer like the *other*;
Nor when sharp Boreas chills our shivering limbs
Will this *SUN* leave us for more southern climes,
Or in cold winter nights forsake us here
To cheer new friends in t'other hemisphere;
But, faithful still to us, this *new sun's* fire
Warms when we please and just as we desire.”

It would perhaps be difficult to trace the first maker of cook-stoves for the use of coal. In April, 1828, the *United States Gazette* of this city described an invention which had recently been perfected by Williamson & Paynter, stove manufacturers, south-

west corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia. It consisted of "a cast-iron box, fifteen to thirty inches in length, eight to ten inches wide, and six or seven inches deep. It has a grated bottom, and is calculated to burn anthracite coal as readily as charcoal. Upon one edge is placed a common tin-kitchen, or roaster, in front of which, on the opposite edge, is a sheet-iron fixture of the same length, which reflects the heat upon the contents of the tin-kitchen. Through the top of the reflector may be placed boilers for meats and vegetables. By means of false jambs the size of the fire is reduced at will. By displacing the reflector and the tin-kitchen the box or furnace may be used to heat water, roast coffee," etc. The contrivance was fixed on four iron wheels, and the cost of it, according to the *Gazette*, would not exceed nine dollars. This was undoubtedly the first improvement of the kind. Such an adaptation could not have been made until after anthracite coal came into common use. It was certainly a great addition to household economy, and was one of the most important improvements in stoves since Franklin invented the "Pennsylvania fireplace." Clement Letourno, stove and grate manufacturer, who in 1832 was at No. 76 North Sixth street, was among the first in this city to make cook-stoves, and they were also probably made by Jacob F. Pleis, in Second street above Arch, about the same time.

The Fuel Savings Society, 8th month 5th, 1831, adopted the following resolution: "Whereas, the time has arrived when, in the opinion of this board, the article of anthracite coal ought to be introduced as a common fuel amongst the poorer classes of our citizens, and as it appears there is at present nothing required to effect this *desirable object* but the invention of a *cheap, simple*, and convenient movable apparatus for burning coal, not only for the purpose of warming the apartment, but for doing the necessary cooking, etc. for a family," the committee invited mechanics to invent a stove or grate, to be delivered at a price not exceeding six dollars and within two months. On Oct. 7th the committee reported that Steinhaur & Kisterbock had patented a stove which for cheapness and peculiar simplicity of construction answered all the purposes contemplated. With one peck of coal, costing four cents per day, it would warm the room, boil a wash-kettle of ten or thirteen gallons, and accomplish all the baking and other culinary purposes required in a family of five or six persons. The cost by the quantity to the society was \$5.50 each, including pipe, pans, poker, and other fixtures. They estimated a poor family would use in the cold season of six months—

2½ cords wood, and carting, sawing twice . .	\$15.00
2 tons egg coal, nearly 1½ pecks per day . . .	9.00
Leaving a balance in favor of coal-fuel of . .	\$6.00

Enough to pay the cost of the stove in the first season. The society at once ordered one hundred stoves. Kisterbock stoves are celebrated to this day as inexpensive and useful stoves.

Public Stages, p. 219.—In March, 1738, a stage-wagon started to run twice a week and back again from Trenton to Brunswick; it had benches and was covered over; fare, 2s. 6d. This line was successful, and stimulated others. In 1740 a line was run from Bordentown to Amboy once a week on Monday, and thence by boat to New York, except in the winter. In 1750 a line of stages started from the Crooked Billet in Philadelphia every Tuesday to Bordentown, thence on Wednesday and Thursday to Amboy, thence by boat to New York. These latter two were rival lines to the New Brunswick route. The oldest stage-road to New York was the road through Frankford and along the bank of the river to Bristol, and usually to Coryell's Ferry, below Morrisville, where the Delaware was crossed; thence the route was through New Jersey by way of Trenton and Princeton. What was afterward called "the old York road," or New Fourth street, was not opened until after the Revolution. It ran into the old road in the upper part of the county. Of course there have been innumerable instances of persons driving from New York to Philadelphia, and *vice versa*, ever since the foundation of Pennsylvania. At certain times of the year, when the Delaware was frozen, there were regular stage-routes through; but in summer-time the route was by stage-boat up the river to Bordentown and Trenton, across New Jersey by coach to New Brunswick, and thence by boat to New York. When steamboats came into use—about the year 1809—the transportation was by steamboat from Philadelphia to Bordentown. When the railroad was finished between Camden and Amboy, stage-coach travel between Philadelphia and New York ceased, except for a year or two when the stage-lines fought against the railroads. The regular stage-coach routes between Philadelphia and New York ceased entirely about 1836.

Houses Altered, p. 220.—C. P. Wayne's house, Fourth and High streets, was pulled down about 1850. Stiles's two houses on Walnut street have long since been pulled down. The large house of Gibbs, Fourth and Arch streets, still stands, though much altered. The houses of John Rhea were altered into Rhea's Hotel, afterward the United States Hotel; and now the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, the Philadelphia Bank, and the Philadelphia Trust Company, stand on their site.

The fine woodwork panelling alluded to by Watson can still be seen in its perfection in some of the fine old mansions on the Main street in Germantown, notably that of Elliston P. Morris, Esq., formerly the head-quarters of Washington and of Howe; also the building near it formerly used by Congress, and now

adapted as a reading-room for the workmen. The superiority of the workmen of that day, who made everything by hand, is readily seen, the fine old woodwork being perfect to this day, with hardly a crack or warp to it. How long would such woodwork done by our mechanics last, to be in good order?

James Stokes, p. 222.—He made a fortune at the hardware business, and, retiring from business, removed and lived in Germantown, where I believe he died, at the corner of Market Square. The Fassitts, Earps, and Bird, and his sons-in-law, Charles Biddle and C. P. Wayne, succeeded him in that business; some of them were brought up by him.

Segur's Ice-creams, p. 222.—They were very good; he served them at his shop in Market street between Third and Fourth. His successor was a remarkably ugly man, with a very large nose, and a Dutchman by the name of Schrawder(?).

Ice-Houses, p. 222.—Ice was first introduced to families by Henry Moliere, who first supplied it in carts.

The Poplar-Worm, p. 223.—The newspapers of the day contain many wonderful accounts of their supposed dangerous bites. The trees were cut down on account of them, so that the Lombardy is now a rarity. The linden trees took its place, and they have now in their turn shared the same fate, in consequence of caterpillars destroying their leaves and annoying persons walking under them while spinning their threads. It was a species of measuring-worm, and offensive in appearance. The introduction of late years of the English sparrows has, together with the extinction of the tree, almost exterminated them.

Another objection to the Lombardy was that the roots, running very superficially, tore up the pavements. They also fell into a state of decay in portions of the tree, and became very unsightly; they were not really suited to this climate. The lindens had also another objection besides the worms—that of decaying internally, till they would break off, having no external appearance of decay. The trees next in vogue were the maples, the ailanthus, and the horse-chestnut, and some buttonwoods. The one now most likely to take the places of these, which have all pretty much disappeared, is the silver maple, though tree-planting on the streets is not so much in vogue as formerly, the trees not generally thriving well; some suppose the escape of gas from the pipes to be the cause.

Tomatoes, p. 223.—(See *Historical Mag.*, New York, vol. vi.) They were raised in Boston between 1815 and 1822, and I think in Philadelphia before the first date, say as early as 1810. They were common in New York in 1830, when the first edition of this work was printed. I remember to have seen them growing in pots in druggists' windows as ornamental and medicinal plants. They were slow in coming into general use as a vegetable. They were also called "love-apples," and cultivated in garden as cu

riosity, and were by some reputed to be poisonous, and by nearly every one detested as a vegetable. For years almost every variety of pill and panacea was extract of tomato. It now occupies as great a surface of ground as cabbage, and is cultivated throughout the length and breadth of the country. A native of Philadelphia informs us that he first ate tomatoes at New Orleans, about the year 1817 or 1818. They seem to have been first used in this country by the French Louisianians, who were acquainted with their uses on the continent of Europe. They were introduced into the Philadelphia market about 1829-30, and in five years the sale of them had become very extensive.

The grapes mentioned by Watson have almost entirely given way to the Concord, the Clinton, the Delaware, and others. California now ships East tons of the most delicious grapes of the largest size; she is also making and shipping great quantities of raisins.

The growth of the berry and peach trade is enormous, Delaware now far outstripping any other of the States. The berry trade of Delaware increased from 20 carloads in 1868 to 882 carloads in 1876. The largest yield was in 1875, when 905 carloads were shipped. The increase in the peach trade has been even more rapid. In 1868 but 23 carloads were shipped, and in 1875 there were marketed 9072 carloads. The crop is very uncertain, however; in 1876 it fell off to 2117 carloads. From 1867 to 1876, inclusive, the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, and its branches, transported 33,208 carloads of peaches and 4551 carloads of berries—319,474 tons in all—and collected as freights from these two items alone \$1,783,921.83.

CEMETERIES.

Cemeteries, p. 224.—The custom introduced into this country by our forefathers of having burial-grounds surrounding the churches had its origin probably in the Roman Catholic Church, as its grounds are always blessed and made consecrated; it was introduced into England by Cuthbert, archbishop of Canterbury, in 758. As ground became valuable in the city, this plan was changed, and churches purchased lots throughout the city for the especial purpose of burying the dead. The first burying-ground was the Weccacoe or Swedes' Church; the next, the Friends', Fourth and Arch streets; then Christ Church, in Second street, and afterward at Fifth and Arch streets. When the law was passed against burials in the city limits on sanitary accounts, a great impetus was given to the more attractive style of cemeteries on the Grecian and Roman plan of being outside the city. A number were started, however, in the city by those who asso-

ciated together and bought lots for the purpose. The Friends were an exception to the first plan, as their burial-lots at first were always separate from their meeting-houses; as, for instance, the lot at the corner of Fourth and Arch streets, which had nearly ceased being a receptacle of their dead, or more than a century after it was started, before the meeting-house was built there. The first burial in this lot was that of T. Lloyd's wife, in 1683; William Penn spoke at her grave. For many years this was a general burying-ground, strangers and the friendless finding here a resting-place.

In 1825 a number of persons united under the name of the Mutual Association and bought ground on Washington (formerly Prime) street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. In the two following years four other companies adopted the association principle—the Machpelah, Washington avenue from Tenth to Eleventh; the Philanthropic, Passyunk avenue below Cross street; the Union, South Sixth, from Washington avenue to Federal street; the La Fayette, from Ninth to Tenth and from Federal to Wharton street.

In 1827, James Ronaldson, a Scotchman and an eminent type-founder, improved the plan by starting a cemetery Ninth and Tenth streets from Bainbridge to Fitzwater, which should make the burial-place attractive by trees, shrubbery, handsome ornamental tombstones, walks, etc. Though he met with opposition from the sanctimonious and those opposed to new ideas, it was in keeping with the feeling of the times, and was successful. He commenced preparing the lot in the fall of 1826, and the first interment took place June 2d, 1827, of a lady who died in the hospital under Dr. Physick. Many tombstones in the ground bear dates of 1828 and 1829. Before Mr. Ronaldson made it into a cemetery it was a celebrated skating-lot in the winter season. At the corner of Tenth and South streets was the old Lebanon Garden, where a barbecue in honor of Gen. Jackson took place. (See p. 402 of this volume.)

The next cemetery that was established was that of Laurel Hill, on the banks of the Schuylkill, extending to Ridge avenue and from Huntingdon street to Allegheny avenue, and now accessible by cars or steamboat. It is now known as North, Central, and South Laurel Hill, as it was purchased at three separate times as the demand increased for more space.

In 1835 the topic of non-sectarian cemeteries had been brought before the public by the foundation near Boston of the first burial-place on an extensive scale. Judge Story's beautiful address had been printed, exciting general interest in a greatly neglected topic of civilization. Very soon after this well-considered and exhaustive oration had been published the attention of one of our prominent citizens (John Jay Smith) was called to the subject by the loss of a favorite young daughter. Little other preparation

had been made for the dead than that around churches, and this was rapidly becoming insufficient for the increasing population of Philadelphia, then little more than two hundred thousand. Seeing his child interred in the "Friends' Ground" on Cherry street—which, like the rest of the city soil, was of clay, retaining water as does a cup—the moment was used to declare that Philadelphia *should* have a rural cemetery in dry ground, where feelings should not be harrowed by viewing the bodies of beloved relatives plunged into mud and water. The problem was to find a situation sufficiently near to the population, and yet of a character so beautiful in contrast with the usual sites devoted to the dead. For nearly a year no such place was found, when Laurel Hill—its original name—long the country-seat of the great merchant Joseph Sims, was offered for sale. It had been chartered and used as a boarding-school, the principal of which was a Catholic priest; but not succeeding in his project, the place was sold for fifteen thousand dollars, and an attempt to form a union of citizens for the general good was urged with great energy, without results. Three other gentlemen, however (Nathan Dunn, Benjamin W. Richards, and Frederick Brown), finally agreed to see the enterprise through; but as much money would be requisite and the returns uncertain, the four formed a company, obtained a charter from the State, and began the attempt to make a rural cemetery, without much knowledge of the wants of such an institution.

The place was purchased in February, 1836, and the first interment was made in October; it was enclosed, but little public sympathy was visible; and after an expenditure of more than one hundred thousand dollars the panic of 1837 came, and the projectors were greatly discouraged. The clergy, as a rule, were unfavorable to the project, believing the time for attendance was too long to suit their other duties.

The panic subsiding, the best members of the most extensive churches, seeing no provision made by their pastors and the officers, as by common consent came to be, of necessity as well as choice, willing patrons. In ten years all the expenses incurred had been paid, and a small profit ensued. This, the public saw, and willingly paid, was due to the repayment of the risks incurred, and success was no longer doubtful. Two church governments purchased large plots and removed their dead. All opposition was thoroughly conquered; the public gave credit to the original party and his friends; the clergy themselves sought admission, and were encouraged to inter there either by gifts of lots or ultimately by reducing current prices; it is said there are more than a hundred interred of this respected class. It was a great conquest over weak opinion—one to be recorded.

Successive purchases on the north and south were soon made, and even then the nearly one hundred acres in thirty or forty

years were found insufficient, and another plot of forty acres on the south and nearer the city was bought and under improvement, when the city authorities, under their charter, with the right of "eminent domain," declared this ground necessary to the completion of the Park, and by law took it.

The entrance is imposing, two hundred and sixteen feet in length, of brown sandstone, with Doric columns. Inside this entrance is a fine piece of sculpture, by Thom of Edinburgh, of Scott's figure and Old Mortality and his pony, from Scott's novel.

A long list of notables lie here, and there are monuments to others, including General Mercer, Charles Thomson, Commodore Hull, Godfrey, Justice McKean, Rush, Drayton, Commodore Murray, Commodore Lavallette, Joseph C. Neal, Graff, Kane, Ridgway, and many others of distinguished reputations.

There was no future provision made for respectable and ornamental burial-places for the wealthy citizens, and Mr. Smith, the first projector of the original cemetery, with an eye to the city's prosperity and great needs, succeeded again in purchasing the more beautiful ground now called "West Laurel Hill Cemetery," at Pencoyd Station; by the time-table of the Reading Railroad only four minutes from Laurel Hill, but in the adjoining county, near the city line, of Montgomery. It lies higher than any other ground in the vicinity of the city, is admirably adapted in every respect to the needs of cemetery purposes, and promises to be the pride of the city. Situated between two deep ravines, there is no possibility of invasion by streets; a little below Manayunk and on the west side of the river, its views are unsurpassed, no site in the Park being entitled to rival it in scenery.

The experience derived from a long connection with Laurel Hill has enabled the president (Mr. Smith) to give new and valuable features to the newer enterprise, and it is in the most promising condition of popular appreciation. It has one hundred and ten acres, and was established in 1869 as a chartered company.

Monument Cemetery was established in 1836-7, and has a fine monument to La Fayette.

There are many others, of which the most beautiful and most noted for its antecedents is Woodlands, eighty acres on the Schuylkill, near Gray's Ferry, in which stands the original mansion of William Hamilton. Among the notables who lie here and have fine monuments are Lieutenant Greble, Admiral Stewart, Commodore Porter, Drexel, Greble, Birney, Saunders, Moore, Jayne, and others.

Potters' Fields or Public Burying-grounds.—There have been several enclosures for free burials in this city, commonly called "Potters' Fields." The first was the South-east Square—now called Washington Square. The second was the North-west Square—now called Logan Square. After that, the ground on Lombard street from Tenth to Eleventh, south side, was appro-

priated for a city burying-ground. After that, a lot west of Ridge road, north of Coates street—about where Twentieth and Parrish now runs through. The latest is that on the Lamb Tavern road. Fifty years ago the North-west Square was generally used for this purpose.

The old graveyard on the west side of the Schuylkill above Market street, which was demolished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was assigned for use as a burying-ground to the Centre Square Friends' Meeting-House, about 1682. The latter not being maintained very long, the ground came to be considered a public one—a sort of potters' field—and was used without obstruction for many years. Afterward it was, with the approval and consent of the Society of Friends, assigned to the Guardians of the Poor as a free burying-place for the indigent poor. It was sold some years ago by virtue of an act of Assembly, about the constitutionality of which there may be considerable doubt.

Previous to the Revolution the dead were, for the most part, carried to the grave on a bier, according to the ancient custom. This, together with unpaved streets, rendered it a matter of no small difficulty to go with a funeral farther than Fifth or Sixth street, especially during inclement weather; consequently, we find most of the religious societies establishing their burying-grounds within those limits, without due consideration for the natural increase of the population. One belonged to the Second Presbyterian Church, and extended from Arch to Cherry street above Fifth, on the north side, from which the dead have all been removed.

Truffles at "Laurel Hill."—The mansion-house in East Fairmount Park, with the peculiar octagonal extension, situate on the Schuylkill River a short distance below the Edgeley Concourse, belonged during the latter part of the last century to the Rawle family of Philadelphia, and was called "Laurel Hill" many years before the cemetery of the same name was laid out a mile or so above it. The house and grounds covered about thirty-one acres, and was left by the will of Francis Rawle in 1761 to his widow, who subsequently married Samuel Shoemaker, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, who filled many offices in the city government, as well as sitting in the Provincial Assembly. Mr. Shoemaker was a pronounced loyalist, and in consequence of his distinguished zeal on the side of the Crown he became one of the many objects of enmity to the members of the Revolutionary city government, in consequence of which he was attainted of treason and his estates confiscated. His own property, as well as his life interest in his wife's, was accordingly sold at public sale. His life estate in Laurel Hill was sold on the 20th February, 1782, to one James Parr, who a few days afterward leased the property to the Chevalier de la Luzerne, the French minister, for the term

of five years. The latter went into occupation, and resided there during the balance of his stay in this country.

The chevalier of course had his French cook, and the French cook had his truffle-dog, which, in the pursuit of his vocation in life, discovered truffles in the grounds around the house, much to the astonishment and delight of his master. This is one of the few instances—and it is believed the first—of the finding of the article in its natural state in this country.

Houses on Water street, p. 225.—Girard was one of the last to leave there—by death, on Water street above Market. His dwelling has been pulled down and stores erected by the city, which inherited his property.

Blacksmith-shops, p. 228.—Godfrey Gebler's shop was on Dock street, on the present site of the Merchant's Exchange.

AUCTION SALES.

In continuation of the account of the rivalry between the aspiring auctioneers of the time of 1783 and after (as given in Vol. I. 228), we give the following petition, *against himself*, of Robert Bell, which deserves reprinting for his liberal sentiments:

“To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

“The Memorial and Petition of Robert Bell, of the city of Philadelphia, Printer, Book-Seller, and Book-Auctionier,

“Respectfully sheweth,

“That your Petitioner being informed the Honorable House of Assembly have resolved to appoint an Auctionier of Books for the city of Philadelphia, your Petitioner having resided in, and continually employed a very considerable number of valuable Manufacturers, Paper-Makers, Printers, and Bookbinders in the Propagation of useful Literature, in said city, for the Space of Fifteen Years, may probably point him out as eligible for the department of Book-Auctionier, for the city of Philadelphia.

“That during the War, your Manufacturing Petitioner carried over-Land, at a very great Expence, several Tons of Books Manufactured in Pennsylvania, and sold them by Auction in the State of Massachusetts, to enable him to pay his Taxes to the State of Pennsylvania.

“Your Petitioner during the whole of the War, having paid all the Taxes, to a very great amount; and particularly, in the beginning of the year 1782 he paid above Thirty-Six Pounds, for that year only, will according to Probability give him some Pretensions to expect that Appointment.

"Liberal Governments, are so clearly convinced, that Monopolies, Embargoes, and Restrictions, cripple and destroy their own Manufactures, that they not only carefully guard against them; but to encourage diligence in Manufacturing, have frequently given large Premiums to industrious Manufacturers, towards the promotion and extension of the Trade of their Country.

"That your Petitioner still carries on a very considerable Manufacture of Books, and very frequently exports, transports, and circulates the Manufactures of Pennsylvania, throughout the most distant parts of the 13 United States, to the increase of Literature, and the emolument of the Manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

"Your Petitioner is persuaded that the most certain method to advance the interest of learning, which he is well informed, the Legislators of Pennsylvania are much in earnest to promote, is to leave the sale of Books by Auction, clear from every species of trammeling, free, entirely free, unrestrained, and unconfined as the circumambient Air, then Literature will flourish and abound, to the illumination of every benevolent Mind, who wishes for the attainment, and improvement of the rational Powers of Sentimentalism.

"Therefore, your Petitioner once more lifts up his Petition, to this most Honorable House, to beseech that no Man, nor number of Men, may be appointed, but in particular he most fervently prays, that Robert Bell, may not be appointed to the Office of Book-Auctioneer, notwithstanding his apparent pretensions to a preference.

"Because he is firmly determined, never to encourage so illegal, unreasonable, and injurious an encroachment, upon the general Liberty of every individual Citizen, and Manufacturer, of the State of Pennsylvania, whose Birth-right it is, to sell their Manufactures, either by Auction, or otherwise, without lett or hindrance, when and where they please, agreeable to the original and inherent rights of Free-Men, confirmed by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and by a resolve of the Honorable the American Congress,

"That Men still have a right, to Life, Liberty, and Property."

"Your Petitioner humbly hopes, that your Honors will take the Premises into Consideration, and that your Honorable House, will be pleased to determine this great affair, consistent with the enjoyment of Universal Liberty, which always ought to be preserved, and secured to every individual of the Community.

"And your Petitioner as in Duty bound, will ever Pray.

"ROBERT BELL.

"Philadelphia,
February 28th, 1784." }

It is believed that Robert Bell, an Englishman or a Scotch

man, who came to Philadelphia about 1772 or 1773, was the first person who kept a circulating library in this city. He had his place of business in Third street, below Walnut. He was also one of the first to establish book-auctions here, in which effort he met very serious opposition from the booksellers. He published several works prior to the Revolutionary War, but during that struggle he seems to have left the city. He died in Richmond, Virginia, September 16th, 1784. William Prichard succeeded Bell in the circulating library business. This trade was never very prosperous in Philadelphia, in consequence of the establishment of the Philadelphia Library, the Union Library, the Loganian, the Mercantile, and others.

Of the same name was Bell, the second-hand bookseller in Market street above Eleventh, whose sons, Thomas F. and Frederick, were both auctioneers. The former is pleasantly remembered by many of our readers who attend Thomas & Sons' sales. He was the best book-auctioneer ever in this city; he knew the value of books, and gained the esteem of his customers by his fairness and freedom from any of the usual "tricks of the trade."

The following pleasant sketch of early auctions is from the pen of "Lang Syne:"

"*Auctions.*—Looking over, the other day, the list of names of the twelve auctioneers now in commission in the city, and of the duties annexed, amounting to nearly one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, paid by them annually into the treasury of the state, the mind involuntarily glanced back to the time when neither Connelly, Footman, Fox, nor Yorke had been seen, as yet, wielding the auction-hammer; when the whole auction business of the city of Philadelphia, now so populous, was transacted by Colonel John Patton in a one-story brick house, No. 78 South Front street, assisted by his two clerks, Charles Patton and J. B.; also by Mr. Mitchell, 'crier,' salesman, and bell-ringer. It was a 'day of small things' comparatively, but of great importance at the time, and probably a few reminiscences relative to auctions in the olden time may not be unacceptable. Colonel John Patton, in his personal appearance from the stage, was a very fine, military-looking man, with red and powdered hair, and of middle age. He had the credit among the purchasers of being thought very dignified in his manner, yet very affable and civil in business or in superintending the stage during the sales. Charles Patton was a young Irish gentleman of fair complexion, with fine white teeth—all civility, gayety, and good-humor. J. B. was a fine, portly young English gentleman with dark red hair; he was spoken of as being very adroit and active in business, showing a hearty civility to every one, without flummery, but with a penetrating, interrogating eye. As was then the fashion for gentlemen, the colonel and his two aides wore

clubbed hair,' deeply powdered every morning by the barber —that is to say, the hair had been first cultivated until it had become of extreme length, then separated into three parts, then powdered, twisted, and twined together into a kind of three-strand small cable, then doubled up and fastened by a ribband. When looking to the right, the knot and club of hair rolled gradually toward the left shoulder, and *vice versa* when looking to the left, leaving the cape and all between the shoulders one complete mass of powdered grease. Possibly it may be ascribed to first impressions when it is asserted that these powdered 'clubs' of hair conferred a certain dignified appearance upon the owners not observable in the French Revolutionary 'Brutus crop.' Good handwriters being scarce, J. B. was celebrated for his writing rapidly in an elegant flowing hand. Though now they be as 'plenty as blackberries,' there was (as remembered) but one ornamental writer spoken of in the city—namely, William Kinnear. 'Twas he who executed those holiday notices, framed no one knows where, but preserved carefully for antiquity's sake, and regularly suspended for a week before each holiday on the pillar within the Old Congress Bank.

"Mr. Mitchell, the 'crier' or salesman, was celebrated for his unparalleled despatch in sales, the brilliant finale of his 'once, twice, going—gone,' and the neat tap of his hammer. At that time catalogue sales of goods from England were unknown, being about the time of the arrival here of the 'Old Alliance,' after her first American voyage to Canton, amid the firing of cannon and huzzas from the citizens lining the wharves. There being but one 'City Auction,' and the hour of sale known to every one, the purchasers used to assemble early, as at a funeral, near the door. The 'crier' then came out with bell in hand, which he rung for a minute or so; then giving what he called one 'hard ring,' he proclaimed in his loudest tone of voice, 'We are just going to begin.' They did not hire a bell-man to keep the immediate neighborhood in irremediable distress by his interminable jingling, deafening din for an half hour together, without considering for a moment whether or no there might be in the vicinity some sick prostrated being with imploring eye and hand beseeching some one, in faint accents, to go and 'stop that dreadful bell.' The 'Northern Liberties Vendue,' by Christian Febiger, was held at No. 204 North Second street, above Vine; the vendue in Southwark by John Mease, at the south-east corner of Front and South streets. Trifling sales were sometimes made at Billy Cooper's in Jersey, and at the sign of the Fish over Schuylkill, beyond the High street 'floating bridge.' At the vendues in the Liberties sometimes one Breneise acted as 'crier,' and sometimes Charles Smith. Breneise was remarkable for his cogniac redness of face, his patient and smiling looks, his bell-metal tone of voice, and his untiring lungs during a long sale.

Charles Smith was a tall, muscular, square-built man, with a fashionable profusion of dark red hair, which he wore 'clubbed,' but without powder. A 'cowlick' in front caused the hair to stand erect from above his narrow forehead. He had a blemish in one eye, a nose rounded at the point, a square, broad face, a German accent with a lisp, an extended mouth, with a smirk upon it at all times, as though in possession at the moment of some merry thought. He occasionally exhibited a most quizzical grin, more especially after having, during the time of sale and from the stage, discharged one of his keenest shafts of satire at some broad mark among the crowd below. At such times his mouth extended, rounding upward from ear to ear, not unlike a very new moon or 'Wilkes' by Hogarth. The most remote corner of the auction-room was no security from his biting and sarcastic wit, and none could hinder or avoid his missives. He used to be pointedly severe upon those loungers who haunt the auction-room to kill time, but who never buy, not sparing even the *best* purchasers themselves at times, producing anger in some and laughter in others at this incorrigible (stage) Grimaldi.

"About this period the dry-goods business consisted in regular spring and fall importations of such English goods as had been ordered out by the regular importing merchants, and sold by them to the retailers of the city and to the country 'storekeepers,' who came in to buy. Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee merchants were as yet unknown in the business. They were spoken of as places or settlements away off in the 'backwoods,' beyond the Alleghany Mountains! A trader from thence would be more gazed after and talked to than one now arriving from Santa Fé in New Mexico or the mouth of Columbia River. Now and then the spectacle of a travelling wagon was to be seen passing through the city, guided by some restless spirit from the neighborhood of Cape Cod; his wife and children, pots, kettles, and pans stowed away under cover; his faithful dog in company, occasionally vexed and nosed by the city curs while walking, with drooping head and ears, between the head wheels; the man singing (in dismal merriment) some chorus of a song about the merry banks of the Ohi—o, where, at that period of time,

'The Indian's tread
Stole noiseless and cold as statued lead;
With eyes of flame and painted head,
'Midst shout and yell their blood to shed.'

"The importing merchants and others who wished to close sales or get rid of some of their 'old shopkeepers' used to send their goods to auction privately or under cover of the night. (What would Mrs. Grundy say?) The present auction system—be it right or be it wrong—the auction stores, strewn thick as the autumnal leaves with multitudinous bales of English merchan-

dise, and the sales superintended by agents sent out for the very purpose, operating in its course to the detriment and final overthrow of the American importing merchant, were as yet unknown. The only English mercantile agents known as such in this city could be named at once, as Ralph Mather, Arthur Collins, J—— A——, and John Mucklethwaite.

"From the floating recollections (of a boy) and the concurring testimony of others who had knowledge in the business of those times, every satellite to the dry-goods system must have moved in their proper orbits. Every rivulet, stream, and river had its proper boundary and flow toward the great ocean of regular commerce. The frequent elevated eyebrow and uplifted hand in astonishment at another and another tremendous crash in the city was at that time a rare occurrence,—as rare as a Fast Day proclamation by the then governor, Mifflin.

"Such being the state of things, it is presumable these agents, instead of haunting the auctions as now-a-days, had little more to do than exhibit patterns and receive orders, watch like hovering hawks over the interest of their different houses, give an occasional fee to 'Lawyer Lewis' (that great gun of the law), or purchase for remittance the first water-bills on London.

"Books being scarce, there existed but one book-auction in the city, and that a miserable one. 'Twas held by one Delap, in what had been a dancing-school room in Church alley. As an auction it used to be lighted by some tallow candles, sufficiently so as to render the surrounding darkness visible. It was no uncommon thing to hear, during a pending bid, and just as the 'crier' was going to tap with his hammer, the rattle and descent upon the stage and floor of handfuls of bird-shot which had been thrown against the ceiling by some of the 'young reprobates' in the background. One night, by one of them shaking a gauze bag filled with Scotch snuff ('twas said) against the wall, the whole company was seized with a violent fit of sneezing, which put an end to the evening's sale, notwithstanding the entreaties for them to stay by old Delap, and the maledictions of his clerk Partridge against the young scoundrels, as he called them, while seeking hastily around for his cowskin.

"LANG SYNE."

MEETING AGAINST AUCTION SALES.

Meeting against Auction Sales.—On June 27th, 1828, a very numerous and respectable meeting of merchants was held at Clements' Hotel, and adjourned, to hear the report of the committee, to the 7th of July at the District Court room. The committee reported: "That the system of sales by auction is a great and increasing evil, and highly injurious to the interests of every class;" and a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress. This memorial stated the objections: A few persons

with wealth or influence could purchase the privilege; the system was a monopoly; the secrecy by which the vender is concealed, and the rapidity with which he can realize, encourage fraud and stealing by fraudulent debtors, thieves, heedless and guilty clerks, smugglers, and others; foreign speculators and manufacturers, selling through the auctions, undermine and ruin the importing trade; incessant fluctuations thus created are injurious to commerce, public morals, and individuals; the prices of merchandise are increased, etc.

In January 1829, the Committee of Ways and Means of Congress, in answer to the petition of "several merchants of great respectability and intelligence, delegates from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria," said: "Whatever may be the frauds and impositions, the committee are of the opinion that the application of the remedy belongs exclusively to the State Legislatures." . . . "If, however, sales at auction are the means by which frauds are committed upon the revenue," or foreigners could enter goods at lower rates than American merchants, "there can scarcely be a question either as to the power or the duty of Congress to interpose its authority. This remedy, however, should have an appropriate and exclusive reference to the evil it is designed to correct." A tax upon sales would not effect either of the above, and a bill is reported "to preserve the revenue laws from violation." It provided: "In all sales by auction of foreign goods the invoice shall be produced, and a schedule of the goods, with all the marks and particulars of importation, shall be published."

We append a list of the principal firms of auctioneers in existence from 1828 to 1850, many of them before the first date, and some after the last date. Those first given were in business in 1828—though the firms were not just then as here printed:

Benjamin Tevis.	Richard F. Allen & Co.
Mahlon Gillingham, afterward Gillingham, Mitchell & Co. (produced J. B. Myers, after- ward Myers, Claghorn & Co.).	Samuel C. Ford, afterward Gill, Ford & Co.
John F. Lewis.	Moses Thomas & Sons (1836).
Joshua Lippencott, afterward Lippencott, Richards & Co.	Henry F. Bowen, afterward Bowen & Richards.
John Jennings, afterward Jen- nings, Thomas, Gill & Co. (1836).	George W. Richards, afterward Richards & Bispham (1836).
John B. Grant.	Tristram B. Freeman & Son (1836).
Peter Graham, afterward Gra- ham & Mandeville.	Jacob Hanson.
Samuel Wagner.	George Riter.
Michael Nisbit.	Isaac Billings.
	William Anderson.
	Charles J. Wolbert.
	John D. Goodwin.

John Ashmead.
 James B. Oliver.
 George P. Bonnin.
 S. D. Sager & Co.
 Patrick McKenna.
 James Clark.
 H. C. Corbit & Co.
 T. Birch, Jr., & Co. (1836).
 George W. Lord & Son.
 Doolittle & West.
 James Burk.
 Alfred M. Herkness.
 George W. Smith.

H. Cowperthwait & Lord
 (1836).
 William Folwell, Jr. (1836).
 George Thomas.
 Archibald Murphy.
 Stephen Poulterer.
 Henry Erwin.
 Wm. Baker (now C. C. Mackey).
 H. Johnson.
 David Lynch.
 J. Thomas.
 Joseph Gatchel, Jr.
 Joseph Aitken.

Besides commissions, rating from \$4000 to \$100,000, each auctioneer was obliged to pay, quarterly, duties upon all dutiable goods sold; these amounted in the years 1830 to 1833 as follows:

1830.—\$124,937.31	1832.—\$93,552.40
1831.— 139,361.22	1833.— 78,063.60

thus showing a rapid decline in the business, that for 1833 being \$60,000 less than for 1831. Indeed, with the exception of leading firms, many of the names in the above list figure but for one or two years only.

1847, A. M. Herkness started at the present site, "The Bazaar," which had formerly been occupied as an exhibition building for a diorama of Jerusalem.

OLD HOUSES.

The row of good houses on the south side of Arch street, p. 235. —These were opposite to my grandfather's house, No. 145 Arch street. They were George Bringhurst's; his dwelling was next to the burying-ground, a red frame dwelling, two stories, with gable to the street, a grass-plot in front, with a paled fence. There were no other houses between it and the large house at the corner of Fourth street in 1792. This row was built in 1796. The western house has been converted into a four-story store. On the north side of Arch street my grandfather built a large house in 1792. It was a spacious family mansion in the best style of the day, and had a large sideyard. It stood until 1856, when it and the house west of it (formerly John Cook's) were both torn down to make room for fine stores.

Changes in streets, p. 237.—Locust street was widened to 50 feet from Eighth street to Washington Square (or street, as it was then called), on the petition of Evans Rogers and Nathan Bunker,

in 1831. The latter wanted then to build a house "somewhat varying from the usual style of building dwellings," yet "its neatness of appearance and the comfort of its arrangements will aid the general improvement of that fanciful part of our city." It was to take the place of frame buildings then there. Bunker could not have built his peculiar house.

The reason why many of the old farmhouses are not built at right angles with modern streets is, they were built before the streets were laid out, and are generally at right angles with the roads near which they were erected. The old roads—Frankford, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Darby, Ridge, Gray's Ferry—did not run north and south, nor east and west, and houses were constructed to front those highways, without reference to their being laid out east and west and north and south.

READY-MADE GARMENTS.

Selling Ready-made Garments, p. 240.—Watson is not correct in stating Burk was the first to sell ready-made clothes. In 1794, William Smiley kept a ready-made clothing store, south-east corner of Water and Market streets; also Thomas Dobbins, Front and Market streets. A year or two later John Culin kept a similar establishment in Market street, near Water, and a few years after (say 1805) John Ashton kept a ready-made clothing store in Market street, above Front; and Charles Collins in Front street, above Chestnut; and about this period Alexander Dougherty, Front street, near Chestnut; Enoch Allen, Chestnut and Water streets; Henry Hugg, Market street, below Second; Silas W. Sexton and Jacob Painter, Market street, above Front; Charles Harkness, same locality; Charles Hill, south-west corner Water and Arch streets; James Wilson, north-west corner Water and Arch streets; Lawrence, near Water and Market streets; James Boyd, Water street, near Race. Also, in those days there were Samuel Owens, Auley Brown, S. C. & B. C. Cooper, and others. Some eighty-five years ago Mr. Smiley was a highly-esteemed citizen, popular with some of the best citizens as a tailor, and noted for his handsome styles and superior military suits of clothing, made to order. He lies buried in the old Pine Street Presbyterian graveyard, Fourth and Pine streets. The first clothing establishments upon Market street were those of Ashton, Harkness, Sexton, and Collins, all between Front and Second streets. The last-named continued in business nearly fifty years; all named above have passed away. In those days the clothing business was carried on exclusively east of Second street, and chiefly opposite to that which was so long known as the Jersey Market-house, and contiguous to the old court-house. Mr. Burk was in business sixty years ago at the corner of Sixth

and Chestnut streets. In 1799, W. & S. Weyman, of No. 39 Maiden lane, New York, who were the pioneers of ready-made clothing in that city, opened a branch of their establishment here, at No. 43 North Second street, near Coombs's alley. The firm was A. Weyman & Son. This house was in business here for only two or three years. The Weymans kept a fashionable ready-made clothing establishment. The late Josiah W. Leeds (who came from Massachusetts) commenced the ready-made clothing business about the same time. Mr. Leeds's store was on the west side of Seventh street, a few doors above Market street. On Market street, about the year 1830, there was not one "ready-made clothing store" on the south side, west of Second street, as far as Sixth street. There was one well known in those days at the south-west corner of Market and Decatur streets; the old firm of James & Cook. They were well-known clothiers, and were patronized by the fashionable gentlemen of that time. Page & Watkinson, some years after, kept ready-made clothing, and also Robb & Winebrenner, William Wilkinson, and others. Many can remember that to wear a suit of clothes coming from "Watson's" would make a gentleman's toilet to be admired, etc. But those days have passed away, and the ready-made clothing business has become quite an established thing in our city.

It would be a very difficult thing to say who first introduced ready-made clothing in this city. Ready-made articles of apparel for the use of seamen must have been sold in this city ever since it had anything like a respectable amount of commerce. "Slop-shops" existed in Water street sixty or seventy years ago.

Manufactures, p. 244.—George C. Osborne was the first manufacturer of "water colors" in the United States. He came from London, England, in the year 1808, and started the business in company with another man in New York. A few years after that he came to Philadelphia, and started the same business again, in company with Mr. D. B. Smith, at the north-east corner of Sixth and Arch streets, in 1824, and remained with that gentleman until 1837, when he died on September 1 of that year. His son, George W. Osborne, succeeded him in manufacturing water colors in this city.

Publishing Interests in Philadelphia.—We have in Philadelphia forty-five newspaper offices, whose annual product is \$4,300,000; we have one hundred and three job printing-offices, the value of whose product is \$2,176,000; of books the product is \$4,193,000; of paper and paperhangings, \$4,049,000; product of paper-mills, nearly \$4,000,000; type, \$686,000; ink, \$241,000; steel pens, \$30,000; total, \$19,675,000. To this must be added about \$1,500,000 for stereotype, electrotype, steel and wood engravers, etc., making an aggregate of about \$21,500,000. The total number of the men employed directly and indirectly exceeds five thousand.

Music.—Blake & Willig were among the earliest music-publishers in Philadelphia. Mr. Blake died nearly one hundred years of age, at No. 13 South Fifth street. Mr. Blake stated that Messrs. Carr and Shetkey were publishing music previous to 1800, and that John Aitken was their predecessor for several years, at No. 3 or 5 South Third street. It will be remembered by many—a queer-looking building at the south-east corner of Third and Market streets. Many of the plain people at that time named the building “Jones’s Folly.” Mr. Blake, it seems, came over from England in the year 1793. The yellow fever was raging badly. Our city was truly desolate. He said every one seemed “frightened out of their wits.” The year following he began teaching the flute and clarionet over Aitken’s music-store, on South Third street. He related that one day he was called upon by a committee of Friends, threatening him, to stop teaching the clarionet to their boys, or “we will have *thee* put in prison.” Taws was making pianofortes then, near the corner of Third and Union streets. The improvement in style of pianos in the past fifty years is wonderful, but not so in music-printing.

The first manufacturer of pianos was John Belmont in 1775, followed by James Juliann in 1785. Charles Taws commenced their manufacture about the year 1789 or ’90. Mr. Taws, who was somewhat of an original in his way, was a self-taught mechanician, and came to this country from Scotland about 1785. The writer of this has seen one of Mr. Taws’s instruments bearing date 1795, and which, in comparison with the productions of the Steinways and Chickering’s, would seem a very diminutive affair. Mr. Taws at one time was connected with the elder Astor in the business of importing pianos, and also was of some note as a builder of organs, which business, like the piano manufacture, he was amongst the earliest to introduce into the United States. One or two of Mr. Taws’s sons inherited their father’s musical ability, and became, for their day, professors of some standing. About the first organ built in this country was built for the Salem Episcopal Church by Thomas Johnston of Boston in 1754.

The light trail of the red men is effaced by the road of iron, p. 255. —A race on the Delaware between Indians and whites occurred in August, 1845, between four Indians selected from a party then encamped for the summer at Cake’s Garden, at the foot of Federal street, Camden, and a four-oared barge from the receiving-ship, then lying off the Navy Yard. The Indians used a bark canoe, which they brought with them. They placed one of their women in the centre for ballast. The paddlers ranged themselves two on each side. The start was at high water, so that there would be no current to cross or to stem. The course was from the foot of Federal street, Camden, around the receiving-ship, and return. The Indians won, beating their competitors more than a quarter of the return distance. The race was witnessed by a large crowd of people

The first railroad was laid and the first steam locomotive run in the United States in 1809—from the stone-quarries of Thomas Leiper, on Crum Creek, to the landing at Ridley Creek, one mile distant. Oliver Evans ran the first carriage ever propelled by steam in the world in this city—from his foundry to the river Schuylkill, a mile and a half, in 1804. A steam-carriage, built by Nicholas and James Johnson in Kensington, was run upon the streets of Kensington in 1827–28. The first locomotive run in this country was an English one, called the Lion, upon the Delaware and Hudson Railroad in the fall of 1829. The first American locomotive was built by Colonel Stephen H. Long at Philadelphia in 1830, and was placed upon the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, where it made its first trial July 4th, 1831. On the 25th of April of the same year M. W. Baldwin had run an experimental locomotive in the Philadelphia Museum, Arcade, Chestnut street, which afterward was exhibited upon a track in Smith's Labyrinth Garden, north side of Arch street, between Schuylkill Seventh and Schuylkill Eighth [Fifteenth and Sixteenth] streets. (See p. 485.)

The Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, with authority to build an artificial road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, was incorporated April 10th, 1791, and the turnpike—which was the first in the United States—was opened in 1795.

PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORIES.

The First Philadelphia Directory, p. 258.—See *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. x. p. 271, for account of the first Directories.

1785. Francis White.	} 2.	1812. None.
1785. John Macpherson.		1813. John Adams Paxton.
1791. Clement Biddle.		1814. B. & T. Kite.
1792. None.		1815. None.
1793. } James Hardie, map.	} 2.	1816. } James Robinson.
1794. } " " "		1817. } Edward Dawes.
1794. — Wrogg.		1817. } J. A. Paxton.
1795. Edmond Hogan.		1818. } J. A. Paxton.
1796. Thomas Stephens, map.		1819. } J. A. Paxton.
1797. } Corn. Wm. Stafford,	} 2.	1820. } Edward Whiteby.
1798. } with map.		1821. } Edward Whiteby.
1799. James Robinson.		1822. } McCarty & Davis.
1797 to } C. W. Stafford.	} 2.	1821. } McCarty & Davis.
1801. }		1822. } Robert Desilver.
1802 to } James Robinson.	} 2.	1823. } Robert Desilver.
1811. }		1824. } Thomas Wilson.
1811. Census, 16mo.		1825. Thomas Wilson.

1826. }	None.	1835. }		
1827. }		1836. }	R. Desilver.	
1828 }		1837. }	A. McElroy.	} 2.
to }	Robert Desilver.	1838.	None.	
1831. }		1839 to }	A. McElroy.	
1832.	None.	1867.		
1833.	R. Desilver.	1868 to }	James Gopsill.	
1834.	None.	1878.		

Most of the above Directories can be seen in the Philadelphia Library.

White, in Bradford's *Pennsylvania Journal* of Nov. 30, 1785, gives notice that his Directory is just published; price, half a dollar. In his Directory the names are put down thus:

"Jones Nathan, Shopkeeper, Second between Walnut and Spruce streets.

"Franklin Benjamin, His Excellency, President of Pennsylvania, Market street.

"Bradford Thomas, Printer and Stationer, Front between Market and Chestnut streets."

It contains 83 pages of names, averaging about 43 names to each page, making about 3569 names in all.

Macpherson, in Oswald's *Independent Gazetteer* of 18th June, 1785, announces that his Directory will soon be published, etc.; and in Bailey's *Freeman's Journal* of Nov. 16, 1785, he gives notice that it is just published, "extending from Prime street southward to Maiden street northward, and from the river Delaware to Tenth street westward."

The houses were not numbered until 1790. Clement Biddle, Esq., who was the United States marshal, seems to have given numbers to the houses while engaged in taking the census, and at the same time to have collected the names for a Directory.

In Hogan's Directory of 1795, and in Stafford's of 1801, the names are inserted in their order on the respective streets, and not alphabetically; they have at the end an alphabetical index of the names, with reference to the pages on which the several names are to be found. Two Directories were published in the years 1785, 1794, 1799, 1811, 1817, 1821 and 1822, and 1837.

In New York the first Directory was published in 1786. One was published in 1792; a copy of it is in possession of John A. Hamersley, 55 Murray street, and the New York Society Library has Directories from 1793 to the present time.

Haunted Houses, p. 272.—The Wharton House (once called Walnut Grove), down Fifth street above Wharton, was at one time celebrated as being haunted, as it had formerly been used for the "Meschianza." (See p. 470.)

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

The Dances of Polite Society, p. 276.—In addition to the names of Bolton and Mrs. Ball (mentioned in Vol. I. 276), we find one Theobald Hackett advertising in the *Pennsylvania Mercury* of Aug. 31, 1738, that he has "opened a Dancing-School at the house wherein Mr. Brownell lately lived, in Second street, where he will give due attendance and teach all sorts of fashionable English and French dances," etc.

This shows that the accomplishments were rapidly advancing, for before 1740 a dancing assembly-room was opened under the patronage of some of the best people, as also an association for musical purposes was formed. Their room for holding these parties and balls was endeavored to be closed by Mr. Seward, a friend of Whitefield's, during the excitement caused by the preaching of the latter.

In 1749, Johu Beals, music-master from London, at his house in Fourth street near to Chestnut, taught the violin, hautboy, German flute, common flute, and dulcimer, and furnished music for balls and entertainments.

In 1742 the "art of defence of the small-sword" was taught by Richard Kyenall in Second street; and in 1746 the small-sword and dancing are taught by one Kennit, though these arts are publicly denounced by Samuel Foulk as "detestable vices" and "that they are diabolical."

Graydou, in his *Memoirs*, says he was taught dancing at the old Slate-Roof House by Godwin, the assistant of Tioli, and by the latter. This was probably about 1770 or 1772. The teachers of dancing then were generally found in the theatrical corps that itinerized through the various Provinces and subsequent States. In 1785, in the Ryan & Wells corps, there was a Mr. Patterson who danced on the stage and taught the art. There was also in this corps a Mons. Russell, a fine dancer; his French hornpipe, composed of ground shuffling and elevated operatic volte steps, was very popular. He was the first dancer that introduced the well-known "pigeon-wing" step that for many years after was executed in a ludicrous way in our ball-room dancing, but not deemed by the educated dancer a legitimate step. Johu Durang succeeded this Russell as a teacher. In 1796, Mons. Quesuet, from France, was brought out as ballet-master by Hallam & Henry, at the South Street Theatre. He was an artist of merit, and soon after opened an academy of dancing. He died about the year 1819. Mons. Legé was also a member of this corps, and became a teacher of dancing at Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Byrne, an eminent English dancer, came out with the first Chestnut Street corps of comedians (1793). He opened a school at O'Eller's hotel, where he taught our fashionables the poetry of motion. After a season he

returned to London, where he lived to a great age. Mr. William Francis, the comedian, at the same period taught dancing here. In 1804-6, '7 and '8, Francis & Durang held their dancing academy at the hall in Harmony court where amateur theatricals were then exhibited. From this date, up to 1819-20, the teachers of dancing were Messieurs Auriol, Guillou, Labbe, August, Bonnaffon, the H. Whale family, and others whom we cannot remember. Those who followed are well known to the present generation.

The Friends in 1716 advised against "going to or being in any way concerned in plays, games, lotteries, music, and dancing;" and later, that "such be dealt with as run races, either on horseback or on foot, laying wagers, or using any gaming or needless and vain sports and pastimes."

Billiard-playing does not seem to have been much in vogue, though "a new billiard-table" was advertised for sale by Matthew Garrigues at the sign of the Prince Eugene, in Second street, as early as 1726.

Horse-Racing, p. 277.—In the celebrated race between Eclipse and Sir Henry, on the Long Island course, May 27th, 1823, Eclipse beat Sir Henry—four-mile heats; purse, twenty thousand dollars.

At the time of the race between Fashion and Peytona, on the Camden course, May 13th, 1845, an accident took place by the falling of the spectators' stand. Many were hurt, and quite a sensation was made by the afternoon papers. Perry O'Daniel, a watchmaker, then doing business on Market street near Seventh, was badly hurt, but afterward recovered. The stakes were twenty thousand dollars.

Ballooning.—In August, 1856, at six p. m., a Frenchman by the name of E. Godard made an ascension from Parkinson's Garden, on Chestnut street above Tenth, carrying up a live donkey. As the beast arose from the ground he drew up his legs and spread them out, as if grasping for something. Godard came from out the basket on a rope-ladder, sat himself upon the donkey's back, and waved a flag. Next door, at Rogers's carriage repository—which was not then finished—the following incident occurred upon the roof of that building: All the workmen went up to the roof—among them two Irish hod-carriers. One of them had a pipe lit in his mouth. Stuffing the tobacco in with his finger, between the puffs he made the quaint remark that "The donkey would go a good ways before he would want shoeing." The other Irishman, with a knife, tobacco, and pipe in his hand, said: "He will go farther before he will come to a blacksmith-shop." There were thirty or more persons on the roof at the time, and all were breathlessly quiet. But the last remark "brought the house down," and such a roar as it created! The people assembled in the garden below laughed also, but not

at the remarks, for they could not hear them. Godard landed the donkey in a field back of the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, near the township line. His wife was in the car of the balloon at the time. They then detached the donkey, and John S. Keyser, being present, got in the car and they ascended again, and landed at Lancaster at nine o'clock that evening. The donkey belonged to George Grace, living at that time in Brown street above Eleventh. He afterward figured on the stage of the Walnut Street Theatre in the *Black Raven of the Tombs*. He was the "star" donkey, and died as all donkeys must die. Mons. E. Godard made several ascensions from Parkinson's Garden. He went back to France, and was very conspicuous in the balloon-service during the siege of Paris, when the only means of communication between the government inside the city and the French forces outside was by balloons sent up from the city, which landed in other parts of France.

Joshua Pusey made an ascension the same year astride of an eagle made of rattan. He had the wings made to flap like those of a live eagle. He landed above the Wire Bridge, near the Schuylkill. He intended on one occasion to ascend from the old droveyard, Callowhill between Sixth and Seventh streets, on a manufactured horse composed of rattan and cowhide, which he exhibited to the public. The ascension did not take place—owing, perhaps, to the balloon or the stuffed horse or Pusey's head being overbalanced. Some say that a person in the crowd, opposed to his going up, fired a pistol into the balloon and prevented the ascent.

FOX-HUNTING.

Fox-Hunting, p. 277.—This hunting club used to visit occasionally Woodbury, N. J., when my father was at school there in 1793–94. He has often seen S. Morris and the hounds. The latter were lodged in a stable back of the academy, where they made a terrible yelling on being let out for the chase.

The Gloucester Fox-Hunting Club, p. 277.—This pleasant association was composed of many highly respectable gentlemen, resident chiefly in Philadelphia, and partly in Gloucester county, New Jersey. It originated from accidental causes. The reciprocities of social intercourse between the hospitable gentlemen of landed property in the blessed retirement of a country life and the less secluded, liberal-minded Friends over the river, confined to their respective vocations in the rising city of Penn., laid the foundation of an association of the most delightful character. Elegant society was then comparatively limited; while the city Friend could give a delightful repast, the country Friend could promise good sport from horses, dogs, and a fox.

A number of sportsmen convened a meeting at the Philadelphia Coffee-House, south-west corner of Front and Market streets, in 1766, to organize a regular club to provide and keep a kennel of fox-hounds. Their names were— Benjamin Chew, John Dickinson, Thomas Lawrence, Moor Furman, Enoch Story, Charles Willing, Thomas Willing, Levi Hollingsworth, James Wharton, Thomas Mifflin, William Parr, Israel Morris, Jr., Tench Francis, David Rhea, Robert Morris, John White, John Cadwallader, Samuel Morris, Jr., Anthony Morris, Jr., Turbot Francis, Zebulon Rudulph, Richard Bache, Isaac Wikoff, Joseph Wood, David Potts, Samuel Nicholas, Andrew Hamilton, David Beveridge. It was agreed there should be two hunting-days in each week, with intermediate days if ordered, but in the course of a year one day a week sufficed.

In 1769 the club prevailed on Mr. Morris to permit his negro man Natt (who was well known in after times by the name of Old Natty by every urchin in town and country) to be enlisted in their service; his powerful aid was obtained for the interest of the purchase-money of his time and for his apparel. Faithful bandy-legged Natt was re-engaged year after year on like terms until he became a free agent, and was then regularly installed as Knight of the Whip, and became master and commander of a noble family of canines. This venerable gray-pated African sportsman was allowed fifty pounds per annum, a house, and a horse, with Jack Still as assistant.

The established hunting uniform in 1774 was a dark-brown cloth coatee, with lapelled dragoon pockets, white buttons, and frock sleeves, buff waistcoat and breeches, and a black velvet cap. The pack consisted of about sixteen couple of fleet hounds.

A period of war intervened, and superseded all affairs of the chase until October, 1780, when a slender meeting was obtained at the City Coffee-House, and the president, Mr. Morris, produced his accounts for the last two years, when a balance was found due him of £3553, which was paid by collecting £187 from nineteen members, amongst whom were Sharp Delaney, Thomas Leiper, William Turnbull, and Blair McClenachan; the country gentlemen—viz. John Boyle, Col. Thomas Robinson, Joseph Ellis of Burlington, George Noarth, Jonathan Potts, Mark Bird, and Col. Benjamin Flower—being only registered as privileged hunters, were not regularly assessed. But a contribution was assessed of \$500 on each of these gentlemen to pay off all the existing old debts. These sums were in Continental currency. Six pounds specie was then equivalent to £187 10s.

The following gentlemen were admitted members after the organization and before the club's meetings were suspended by the events of the war of Independence:

In 1768.—Jeremiah Warder, Joseph Penrose, Joseph Budden, Edward Cottrell, Thomas Foxcroft, John Mitchell, Joseph Jones.

In 1769.—William Parr, James White, George Morris, Wil-

liam Hiorn, Nathaniel Lewis, Joseph Bullock, Samuel Wallace, Joseph Pemberton, William Jones, Austin Tallman.

In 1770.—G. Bonnin, Alvaro d'Ornellas, Turbot Francis, Jas. Bochannan, Thomas Murgatroyd, Stephen Moylan, Tench Tilghman, Samuel Caldwell.

In 1771.—John Boyle, Mark Freeman, Matthew Mease, Stacy Hepburn.

In 1772.—George Graff, Thomas Williams, John White.

In 1773.—James Mease, James Moylan, Robert Glen, Richard Smith, Joseph Wilson, Samuel Howell, Jr., John Mease.

In 1774.—Bertles Shée, William Straker, William Price.

In 1775.—William Druit Smith, Lieut.-Col. John Patton, Alexander Nesbitt, Thomas Rowan, Jonathan Penrose, John Lardner, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Robinson.

In 1776-77 the regular meetings appear to have been wholly suspended. September 18th, 1778, Samuel Caldwell, Samuel Howell, Jr., Samuel Morris, Jr., John Boyle, John Lardner, and Alexander Nesbitt—all from campaign duty—convened, and honorably resolved to pay off all debts incurred in the maintenance of the establishment since they had the pleasure of hunting together. They then elected as members Isaac Cox, John Dunlap, Thomas Leiper, James Caldwell, Thomas Peters, Joseph Ellis, General Wilkinson, Isaac Melchior, and Thomas Bond, Jr.

The meetings of business were usually called in the city, but the rendezvous for hunting was established at William Hugg's inn, Gloucester Point Ferry, New Jersey, or at the company's kennel, erected on the banks of the Delaware near the Point, which in 1778 contained a select pack of twenty-two excellent dogs, besides ten six-month old pups.

The war ended, the club flourished, and Samuel Morris, Jr., governor of the old Schuylkill Fishing Company, was chosen first president, and continued to be annually rechosen until he died, in 1812. In 1800 there were about forty members, and it flourished until 1818, when Captain Charles Ross, the last master-spirit, died, and with him the club ceased to exist, its ranks having become thinned and its adherents disheartened. President Wharton, the former mayor of Philadelphia, and his few remaining associates, at once resolved on the dissolution of the club. The pack was unkennelled and dispersed, and the further services of old Jonas Cattell, the guide and whipper-in, and Cupid, the faithful jet-complexioned huntsman, were dispensed with.

The distribution of the hounds, chiefly among the sporting farmers of West Jersey, has left its mark to this day in their numerous progeny roaming in New Jersey.

The hunts took place principally at Cooper's Creek, about four miles from the city, at the Horseheads, seven miles, at Chew's Landing, nine miles, at Blackwood Town, twelve miles, at Heston's Glass-works, twenty miles distant, and sometimes at Thomp-

son's Point on the Delaware, many miles to the south. The hunts usually lasted from one to five or six hours, and sometimes even for eight or ten hours. In 1798 one of them carried the pack in full cry to Salem, forty miles distant. In olden times good hunts were made to view on the sea-beach at Egg Harbor.

This change of position had the advantage of novelty, and afforded fine shooting in variety and abundance. The increase of Reynard in Gloucester afforded plenty of sport, and the farmers welcomed the huntsmen as friends, frequently hurriedly joining the throng; and of use too, serving as guides or as diggers-out.

Usually about one-half of the club were habitual or efficient hunters. Among the most enterprising and leading members were—Mr. Morris, president, and Messrs. Wharton, C. Ross, J. S. Lewis, Morrell, Clay, Davies, Price, Denman, R. M. Lewis, W. W. Fisher, Humphreys, Harrison, S. Meeker, R. Irwin, S. Allen, J. and A. Hamilton, R. Davis, B. Tilghman, A. Stocker, J. Caldwell, W. Milnor, Jr., T. F. Gamble, J. R. Tunis, J. C. Smith, William Smith, J. Cuthbert, J. Wheeler, W. R. Stockton, J. Jackson, J. Wistar, and Solomon Park, a veteran of seventy, an intrepid horseman—all residents of the city. Of New Jersey-men there were Gen. F. Davenport, John Lawrence, Capt. James B. Cooper, Capt. Samuel Whittall, Col. Heston, and Col. Joshua Howell of Fancy Hill, N. J., Samuel Harrison, and Jesse Smith, the high sheriff of Gloucester county.

Old Carlisle, p. 283.—This man usually dressed in a black velvet suit.

DANCING.

A List of Subscribers, p. 284.—In addition to this list we give the names of others, members in 1748: Charles Willing, James Hamilton, Robert Macknet, Thomas Hopkinson, Andrew Elliott, Ninian Wiseheart, Abram Taylor, Richard Hill, Jr., William Peters, James Polyceen, John Hewston, David Bolles, John Cottenham, John Moland, William Cozzens.

Great Balls, p. 286.—On the 15th of February, 1808, for some wise purpose, the Legislature passed an act "to declare masquerades and masked balls to be common nuisances," and punishing offenders, housekeepers, participants, and promoters. The act as passed was as follows: "*Sec. 1.*—Masquerades and masked balls are hereby declared to be common nuisances; and every housekeeper within this Commonwealth who shall knowingly permit and suffer a masquerade or masked ball to be given in his or her house, and every person who shall set on foot, promote, or encourage any masquerade or masked ball, and every person who shall knowingly attend or be present at any masquerade or masked ball in mask or otherwise, being thereof

legally convicted, . . . shall for each and every offence be sentenced to an imprisonment not exceeding three months, and to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand nor less than fifty dollars, and to give security in such sum as the court may direct to keep the peace and be of good behavior for one year." Then follows *Sec. 2*, the form of the indictment, Act of Feb. 15, 1808, P. L., 49; Purdon's Digest (Stroud & Brightly, 1700-1853), p. 573. In 1860 an act was passed, No. 374, entitled "An act to consolidate, revise, and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth." (Act of March 31, 1860, P. L., 382.) This subject of masquerades is not to be found in the code enacted. At the same time an act was passed, No. 375, entitled "An Act to consolidate, revise, and amend the laws of this Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings." Section 79 of that act reads: "The following-named acts of Assembly, and parts thereof, and all other parts of the criminal laws of this State, and forms of procedure relative thereto, so far as the same are altered and supplied by the act to consolidate, revise, and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth, and by this act, be and the same are hereby repealed." Then follows a list of the acts; and on page 453, P. L. 1860, is found: "1808, Feb. 15. An act to declare masquerades and masked balls common nuisances, and to punish those who promote and encourage them." (Act of March 31, 1860, P. L., p. 427.) It is asserted, on one side, that as the new penal code does not prohibit masked balls, the act of 1808 is repealed. On the other hand, we have heard it positively asserted, by good legal authority, that the act of 1808 has not been repealed. The matter is a question of law which may yet have to be decided by the courts.

EDUCATION.

The Friends' School, p. 287.—William Penn wrote to Thomas Lloyd in 1689, instructing him to set up a public grammar school. George Keith was appointed at a salary of fifty pounds, with a house to live in, a school-house provided, and the profits of the school for the first year. For two years more one hundred and twenty pounds per annum were to be ensured to him if he remained and taught the poor gratis. This was the first institution of the kind in Philadelphia intended to facilitate the acquisition of the generally used parts of learning among all ranks and to promote a virtuous and learned education. The rich paid for their tuition. This was the "Quaker School," afterward celebrated as the place where many of the leading citizens were educated. It was in Fourth street below Chestnut, east side, on the lot where now stand three Pictou-front stores.

George Keith was one of the most influential Friends of his

day, but being unsuccessful in his efforts to confine Quakerism in America with the fetters of a written creed, he apostatized, returned to England, and subsequently travelled much as a missionary of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." It is said that he founded the first Episcopal church in New Jersey, and that through his instrumentality many Friends embraced the doctrines of the Church of England. Keith was a surveyor, and settled the boundary-line between East and West Jersey. He came from Freehold, Monmouth county, East Jersey. He was a man distinguished for his learning and talents, but fierce and contentious in his disposition, intolerant in his faith, rude in his manners, and abusive in his language. About 1690 he gave up the school and devoted himself to preaching, in which he denounced many of the tenets of the Friends which he had formerly advocated, contemned the government and the magistrates, and through himself and his partisans created considerable feeling in the community. He was disowned by the Friends, at which he raised the cry of persecution and issued a number of publications. He went so far in his denunciation of his late associates as to declare them inconsistent in assisting in carrying out the laws, in arresting criminals, or even in taking part in the administration of government.

Keith's successors as teachers were Benjamin Makins, D. J. Dove, Robert Proud, William Wanney, Jeremiah Todd, and Charles Thomson.

In 1697, Samuel Carpenter, Edward Shippen, Anthony Morris, James Fox, David Lloyd, William Southby, and John Jones applied to Deputy Governor Markham for a charter for this school, which was granted. On October 25, 1701, Penn confirmed this charter, and again in 1708, when he directed that the corporation was "for ever thereafter to consist of fifteen discreet and religious persons of the people called Quakers, by the name of the 'Overseers of the Public School.'" In 1711 he confirmed all previous charters, and appointed as overseers Samuel Carpenter the elder, Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen, Thomas Story, Anthony Morris, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, Samuel Preston, Jonathan Dickinson, Nathan Stanbury, Thomas Masters, Nicholas Waln, Caleb Pusey, Rowland Ellis, and James Logan, with authority in the corporation thereafter to elect the overseers.

Third mo. 7th, 1699, George Fox leaves five pounds for maintenance of a public school in Philadelphia. Seventh mo. 4th, 1699, James Fox leaves forty pounds for an intended school to be erected by the people called Quakers. Sixth mo. 5th, 1702, Prudence West left for the use of the free school belonging to the people of God called Quakers, — pounds.

Thomas Makin, p. 287.—See *Col. Records*, vol. i. p. 383, where he is notified "that he must not keep school without license;" he promised "to take a license," August 1, 1693.

The Log College, p. 288.—Dr. A. A. Alexander of Princeton published an account of the Log College; generally correct, but contained some errors.

Andrew Brown, p. 290.—His whole house and family were burnt in Chestnut street, between Second and Front streets, north side.

Education in Pennsylvania within the Last Half Century, p. 296.—About half a century ago the people of Pennsylvania, through their representatives, passed a law for the education of all children in the State whose parents were too poor to educate them. The township assessor's duty, in addition to his other duties, was to return to the county commissioners annually the names of the children between certain ages—say six and fourteen—whose parents were too poor to pay for their schooling. The children were permitted to attend the nearest school, the teacher to keep an account of their time, and present his bill to the county commissioners, properly certified by the school committee or others who sent children to said school that the rate charged was the same as charged for other schools.

However liberal this might be on the part of the State, it did not give satisfaction. It was thrown up to these children by those of their richer neighbors that they were paupers. "The county pays for your schooling; my papa pays for mine." The children's talk was carried home to the parents, and caused unpleasant feelings. There was another class of selfish people dissatisfied. They said: "These poor children are getting a better education than ours; they have nothing else to do but to go to school every day, while ours have to stay at home and work." However mean and selfish this complaint may appear at this day, it found ready listeners and sympathizers. Another class of complainers was the large taxpayers. They said: "We have to pay for schooling our own children, and the taxes to pay for these poor children, whose parents are too lazy to earn money for that purpose." The only parties satisfied were those who were pleased to know that every child had an opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of an education; but there was a drawback even here. There were some parties too poor to pay for their children's schooling, and too proud to let the assessor return them to be paid for by the county; these were kept at home; and this circumstance, more than any other, caused the people to think of a general school law that would educate all the children of the State on the same footing, whether rich or poor, by a general tax. This was strongly opposed by those who had already schooled their children.

At last the Legislature assumed sufficient courage to pass a general school law, making each township and borough an independent school district, which decided every three years by ballot at the spring election whether or not they would accept the school law; and if they did so, a bribe was held out to them by paying

their allotted portion out of an appropriation for that purpose. This appropriation was made from money they had already paid into the State treasury, so that it was actually bribing them with their own money. To the great joy of the friends of popular education, a very respectable number of districts voted to accept, and received their quota of the appropriation. The quota of those districts not accepting was still held in reserve, and after a few years the bait became too tempting, and all accepted.

Each district managed its own way under the management of six directors, who either examined the teachers or took them without examination, until a law was enacted for the election of a county superintendent.

Cost of Education in the City.—The Committees on Schools and Finance of Councils reduced the school estimate for the year 1878 from \$1,712,007.20 to \$1,517,983.20—a total reduction of \$194,024.

P. 305. Patrick Robinson died in 1701. He was a member of Council, Clerk of the Court, and Register of Wills, and a very useful man.

In 1703, p. 305.—*John Bowling* should read *John Bewly*.

John Sargent (p. 307) should be *John Sergeant*.

PUNISHMENTS.

1735, p. 309.—Frances Hamilton was punished for picking pockets in the market, by being exposed on the court-house steps, with her hands bound to the rails and her face turned toward the whipping-post and pillory for two hours. She was then released and publicly whipped.

1816, p. 310.—Captain Carson was murdered by Richard Smith and his paramour, Carson's wife, about 1814 or 1815. Smith was hung for the crime on the 10th of August, 1816.

1823, p. 310.—William Gross, who was hanged February 17th, 1823, was convicted of the murder of Keziah Stow, a young woman, a native of New Jersey, who led a life of shame.

1829, p. 310.—The Reading mail was robbed by Porter, Wilson, and Poteet on a Sunday morning, December, 1829, near the intersection of Ridge road and Turner's lane, about the present Twenty-first and Oxford streets. A milkman, coming into town on the Ridge road, saw the passengers tied to the trees, and he unloosed some of them. On the trial it came to light that the three robbers had it in contemplation to enter the Northern Liberty Bank when they saw their chance good in daytime, tie the officers, clerks, etc. very expeditiously, and then ransack the vaults, money-drawers, etc., and decamp with their plunder; but that part of their programme was never put into

execution. Porter and Wilson were both tried for the robbery of the mail, convicted, and sentenced to death, the other, Poteet, turning "State's evidence." Wilson, a few days before the execution, was pardoned by President Jackson. The mail robbery was dramatized at the Walnut Street Theatre in the spring of 1830, Mr. Samuel H. Chapman representing Porter, the particulars of which were described by Charles Durang in his *History of the Philadelphia Stage*. But the affair of the mail robbery and the incidents connected with it have passed away and been forgotten, few of the present generation remembering it.

James Porter was executed on Friday, July 2d, 1830, in a field north of Bush Hill, and near the junction of Schuylkill Sixth and Francis's lane, corresponding to what is now the neighborhood of Seventeenth and Coates streets. The day was very warm. The procession left the Arch Street Prison about eleven o'clock, went out Broad street, and turned off over the open lots to the place of execution. The Rev. Drs. Hawkes and Kemper attended Porter on the scaffold. President Jackson was much censured for pardoning Wilson and allowing Porter to be hung. The Irish were so much exasperated that they got up quite an enthusiastic indignation meeting to denounce his conduct for pardoning an American and hanging an Irishman, which they considered an insult to their race.

The places used for execution in this city have been as follows: Centre Square for criminals hanged before the Revolution; Windmill Island for pirates and offenders against the United States; Logan Square for criminals executed after the Revolution and up to the time when Gross was hung, in 1823; Bush Hill for public executions of persons convicted of crimes against the United States, including Porter the mail-robber and Moran the pirate. Since the passage of the law of Pennsylvania prohibiting public executions, offenders convicted of capital crimes have been hanged in the yard of the Moyamensing Prison.

THE BAR, COURTS, ETC.

The Philadelphia Bar, p. 315.—Hon. Horace Binney printed for private distribution in 1859–60 a pamphlet containing biographies of Edward Tilghman, William Lewis, and Jared Ingersoll, three celebrated lawyers. It was favorably noticed in the English reviews, and reprinted in *The Inquirer* of May, 1860.

In the early days of the courts they were presided over by those who were not lawyers, but leading men of the Province, who were styled justices, and were generally those prominent for zeal and intelligence in public affairs and men of property. Only professional lawyers were allowed to plead.

In addition to those mentioned in Vol. I. 315–322, we add the

following, who were all in practice before 1750: John Kinsey, James Parnell, Ralph Asheton, Jos. Alexander, James Graeme, Joseph Growden, Jr., Peter Evans, George Lowther, John Guest, Thos. McNemara, Saml. Hassel, Tench Francis, Edward Shippen.

In an old book published at Philadelphia in 1767 are the following names: Thompson, Meredith, Wharton, Clymer, Morris, Chew, Mifflin, Biddle, Peters, Wilcocks, Logan, Pemberton, Norris, Worrell, Emlen, Bullock, Fishbourne, Marshall, Francis, Harding. From the names of lawyers that have been preserved in the published lists of members of the bar, there were no persons bearing the names above enumerated who were practitioners of law in this city before the Revolution except Benjamin Chew, Tench Francis, Edward Biddle, and Richard Peters. The other persons bearing the surnames which have been quoted were generally engaged in trade. There was no Meredith at the bar previous to the admission of William Meredith, who was admitted in the year 1795. There was no Thompson before Ross Thompson, admitted in 1782. Richard Wharton was the first of that name at the bar, being admitted in 1786. The first Clymer (John M.) who was a lawyer was admitted in 1793. Gouverneur Morris was admitted in 1781; John F. Mifflin in 1779; Alexander Wilcocks in 1778. James Logan, although he was chief-justice, was not a professional lawyer. The first Logan at the bar was Robert M., who was admitted in 1838. No person bearing the name of Pemberton has ever been a member of the Philadelphia bar. The members of the Norris family before the Revolution were all merchants, although one of them was chief-justice. William Norris, the first lawyer of that name admitted, came to the bar in 1806. The first of the Worrells at the bar was admitted a few years ago. George Emlen, Jr., the first of that name, came to the bar in 1835. The name of Bullock does not appear in the bar lists, nor does that of any Fishbourne. Isaac R. Marshall—the first of the name—was admitted in 1811. George Harding—the first of that name—was admitted in 1849.

The brevity of the dockets shows how little business was done in the early days of the courts; those of the orphans' court between 1719 and 1731 occupied only sixty-nine pages of foolscap—about five pages to the year. The word "regrating" appears a number of times in connection with hucksters forestalling the market and buying up produce, it being an indictable offence.

Disloyalty against the king brought down punishment on the offender. The punishments were severe and various. Heavy fines, whipping on the bare back at the cart's tail around the town, burning in the hand or on the body, standing in the pillory or the stocks, etc., are to be seen in the records.

In 1706, Governor Evans submitted a bill for the organization of the courts to those practising. He disputed with the Assembly about the bill for appointing judges and magistrates, with their

compensation, also the creation of a court of equity. As the Assembly had not much confidence in Governor Evans, they resisted the latter clause vigorously. He pressed upon them the appointment of Judge Mompesson, a judge of admiralty, who came over in 1704 and who was appointed chief-justice in April, 1706. Evans insisted upon having only men skilled in the law and at sufficient compensation. But the Assembly thought good lawyers were so scarce that the keeping of them would be costly and uncertain; therefore twenty years' experience showed them there were men of knowledge sufficient to judge of matters arising in so young a colony.

These court disputes were constant, arising from the frequent repeal of the Provincial laws and the contests for superiority between the governors and the Assembly, the former claiming power as a Proprietary right, and the latter as inherent in the people. Evans tried to have created a court of chancery, and himself, as the king's representative, chancellor. His efforts failed from want of confidence in him. Governor Keith was more successful, and the court was established August 10, 1720.

THE CHEW FAMILY.

Benjamin Chew, p. 318.—Colonel Samuel Chew emigrated to this country in 1671 with Lord Baltimore and many other gentlemen, with their retinue, who settled in Maryland. He came from Chewton, in Somersetshire, England, and located on West River in Anne Arundel county. Samuel Chew, a member of the Society of Friends, was a physician, but had also acquired so extensive a knowledge of the law, and consequent reputation, that he was appointed chief-justice of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex counties, afterward constituting the State of Delaware. Friend as he was, he was public-spirited enough to enforce from the bench the propriety of lawful war or defence of one's country; this charge was reprinted in the Philadelphia journals, to the scandal of the Friends, who opposed voting supplies to the king when in 1745 the colonies were threatened by the French.

Cliveden, which has such historic interest connected with the battle of Germantown, consisted of about sixty acres. The house, a large stone mansion, weather-stained and venerable now, and built after the solid and picturesque fashion of the old time, was built by Benjamin Chew for his country-seat. Benjamin Chew, born in the family mansion on West River in 1722, in early life exhibited a fondness for intellectual pursuits. He was a student in the office of Andrew Hamilton in Philadelphia; was much esteemed and trusted by him, because of his talents and assiduity; and after the death of that distinguished lawyer completed his professional studies in the Middle Temple, London, in

1744. On his return his ability and attainments speedily acquired for him extensive practice and reputation, both at the bar and in public affairs. He became successively attorney-general of the Province, member of the governor's Council, recorder of the city, registrar of wills, and chief-justice of the Supreme Court, before the Revolution. At that period Mr. Chew was a Tory, so far as that word implies—not indifference to the rights of his country or approval of the tyrannical measures of the Crown, but—loyalty to his government, reluctance to sever old ties, and dissent from what he and many other honest men at the time thought the premature measure of independence. Notwithstanding the courtesies he had paid to Washington, Adams, and the prominent members of the Continental Congress of 1774 at his sumptuous table and elegant house in Third street below Walnut, Congress passed a resolution to arrest those “disaffected or dangerous to the publick liberty,” amongst whom were Judge Chew and John Penn and a number of influential Friends. They were sent to Burlington, N. J., where they remained as prisoners for about a year, being released in 1778. That Chew's rectitude and honorable character were recognized, notwithstanding his political views, the friendship of Washington both before and after the war, and his appointment by Governor Mifflin to the office of president-judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, are sufficient proof. Mr. Chew was distinguished not only for his legal attainments, for purity and ability as a judge, but for general literary culture, private worth, and the accomplishments of a gentleman. He died Jan. 20, 1810, aged eighty-seven years. One of his daughters married Alexander Wilcocks in 1768; Harriet married Charles Carroll of Carrollton; Sophia, one of the belles of the “Meschianza,” married Henry Phillips of Maryland; and Peggy, another of the belles, married John Eager Howard of Baltimore in 1787. Washington was at the wedding of the latter, and must have felt the contrast between that period and ten years before.

Benjamin, junior, succeeded to the estate of Cliveden. Born in Philadelphia September 30, 1758, he studied law and perfected his studies in London at the Middle Temple. He practised only a few years. He married a wealthy lady, Catharine Banning, in 1788. He entertained La Fayette in 1825 with great splendor; the occasion was commemorated by a large painting now in the possession of the family. He died at Cliveden April 30, 1844, aged eighty-six. Two of his sons, Benjamin Chew, Jr., and Samuel Chew, took up the hereditary practice of the law, and occupied prominent positions. The property is still in the hands of their descendants.

Jared Ingersoll, p. 322.—Afterward in Chestnut street, opposite the State House.

Joseph Moylan (p. 322) should be *Jasper Moylan*.

P. S. Duponceau, p. 322.—Afterward N. E. corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets. His house was a large one, and stood back from the street. It was torn down to give place to the large structure formerly known as "Hart's Buildings."

Edward Tilghman, p. 322.—Afterward Chestnut and Carpenter's court.

P. 322. The dress of Judges McKean, Bryan, Atlee, and Rush in 1785 consisted of scarlet robes, and they sat with their hats on while administering justice.

In the Minutes of Council, p. 323.—(See *Col. Recs.*, vol. i.)

It is manifest, etc. p. 324.—(See *Col. Recs.*, vol. ii., p. 259; "Records of Com. Council," *Ibid.*, pp. 249, 251, 252.)

THE MILITARY.

The Association Regiments, p. 326.—Early in January, 1748, the Associators met and elected as officers of the companies—

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Charles Willing,	Atwood Shute,	James Claypoole.
Thomas Bond,	Richard Farmer,	Plunkett Fleeson.
John Inglis,	Lynford Lardner,	T. Lawrence, Jr.
James Polegreen,	William Bradford,	William Bingham.
Peacock Bigger,	Joseph Redman,	Joseph Wood.
Thomas Bourne,	Robert Owen,	Peter Etter.
William Cuzzins,	George Spafford,	Abraham Mason.
Septimus Robinson,	William Clemm,	William Rush.
James Coultas,	George Gray, Jr.,	Abraham Jones.
John Ross,	Richard Swan,	Philip Benezet.
Richard Nixon,	Richard Renshaw,	Francis Garrigues.

They then marched to the State House, where the president and Council were in session. The officers elected as colonel Abraham Taylor, as lieutenant-colonel Thomas Lawrence, and as major Samuel McCall. The companies averaged one hundred men.

The companies of the county chose—

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
John Hughes,	Matthias Holstein,	Frederick Holstein
Samuel Shaw,	Isaac Ashton,	John Roberts.
Henry Pawling,	Robert Dunn,	Hugh Hamilton.
Thomas York,	Jacob Leech,	John Barge.
Jacob Hall,	Joseph Levis,	William Finney.
Edward Jones,	{ Griffith Griffiths,	James Richey.
Abraham Dehaven,	{ William Coats,	John Pauling.
Christopher Robbins,	Roger North,	Benjamin Davis.
John Hall,	Peter Knight,	Philip Wynkoop.
	Joshua Thomas,	

Edward Jones was colonel, Thomas York lieutenant-colonel, and Samuel Shaw major of this regiment.

By April nearly one thousand Associators were enrolled and under arms. They immediately proceeded to construct batteries—the first at the wharf of Anthony Attwood, under Society Hill, between Pine and Cedar streets. The breastwork was about eight feet thick, made of timber and plank, with earth rammed in, constructed for thirteen guns. It was built by the carpenters furnishing their part of the work gratuitously, and was finished in two days. The largest battery, “The Association,” was constructed below Swedes’ Church, upon the site lately occupied by the Navy Yard, and presented a pentagonal front to the river, with embrasures for twenty-seven cannon.

The cannon were diligently hunted up from various sources. A number were gathered from the wharves, where they had been lying; some were purchased in Boston; others were borrowed from Clinton, governor of New York, through the intervention of Franklin and others; some were imported from England; and fourteen were received from the Proprietaries. From these sources the armament on Association Battery was increased to fifty cannon, eighteen-, twenty-four-, and thirty-two-pounders; one of the latter was presented by the Schuylkill Fishing Company. The brave defenders mounted guard every night, suffering no vessels to pass between dark and daylight. A company of artillery to work the guns was formed under an old privateersman, Captain John Sibbald, and a guard placed over the powder-house. But all of the preparations were for naught. Though French and Spanish cruisers captured vessels at the mouth of the river, none of them ascended to test the bravery of the battery-men.

The citizens met at the new meeting-house, p. 326.—This is a mistake. The “new-meeting-house,” at the north-west corner of Third and Arch streets, was not erected till 1750. It was in the “New Building” in Fourth street below Arch, afterward “the Old Academy,” where Gilbert Tennent then preached. (See *Penna. Archives*, vol. xii. p. 440.)

Gideon of Philadelphia, p. 331.—Jacob Gideon was a tenant of my grandfather in a two-storied house in Arch street above Fourth. He made and sold shoe-blackening, and was more remarkable as a “trumpeter” than for good deeds.

Gen. John Macpherson, p. 331.—He was afterward naval officer of Philadelphia—a fine-looking man, till in his later years he was afflicted with a huge wen or tumor on his neck, which became so large as to require to be supported by a handkerchief or bandage. From its situation it could not be removed without endangering his life; it ultimately caused his death. He married a daughter of Bishop White.

The City Troop, p. 333.—This, the oldest military organization

in the United States, was organized November 17th, 1774. The cavalry attached to the Philadelphia brigade during the Western expedition ("Whiskey War") in 1794 were the First City Troop, Captain John Dunlap, and Captains Abraham Singer's and McConnell's troops, the two latter being together about one hundred and sixty strong. A list of the officers and men of the City Troop will be found in the by-laws, muster-roll, and papers published by the Troop in 1856, and in the *History of the Troop*, published in 4to in 1876. They left the city on the 8th of August, and returned on the 28th of December.

Philadelphia Blues.—There is in this city an old book of 1812, in manuscript, containing the "Rules and By-laws of the Philadelphia Blues," Captain Lewis Rush, who resided at that time at No. 125 Race street. The book also contains the signatures of the members, with their places of residence. This company was attached to the first battalion of the Fiftieth Regiment, Philadelphia militia. The "Philadelphia Blues" was a company which was in existence before the war of 1812. Lewis Rush, its captain, was made colonel of the first detachment of militia, which in 1813 was quartered at Staunton, Shellpot Hill, and Oak Hill. This detachment marched from the city May 13th, and returned to the city July 27th. During that campaign the company was under the command of Henry Myers, captain; William Cole, first lieutenant; George Geyer, second lieutenant; Michael Sager, third lieutenant; and John Suter, ensign. In the campaign of 1814 this company did not serve. It probably went out of existence or was united with some other.

Our Military Commanders.—For the first time in over eighty years the militia force of Philadelphia consists of only one brigade. Recent orders of the governor have abolished the Second Brigade, and consolidated the regiments belonging to it with the First, so that what is called the First Division is nothing more than one brigade. In 1793 the volunteers of the city and county of Philadelphia were marshalled into one division and two brigades, which were called the "City Brigade" and the "County Brigade." The City Brigade, afterward called the "First Brigade," had between 1793 and 1876 as brigadier-generals—Thomas Proctor, William Macpherson, Francis Gurney, John Shee, John Barker, Michael Bright, Robert Wharton, George Bartram, Thomas Cadwalader, Robert Patterson, Andrew M. Prevost, George Cadwalader, John P. Bankson, Henry Muirheid, and Robert Brinton. The County Brigade in the same period had as generals—Jacob Morgan, Isaac Worrell, Michael Leib, William Duncan, Thomas Snyder, Samuel Castor, John D. Goodwin, Augustus L. Roumfort, William F. Small, John Tyler, Jr., John Bennett, John D. Miles, J. William Hoffman, and Russell Thayer. About 1842 a Third Brigade was formed, and Horatio Hubbell was appointed brigadier-general. He was

succeeded by John Sidney Jones, William M. Reilly, and De Witt C. Baxter. During the war of the Rebellion the Fourth Brigade was formed, and William B. Thomas was its first and only brigadier-general. The Fifth Brigade, embracing colored troops, was also formed during the war, and Louis Wagner was brigadier-general. There was also a Reserve Brigade, which General Frank E. Patterson commanded, and a Home-Guard Brigade under General Pleasanton. The major-generals commanding these brigades have been eleven—James Irvine, Walter Stewart, Thomas Proctor, Thomas Mifflin (who was appointed January 1st, 1800, and died twenty days afterward), Thomas Proctor again, John Shee, John Barker, Isaac Worrell, Thomas Cadwalader, Robert Patterson, Charles M. Prevost, and John P. Bankson. The longest term of service was that of General Robert Patterson—from 1828 to 1865, thirty-seven years. The longest term of a brigadier-general was that of George Cadwalader—from 1842 to 1865, twenty-three years. Major-General Isaac Worrell and Brigadier-Generals Robert Wharton, George Bartram, and Thomas Cadwalader of the City Brigade, and William Duncan and Thomas Snyder of the County Brigade, commanded during the war of 1812.

We had some eminent officers of the United States in command at Philadelphia during certain contingencies—among them General Israel Putnam, 1775–76; General Schuyler and the Marquis de la Fayette in the early part of 1777; Benedict Arnold and John Armstrong in 1778. William Macpherson commanded during the Hot-Water War; and in the war with Great Britain, 1813–14, Generals Joseph Bloomfield and Edmund P. Gaines were commanders of the military district in which Philadelphia was situated. It will therefore be somewhat of a novelty to have but one brigade in Philadelphia, although the city is much larger and has a greater population than when there were five brigades. But there are some changes in the militia laws which should be taken into consideration. Formerly, when every male between the age of eighteen and forty-five years was liable to militia duty, there was a considerable establishment of regiments with their colonels and other officers, the privates of which turned out once a year and toed the curbstone in order to save their fines. Such a militia system was a farce. In time it was abolished; and since the establishment of the National Guard, which consists entirely of uniformed and disciplined volunteers, there is no reason for continuing brigade organizations if there are not enough troops to fill up the ranks. This seems to be the trouble with the military establishment just now. A few years ago we had a very handsome force of volunteer soldiers, but for some reason the military spirit is declining and the companies and regiments are falling off in number. It is rather absurd to witness the parade of

what is called "a brigade" which turns out no more than a thousand or fifteen hundred men. Yet as meagre a show as this *has* been made on some recent occasions. As Philadelphia will have but one brigade, it cannot properly have, under such circumstances, a major-general to command that one brigade. There ought to be two or three brigades in a division; and that is the reason of the rumor which obtained to the effect that the governor intended to consolidate the brigades of Philadelphia, Chester, and Lancaster counties into one division. The rumor was somewhat premature, but it is probable that it will be carried out by a plan shaped on the model reported.

The resignations of Major-General Brinton, First Division, Major-General Pearson, Sixth Division, and Brigadier-General Loud, Second Brigade, have been accepted by Governor Hartman. General Pearson's and General Brinton's staff officers also resigned at the same time, and their resignations have all been accepted. Colonel Maxwell of the Sixth Regiment has been placed in command of the First Division, and Colonel Guthrie of the Eighteenth Regiment has been assigned to the command of the Sixth Division. The resignations of these general officers were all tendered with a view to the furtherance of the effort to reorganize the National Guard, which will reduce the major-generals to one and the brigadier-generals to five.

P. 333. In the British colonial army for the Province of Pennsylvania, 1757-58, and afterward, according to the *Pennsylvania Archives*, the officers of a company were captain, lieutenant, and ensign. Bailey's Dictionary, published in 1736, defines an "ensign" to be "an officer in a company of foot-soldiers who carries the flag or colors." An ensign, therefore, was not a lieutenant, but in authority he was more like the color-sergeant of modern military establishments.

The forts at Gray's Ferry, on the line of the Schuylkill River, p. 333.—The militia had nothing to do with building the forts in the neighborhood of Philadelphia during the war of 1812. Those works were built according to the plans and by the authority of the Committee of Defence appointed at a meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, held in the State House Yard on the 26th of July, 1814, of which Charles Biddle was chairman. The fortifications were built by citizens of Philadelphia—not as militiamen, but as volunteer workmen. The fortifications were erected by different bodies of men on different days. There was a brilliant parade of the Free Masons. The Irish had their day, the clergy a day, and the colored men a day. Besides the fortification at the intersection of the road to Darby and the road from Gray's Ferry, there was one on Fairmount and one on the south side of Chestnut street, very near to the Schuylkill River. For many years after the conclusion of the war the young of both

sexes were in the habit of repairing to this last fortification on Easter Monday and rolling Easter eggs down the slope toward the river. About ten years ago the Historical Society published a volume containing the minutes of the Committee of Defence. (See p. 491.)

Col. Pluck, p. 333.—Colonel John Pluck was prominent in the affairs of our local militia from about 1828 to 1830–31. He was hostler in a market-tavern in the Northern Liberties, and was elected colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania militia in order to bring discredit upon the militia system. Members of his regiment paraded in fantastical dress, and the organization was known as the "Bloody Eighty-fourth."

The Grays.—The Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, organized in 1823, first attracted attention in the La Fayette reception in 1824. The appearance of the corps was particularly noticed by La Fayette; and in honor of that compliment the Grays appear in the background of the portrait of La Fayette painted for the city of Philadelphia. The Washington Grays' monument at Broad street and Girard avenue was erected April 19th, 1872.

The Philadelphia Grays were organized about the year 1828–29. The first commander was Captain John Miles. They visited New York on the 4th of July, 1828. Afterward George Cadwalader was the commander, and the company then became one of the first in standing among the military. At one time it was organized as flying artillery, and there were frequent exercises of the men with the guns on the hill back of Harding's tavern, near Fairmount, on the Schuylkill. On the breaking out of the war in 1861, the company volunteered "for the first call of troops," and after its return the corps was disbanded. Our townsman, the Hon. John K. Findlay, who commanded the Lancaster Fencibles, became captain of the Grays after Cadwalader. Several of the original members are still living. Lieutenant Hastings was the first officer under Cadwalader, and he frequently had the company on parade. It always made a fine appearance. James Hanna, the lawyer—on Walnut street at that time—was a lieutenant; also Mr. Budd, a Third street broker.

For some years the Washington Grays and the Philadelphia Grays had their armories in the Union Building, at the northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets—one company being located in the part of the building fronting on Chestnut street, and the other company in the northern part. Their uniforms were very much alike, and they frequently paraded together.

Soldiers in the Mexican War.—There are no means of ascertaining how many soldiers Philadelphia furnished for the Mexican War. The First and Second Pennsylvania regiments were partly made up of Philadelphia soldiers. The companies that went from Philadelphia were those of Captains Binder, Bennett, Hill, Morehead, Scott, Small, and Naylor—probably six hundred men

The "Scott Legion" is composed of the survivors of those who served in the war.

French Spoliation Claims.—During the difficulties between Great Britain and France, before the commencement of the present century, American commerce suffered from both belligerents, particularly by the Berlin and Milan decrees, etc. During that time many American vessels were detained and their cargoes confiscated by France. Claims were made against the French government for remuneration by American merchants, and the United States prepared for war with France and took retaliatory measures. Something like a peace was patched up in 1800. In 1803, Jefferson bought Louisiana from France for fifteen million dollars, of which four million dollars were assumed to be paid by the United States government to citizens who had suffered by French spoliations. That was the last of it, so far as practical results are concerned. The claims for spoliation were estimated at four million dollars, and the United States government undertook to pay them, releasing France from responsibility. This act of justice has never been performed. Bills for the spoliation claims have frequently been before Congress, with favorable reports, and have been passed in one chamber and defeated in the other. On one occasion a bill for the settlement of the claims was passed by both Houses, and vetoed by the President. The United States government has never paid them, and this swindle is to be added to the rank dishonesty of the repudiation of the Continental money, and the latest disgrace of falsifying the public money and decreeing that ninety cents' worth of silver shall pass for one hundred cents' worth.

The original challenge, p. 334.—This is now in possession of the Historical Society. The *Boston News-letter*, published at Boston Oct. 24, 1715, says: "Our governor had a letter from the bishop of London to suspend Mr. Phillips; which is done; and on Sunday last all our parishioners met at the church as formerly, and Mr. Talbot preached forenoon and afternoon to them." Talbot was the travelling companion of George Keith, the celebrated Quaker and afterward Churchman.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of February 10, 1730, says: "Two young Hibernian gentlemen met on Society Hill and fought a gallant duel before a number of spectators—not very usual on such occasions." . . . "As they were parted without much difficulty, and neither of them received much hurt, it is generally looked upon to be only a piece of theatrical representation."

This low sandy beach (p. 336) is now built upon by city stores and wharves. Long within my father's recollection and time did it remain a convenient place for washing and swimming horses, and for shallops loaded with hay, the carts backing in to

where the vessels lay at a distance from the street. These stores have since been sold by the city.

Maj.-Gen. George Cadwalader died Feb. 3d, 1879, aged 72 years. His brother, Judge John Cadwalader, died Jan. 26. When eighteen he joined the First City Troop; in 1832 was captain of the Philadelphia Grays; in 1842 brigadier-general of the First Brigade; served as such in the Mexican War, and was made major-general for his services. He served bravely through the rebellion.

THE BLUE ANCHOR.

As early as the year 1691, p. 336.—See Hazard's *Colonial Records*, vol. ii. p. 9, *seq.*, for the following:

"18th of 10br., 1700. Griffith Jones, and Henry Elfreth, mean purchaser under him, complain that part of a Bank Lot in the front street before the Blue Anchor, granted by the Proprietors Commrs. by patent to the s^d Griffith Jones, and by him sold to John Townsend, who sold it to the said Elfreth, was by public order of Govr. Lloyd, attended by the Justices, taken for the use of the public, the said Elfreth's building hindered and stop't to their great damage, by the ground-rents not being paid to Griffith Jones, and by Henry Elfreth's being molested, and thereupon his materials for building in a great measure lost."

"Henry fflower and other evidences appeared and certified that the justices stopt Elfreth's building about the year 1691, and would not suffer him to proceed therein." (P. 9.)

"19th of 10br., 1700. The business of Henry Elfreth and Griffith Jones, being adjourned yesterday to this morning, was again brought on." . . . "Ordered, that David Lloyd, in whose hands several papers relating to that affair are said to be lodged, should be called, and accordingly he came and produced a petition signed by several Housekeepers and Inhabitants requesting that there being the greatest conveniency of a landing-place and harbor *at that place of the bank where the Blue Anchor stood*, it should be ordered by the Govr. and Council, who have the power thereof, to be laid out for a Public landing-place and harbor, *that being the inducing reason* at first to settle the town where it now is." . . . "There was also produced an order of Council held at Philadelphia, y^e 4th of 6th mo., 1691, in the rough draught, that there should the place be reserved for a landing-place," etc.

"Resolved, That there shall be measures taken by next Council day, that the Town of Philadelphia shall make satisfaction to the said Elfreth for the losses he has sustained." (P. 10.)

"15th 12mo., 1700. The business about the free landing-place at the Blue Anchor, debated before this board on the 19th day of the 10th mo. last, was again considered.

"Ordered, that it be still recommended to the persons to whom it was before recommended, further to continue their care and

consult some of the most considerable inhabitants in Town, who may chiefly have the benefit, and see what can be done therein.” (P. 12.)

“15th 12mo., 1700. The business about the free landing-place (at the Blue Anchor) moved to this Board on the 15th of last month, was this day again moved, and inquired how far those persons to whose care it was committed, had proceeded and what they had effected therein; who answered, That upon Trial made with several inhabitants, they found no inclination towards compliance with what was proposed, where upon it was ordered, that about a score of the most considerable inhabitants in the lower ends of the front and second street, should be summoned to meet the Gov^r at 4 in the afternoon. Ordered that the secretary should send a summons.” (P. 14.)

“Post meridiem quodem die. Pursuant to the summons ordered in the morning, seventeen of the inhabitants appeared, and the subject matter was proposed and fully discoursed of, but they showed no inclination to comply with what the Gov^r thought might reasonably be expected of them, and they were thereupon dismissed.” (P. 14.)

“19th 3d mo., 1701. Application being again made to this Board in behalf of H. Elfreth to have that affair of the public Landing-place concluded, on which Samuel Carpenter proposing to lay down £100 to satisfy Griffith Jones for his ground rent, and the said Elfreth for his damages, on condition that the town will give him the public wharf at the end of Walnut street in Exchange.” “Recommended to the further consideration of the Council at the next setting.” (P. 19.)

“20th 7th mo., 1701. Assembly ask of Gov^r that Public Landing-places at the Blue Anchor and Penny Pothouse be confirmed to be free to Inhabitants of this town, no infringing any man’s property.” (P. 39.)

“29th 7th mo., 1701. Gov^r replies, ‘I am willing to grant the ends of the streets where and when improved—and *the other according to your request.*’” (P. 42.)

“24th Oct., 1701. The case of Henry Elfreth is referred to the Council of the Gov^r, and they to recommend it to the Town that some care may be taken therein.” (P. 54.)

Upon the subject of a harbor for shipping, p. 337.—(See a trial between the Northern Liberties and the City, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, July term, 1850, No. 133; also the facts of the case may be seen in a pamphlet published by F. C. Brightly.)

Anthony Morris’s brew-house, p. 339.—Other brew-houses were—

“To be sold, all that large and commodious Brewery and Distillery situated on Wharton’s wharf, next to Swedes’ Church, belonging to the estate of Edward Crosson, dec’d.” (*Penna. Journal*, July 14, 1763.)

"All the materials and stock on hand of the Brewery in Sixth street between Market and Chestnut streets occupied by Robt. Henderson & Co., together with a lease of the brew-house and distillery-house for six years." (*Ibid.*, Oct. 27, 1763.) This must be the brewery at present (1879) at the same place, formerly Gray's brewery.

Clarke & Moore are in tenure of brew-house, etc. in Sixth between Arch and Market. (*Ibid.*, April 25, 1765.) This must have been Larer's late brewery, there about 1857.

1667, p. 342.—This should be 1767. The statement is probably also an error, as in Du Simitière's MSS. in the Philadelphia Library is the following sentence: "The place where the Dock was to be continued from Walnut street in a diagonal line to Third street has been vaulted over and filled up, and is intended to be a market-place by the name of Exchange Market." (*Du Simitière's MSS.*, No. —, p. 9.)

In the year 1784, p. 342.—(See the law for this in Smith's laws, vol. ii. p. 101.)

P. 347. A sewer was constructed in 1849 from Dock street down Walnut street to the wharf. From Dock street to Second it was dug out and the sewer built; but from Second below to the wharf it was tunnelled without opening the street, except at about midway between Second and Front, where an opening was made and the work all done under ground; below Front they had to employ a steam-engine to raise the water, which was exceedingly troublesome to the workmen. Some ancient logs and bottles were dug out, supposed to have belonged to the first settlers.

P. 349. Dock street is frequently mentioned in early patents. It was a street laid out thirty feet wide on each side of Dock Creek, and that is the reason why the present Dock street is broad. It is much wider than the original width of the creek. The street called "Little Dock street" was called "the New Cut."

PRISONS.

The Old Court-house, p. 350.—Gabriel Thomas states in 1698: "There is lately built a noble Towne House, or Guild Hall, also a handsome Market House, and a convenient Prison." This would appear to refer to the court-house, though Mr. Westcott and other reliable authorities do not believe that it was erected for eight or nine years after, or about the date of the Charter of Privileges to Philadelphia as a city, October 28, 1701. The building was appropriated to general city and county purposes, including the City Council.

Kalm in his *Travels* (i. 45) says: "The Court-house stands in the middle of Market street, to the west of the market. It is a

fine building, with a little tower in which there is a bell. Below and round about this building the market is properly kept every week."

Etting, in his *History of Independence Hall*, says: "The General Assembly and the *governor's* Council never held their sessions herein, as some have imagined," and as Watson so fully states.

The place of holding the county elections was changed from the County Court-house to the State House in 1766, and the first election there took place on the 6th of October. The city election always took place next day, unless it happened on Sunday.

Year 1682, p. 356.—(See *Col. Recs.*, vol. i. p. 92; it is there 11 mo., 1683.) This prison and cage are laid down in the middle of Market street on a MS. survey of it by Edward Penington, surveyor, in 1698; as well as Letitia court, in Recorder's office. (See Vol. I., and p. 118 of this volume.) By a minute of Council, July 10, 1700, it had already become a nuisance, and a lot had been purchased at Third Street for a new prison.

"Wm. Clayton of Chichester producing an acc^t of £11 11s. 0d. due his father, Wm. C., deceased, for building a cage for malefactors in the town of Philadelphia at the first settling of the Province," . . . "ordered that the Provincial treasurer discharge the s^d acc^t." July 26, 1701. (*Col. Recs.*, vol. ii. p. 26.)

In 1722, p. 359.—It was ordered to be sold April 1, 1723. It is reported June 3 as sold to Alderman Fishbourne, treasurer, for seventy-five pounds, which he is to carry to the credit of the corporation, and have the walls pulled down and streets cleared of it. (See *Min. Com. Council*, 1704–1776, pp. 227, 230.)

The law for building a new one was that it should be erected within three years from March 25, 1718.

In October, 1729, the keeping of a tavern in the prison was presented by the board as a great nuisance, and its removal recommended.

The Stone Prison, p. 360.—Feb. 28th, 1780, an act was passed by which the Supreme Executive Council "may and shall sell and convey the said old gaol and workhouse in the City of Philadelphia (*i. e.* fronting on the south side of High street and extending along Third street from Delaware, as the same was holden by Joshua Carpenter in trust for the use of the city and county of Philadelphia) to the private use of the purchaser by deed or deeds under the great seal, signed by the Pres^t and V. Pres^t of said Council for the sole benefit and advantage notwithstanding of the said city and co." (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. i. p. 486.)

In 1785 the lot on which this prison stood was sold, and those adjoining on Third and on Market street. The purchasers were—deeds dated Nov. 23, 1785—

John Fries, corner lot, 22 × 80, for . . .	£1215
Martin Baisch, High street, 22 × 80 . . .	1000

Jacob Barge, High street, 22 × 80	£935
Thomas Goucher, Third street, 20 × 66 . .	—
John Britton, “ “ . .	640
John Hubley, “ “ . .	675
Samuel McLane, “ “ . .	635
John Steinmetz, “ “ . .	535
Thomas Poultney, “ “ . .	535

(*Col. Recs.*, vol. xiv. p. 583.)

It contained in breadth 16 feet and length 240 feet, bounded north by High, east by Third street, south by back lots, and west by a lot formerly belonging to Thomas Rowland. (See sect. 4 of act passed Feb. 26, 1773, for erecting a new gaol, etc. in Smith's *Laws*, vol. i. p. 402.)

The Walnut Street Prison, p. 361.—Dec. 16th, 1775, “part of new gaol is now in order for reception of prisoners; they are to be removed from the gaol and workhouse.” (*Col. Recs.*, vol. x. p. 429.)

A series of articles on the Walnut Street Prison were published in the *Sunday Dispatch*, commencing Oct. 16, 1859.

Just before the Revolution this building was projected, and was finished in 1773, about the commencement of hostilities, but was not immediately used for county purposes. The Americans used it for confining their prisoners of war, and the British while they held Philadelphia did the same with their captures. (For an account of their atrocious behavior to their prisoners see Vol. II. p. 300.) It was at this time dubbed “the British Provost.”

The building came into its proper use as a county prison in 1784, when the prison at the south-west corner of Third and Market streets was demolished, and the prisoners were removed to it. It stood on the south side of Walnut street opposite the State House Yard, occupying nearly half the block, and extending to the corner of Sixth street and running back to Prune street. It was built of stone, was two stories high, with a basement, and surmounted by a bell-tower. The centre portion projected a few feet, and was finished with a gable rising above the roof and breaking the long line of the cornice. The doorway was reached by a high flight of stone steps, which were flanked on either side by a one-storied structure, where were the offices or residences of the jailers' families. The northern portion—that is, the front on Walnut street—was occupied as the prison-house and prison-yard of criminals and convicts; and the southern, or Prune street portion, was used for the safe-keeping of persons imprisoned for debt or other civil delinquencies. Crime and poverty, then, were the tenants of the two apartments, separated by a courtyard, of the gloomy tenement which then occupied this space. Crime either languished in what was called solitary confinement, dark, idle, and uninstructed, or was set to

labor in a common and noisy workshop, the chief business of which was sawing stone—the most frequent, because the simplest, of employments. Poverty dragged through the day, without occupation or resources, until the regular return of the insolvent court operated as a general jail delivery, clearing the tenants for the time being, whose places were soon supplied by a fresh swarm, to be in their turn swept away. Imprisonment for *debt*, properly speaking, is now wholly abolished with us. For some time previous to the total abandonment of the system the number of inmates in the “Debtors’ Apartment” had been gradually diminishing by the operation of successive acts of the Legislature, which first prohibited the arrest of females for debt; next, the imprisonment of men for debts under five dollars; and then authorized debtors arrested in any case to give bond, with surety, for their appearance at the next insolvent court, instead of awaiting its return in actual confinement.

The Walnut Street Prison was sold at the Exchange in the spring of 1835, John Moss being the purchaser for some New York brokers and bankers—said to be the Messrs. Joseph—for the purpose of erecting a hotel; but the project was abandoned. The price paid was two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The removal of the prisoners to the Moyamensing Prison took place in the fall of 1835, and the building was taken down in the ensuing year.

Many incidents occurred in this prison which would be interesting. Smith (the murderer of Carson), Gross, and other murderers were confined there. Robert Morris the financier, William B. Wood, and others were prisoners for debt. There was an outbreak in the Walnut Street Prison on the 22d of September, 1795, when a body of convicts escaped through the Sixth street gate. Five prisoners made their escape in 1817 by forcing the lock of the door of the vestibule leading to the Sixth street gate and by burrowing under the gate into the street. On the 29th of July, 1819, Jock Smith, — McIlhenny, and other prisoners attempted to saw through the bars. Failing in that, they made a rush into the hall and attempted to batter down the iron doors leading into Walnut street. In this attempt they were foiled, principally through the efforts of a black prisoner named Powell. On the 20th of January, 1820, Powell was attacked by the convicts and killed. The prisoners generally were in a state of mutiny, and ranged furiously through the yard and corridors. An attempt was made to get out at the Sixth street gate by battering it down. Citizen soldiers were called in, and fired upon the rioters from the wall. One prisoner—John Runner—was killed by this fire. The prisoners were then subdued, principally through the efforts of Colonel John Swift, and thirteen or fourteen of them were subsequently tried for the murder of Powell, but they were not convicted, for want of sufficient

evidence. Several attempts were made to break out between 1820 and 1829, and at one time six prisoners got over the wall and escaped. On the 26th of February, 1829, Jock Smith and nine others escaped from a room on the Walnut street front by sawing off the window-bars and letting themselves down. The marks of their boots on the front of the building were visible until it was torn down. These were the principal insurrections at the prison, but in none of them does it appear that any of the convicts escaped by means of false keys.

In 1807, the Arch Street Prison, a fine large building, was built on the south side of Arch street, from Broad to Schuylkill Eighth [now Fifteenth] street. It was intended to be used for State prisoners, but, some difficulties arising, it was apportioned for untried prisoners and debtors. When the Moyamensing Prison was finished this Arch Street Prison was demolished and sold, in the spring of 1835. David Winebrenner—then a tailor on Chestnut street—was the purchaser, the price paid being one hundred thousand dollars. He afterward sold the ground to various parties for building purposes. It was formerly used for the debtors' apartment—for those who were imprisoned in those days for debt until relieved by taking the benefit of the insolvent laws. Porter the mail-robber was incarcerated there previous to his execution, July 2d, 1830. It was there that the cholera made such havoc on the memorable Sunday in July, 1832, and it was in that prison that our late townsman and ex-mayor, John Swift, Esq., rendered such efficient aid.

The Moyamensing Prison was commenced in April, 1832, and finished in 1835. The "Debtors' Department," in the Egyptian style, adjoining the main building, was finished at the same time.

In 1843 the late Joseph C. Neal wrote a story for *Godey's Lady's Book* with the title, "The Prison Van; or, The Black Maria." In this story Mr. Neal says: "In Philadelphia the prisons are remote from the courts of justice, and carriages—which, for obvious reasons, are of peculiar construction—are used to convey prisoners to and fro. The popular voice applies the name of 'Black Maria' to each of these melancholy vehicles; and, by general consent, this is their distinguishing title." As long as the convicts and untried prisoners were accommodated at the Walnut Street Prison there was no difficulty about bringing them to and from the courts, the distance being very short. When the Arch Street Prison was built, it was used principally for untried cases. How the prisoners were conveyed between the courts and that prison is somewhat a matter of conjecture. Sometimes they were walked between those points in the charge of constables or sheriffs. In particular cases they were conveyed in private carriages. But when the Moyamensing Prison was

finished, and the Arch Street and Walnut Street Prisons were torn down, some better and safer plan for the transportation of prisoners was necessary; and this led to the establishment of a regular coach for prison service. The Moyamensing Prison was finished in 1835, and the prisoners were removed to it in 1835-36. Consequently, it may be assumed that the coach called "Black Maria" first made its appearance on our streets in 1836. In size, shape, and appearance it differed very little from the present prison-vans, which are painted in brighter colors. It was painted a gloomy black. Why it was called "Black Maria," any more than "Black Sam" or "Black Nancy," is one of those things which no fellow can find out. The nickname "Black Maria" was given to it soon after the conveyance made its appearance by somebody, until the appellation became common, significant, and well understood.

Whipping-post, pillory, and stocks, p. 361.—Sept. 23d, 1726, the governor complains of "frequent riots and disorderly practices" "within this city, an instance of which appeared in burning down in the open market-place the *pillory and stocks* on the evening of the 1st inst." A proclamation was to be issued. (*Col. Recs.*, vol. iii. p. 260.)

"It appears from a letter from V. B. Bryan, dated Mar. 17, 1779, that the pillory and whipping-post had at some period been removed to retired places, and not in or near the market," "contrary to the common usages of the countries where the English common law is received." "As punishments of this sort are rather influential on others than on the criminal himself, much of the usefulness of public punishment by this circumstance is lost. I have it therefore in charge (of Council) to call upon you to replace the pillory and whipping-post in the public market of this city, referring you to the county commissioners for the expense." (See letter to James Claypoole, high sheriff of Philadelphia county, in *Penna. Archives*, vol. vii. 252.)

These barbarous measures, p. 361.—For instance see *Col. Recs.*, vol. ii. p. 406, Feb. 25, 1707.

MARKET-HOUSES.

Market-houses, p. 362.—There was pulled down in August, 1852, an old building standing in the rear of the stores built by John Sharp on the site of the old Indian Queen Hotel, on Fourth street between Market and Chestnut, which tradition said was a market-house. It had a cupola. No account has been found of when it was built. The *Philadelphia Courier and Inquirer* of Aug. 19, 1848, said: "In the rear of the buildings fronting on Franklin place, and extending some sixty or eighty feet

north and south, stands an edifice known as the first market-house in Philadelphia. To this point the settlers along the Delaware were accustomed twice a week to bring the products of their 'clearings' in boats and arks, to sell to the inhabitants of the infant colony, and the antique spire, towering above the creek, served as a guide to them and to the tawny sons of the then not distant forest on their way to exchange their furs for the products of civilized life. The placid creek has given place to spacious mansions and well-thronged streets; the three hundred inhabitants of Philadelphia have gone to their rest."

Franklin place alluded to above extends from Chestnut north to Market, and between Third and Fourth streets. It was so called from its having been the residence of Dr. Franklin, whose house in my father's time stood at the head of and across the court, which latter then only extended perhaps midway between Market and Chestnut. It was taken down, and the present street cut through to Chestnut street. The court was entered through the arched way on Market street. (See Vol. I. p. 206, for Mrs. Franklin's description of this house and its furniture. See also p. 434 of Vol. I.)

Something like a similar excitement, etc., p. 363.—These addresses of Marvell and these facts relate to 1773, I think, and not to 1749; they are in the Philadelphia Library—handbills put into a file of newspapers. (Vol. 992 F.)

In 1693, on the 8th of August, Councils, discussing the regulations of the market, put it to vote "whether the markett should remain in the place where it now stands, on the west side of Delaware Front street, within the High street," or "held at Market hill, in Delaware Front street," or "be placed where the Second street crosses the High street." The two former were negatived, and the latter carried in the affirmative, and it was resolved "the markett and stalls be for the present removed to Market hill," and remain there only till the place at Second and High streets "be staked outt for the markett-place, and till a bell-house be built and erected, and the bell hung in the said place." The markets were to be held on two days—Wednesdays and Saturdays; all sorts of provisions, etc. were to be sold there, and there only; the market was to be opened by ringing of the bell from April to September between six and seven, and from September to April from eight to nine; no provisions were to be sold before those hours, or cheapened on their way to market; and no hucksters to buy until two hours after ringing of the bell.

Dr. James Mease, in his *Picture of Philadelphia* states that the first markets were held at the corner of Front and High (or Market) streets, and that a bell hung on the shed was rung when any one brought provisions there from the country for sale. The earliest notice we have of them in the minutes of the Common

Council of this city is dated December, 1704, when "Alderman John Jones and Edward Smout were appointed collectors of rent for stalls and standings in the market." From this time we have various incidental notices of them, such as of charges for repairs, trouble in collecting dues, etc., until November 22, 1708, it was "ordered that a new market-house be built where the stalls now stand, by this corporation, to be let out by the corporation for y^e use and benefit thereof." It was easy to make this resolution, but how was the money to be raised? The old corporation had no power to lay taxes. After due consideration of the knotty question, it was voted, *eight months after*, that the members of the corporation should advance the money, and that "the seven aldermen shall contribute and pay double what the Common Councilmen should do." *Ten months after this* it was voted that "the members of this board have *now* unanimously agreed that a new market-house shall be built with all expedition." Was it opposition to the stalls *then* which hindered their movements so much? It was agreed that the sums advanced, which were ordered to be paid in within ten days, "one half in money and the other half in goods," should be repaid with interest out of the rents of the stalls, "share and share alike." Other inhabitants of the city, not members of the Council, were invited to contribute on the same terms. The minutes do not show *when* these buildings were erected.

Dr. Mease says the first market house on High street was a range of wooden stalls from Front to Second. But the prison (which was several times presented as a nuisance, and finally removed as such in 1722) occupied some part of this site. Mr. Watson says this market was from the old court-house in Market street, west side of Second, halfway up to Third. But this does not seem to accord with what follows. In November, 1718, it appeared that "Divers persons Renters of Markett Stalls Let out the same at three or ffour or ffive times more Rent than they pay;" and consequently, the want of additional accommodations being evident, a committee of Councils was appointed to prepare a scheme for new markets. It was at length agreed, July 4, 1720, that "the building be the width of the court-house, in height ten ffoot to the joice, the length of the stalls joining to be eighteen ffoot, to have an alley of ffour ffoot betwixt them and the next two stalls. The shelter at the back of the stalls three ffoot and a half on the outside, the Breadth of the stall three ffoot and a half within, the clear Walk ffourteen ffoot, and the stalls to be eight ffoot Distance from the court-house, but the Roof to join to the court-house. That the whole be paved with Brick at the Height of the court-house floor in the Middle, and to be posted without on both sides." Four aldermen, Anthony Morris, Jonathan Dickiusion, Isaac Norris, and James Logan, offered at this time to advance £100 each for building

forty-eight new stalls. Six months were spent in discussion, when Alderman Redman contracted to build *thirty* stalls for £400. The money advanced, with interest, was agreed to be repaid in four annual payments of £29 in 1722, £31 in 1723 and 1724, and £33 in 1725. In 1722 the old stalls to the *west* of the new ones were ordered to be taken down. (Were these the ones built in 1710?) In 1729 twenty new stalls were agreed to be erected east of Second street, "for the accommodation of such as bring provisions from Jerseys, as well as our own Inhabitants having occasion to buy." Several private persons having put up stalls, which they rented at a considerable profit, to the east of the court-house, it was resolved, in 1736, by the Councils, that the city corporation ought to have the advantage of all such arrangements. It being reported to them that to erect stalls in front of the court-house, paving the same, setting posts, making new movable stalls, and covering them with painted canvas, would cost two hundred pounds, it was ordered that the two stalls in front of the court-house be built at once. The rest lay over four years, when it was determined to have the stalls as far down as Letitia court, and the street was ordered to be posted and gravelled the breadth of twenty feet. Since "the winter season was so far advanced (October 13th), the same could not be paved." In 1742 chains were ordered to be set up on market-days, between sunrise and ten o'clock in summer, eleven in winter, to prevent the passage of carts and carriages through the market-place. The stalls last mentioned were, in 1743, leased to John Bard for seven years, at £60 per annum.

About 1745 the population of the southern part of the city, finding the High street markets inconveniently distant, and having to cross Dock Creek, petitioned to have market-houses built in that section. Second street being too narrow, the Proprietaries granted three lots and the owners of adjacent lands granted seven more; thus the land being vacated, Second street was widened, and the market-houses were built by Edward Shippen and Joseph Wharton advancing the money for building sixteen stalls, eight north and eight south of Lombard street. The amount was to be repaid them, principal and interest, less the amount received for rent of said stalls. But no report was made of their being repaid.

In 1759 (not 1749, as stated in Watson, Vol. I. p. 363) the market-house on High street was extended to Third street. Four years later, it being understood that the stalls in the Jersey market-house were in a ruinous condition, it was resolved to build instead of them a market-house with brick pillars, extending from forty feet east of Second street to near Front, at which end a green market and exchange were to be put up. The plan of building an exchange was, however, not carried out at that time.

In 1768 the sixty-six stalls west of the court-house rented for 66s. each, producing £198, and east of the court-house twenty six at 80s. and twenty at 60s., netting £164.

In 1773, a committee of Assembly was appointed to meet with the city corporation in reference to the urgent need of new market accommodation, and the Assembly considering the want a public grievance, it was resolved by the corporation to set up another market at once at their own expense. This time money was more abundant than before, so that the principal thing to consider was *where* the market should be placed. It was decided by a great majority of the Council that it should be placed in Market street, between Third and Fourth. But though the Council had so little difficulty in coming to this determination, the people were not to be satisfied so easily. On the very day that the plan for the buildings was laid before the Council a remonstrance was presented from some of those residing in the neighborhood of the proposed site, complaining that a market in that place would be an additional encumbrance to the street, and would greatly incommode them. They requested at the same time that another more suitable place might be chosen. Yet this was not all, for at the same time a counter-memorial was presented from many citizens, chiefly residing "in the upper end of Market street," urging the proposed measure. The Council were now in a dilemma, but, after serious consideration, it was resolved "that the board was satisfied of their right to build the said market in the middle of the street called High street, leaving a proper space on each side for the passage of carriages." The next resolve, to proceed in their operations, followed as a matter of course. A few days later a request was made by residents of Market street that the board would delay for a short time, and "consent to the entering an amicable suit at law to try the right of the corporation to erect those stalls." The petitioners declared that they had consulted able counsel respecting the measure, "who have given to us their opinion that the mayor and commonalty have no legal right to erect stalls in any of the streets of the city." The rejection of the petition and the preparation for commencing work gave the signal for open yet orderly opposition. Michael Hillegas, whose manuscript memoranda on certain interesting broadsides and pamphlets bearing on the subject are preserved in the Philadelphia Library, informs us that at four o'clock on the morning of the 15th of June some of the residents of Market street between Third and Fourth began to haul away stones prepared for the foundations of the market-house pillars, and deposited them in a vacant lot, the mayor and some of the aldermen being present, endeavoring to prevent; at the same time the workmen were taking up and removing the paving-stones of the street. No blows were struck on either side. On the 17th the people took away the lime and destroyed the lime-house. The building

committee was thereupon ordered, on the 22d, to desist from the work, but on the 24th it was again resolved to proceed with it. But on the 29th an address of certain Friends was presented, requesting the Council that they would, for the present, suspend the carrying into execution their resolution of building an additional number of stalls to the market in High street, representing that the minds of the people were much agitated, and that such a suspension would be the means of restoring peace to the city. It was accordingly agreed to stop the work. A proposal was made in one of the papers of the day that the market, which all admitted was needed, should be erected in the centre of the square between Third and Fourth and Market and Chestnut, the buildings running east and west, and leaving the lots fronting on Market and Chestnut sufficiently deep and increased in value by the double frontage thus given. How similar the plan executed on the adjacent square in 1859!

During the Revolution, while the British occupied the city, the market-houses were made into stables for the cavalry horses.

In 1786 an act of Assembly was obtained giving the wardens of the city power to extend the markets from Third to Fourth street, and farther from time to time as was required—stating, also, that “custom and long usage have fixed High street as the most eligible and central place for the market-place to be continued.” There seems to have been no opposition now, partly perhaps because the people had a voice in the measure, while under the old city charter the mayor and Council were a close corporation and irresponsible to the people. In 1810 the sheds were continued to Sixth street, and finally market-houses were continued on to Eighth street; from there to the present Fifteenth street, then called Schuylkill Eighth street, the farmers stood with their wagons at the street-curb and on the pavements around Centre Square at Broad street. From Fifteenth to Seventeenth street was another series of market-houses; these were demolished in April, 1859. Those at the lower part of Market street, from Third to Eighth street, were built of brick pillars with wooden crosspieces, on which were hooks for hanging meats, etc. One of Birch’s views gives an excellent representation of them. These gave way in later years to those of a more elegant and lighter pattern made of iron. These, again, were finally ordered to be taken down, after a long and bitter controversy among the citizens. In 1859 the subject of the entire removal of the markets from Market street, to make room for business, was warmly agitated for some time. Memorials pro and con. were sent to Councils, and a long report was made by a special committee recommending the measure, accompanied by an ordinance on which final action in Select Council was postponed till October. The stalls from Front to Eighth street were commenced to be removed November 25th, 1859. The principal

"power behind the throne" was the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which wanted it as an avenue to the Delaware River, and they ran their tracks alongside of the market-houses and turned down Third street, then *viâ* Dock street to the river. About 1851-52 the Pennsylvania Railroad was completed to the Market street bridge, and the railroad west of Broad street was established, and the freight-cars stopped running down Dock street. They had their principal dépôt for freight at Thirteenth and Market streets until 1874, when, the city having decided to erect the Public Buildings on Centre Squares, at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, the railroad-tracks were taken up below Fifteenth street, and the freight dépôt removed to the square between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and the old dépôt sold in 1875 to John Wanamaker, who altered it in 1876 into a mammoth shop for clothing and dry goods and articles of apparel.

The style of market-houses formerly on Market street may be yet seen in those belonging to the city on Second street, Callowhill street, Spring Garden street, Girard avenue, Bainbridge street, and Moyamensing avenue. The plan of large and separate buildings for market-houses, suggested by Faneuil Hall in Boston, was first started here in 1854, when those on Broad street below Race, now the City Armory, and on Race, corner of Juniper street, now the head-quarters of the Fire Department, were erected. Not being in convenient places for the people, they were unsuccessful, but others were erected in 1859 upon the prospect of the old market-sheds being torn down. Being under the management of individual corporations, most of the members are farmers, ensuring a success by occupying the stalls and stocking the market. Among these were—the Western, north-east corner of Sixteenth and Market streets, under charge of the Butchers' Association, who afterward sold their building to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and moved higher up, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; their house was opened April 19, 1859; the Eastern, south-east corner of Fifth and Merchant streets, below Market, opened November 26, 1859; the Farmers', north side of Market, between Eleventh and Twelfth; the Franklin, at the corner of Twelfth street, adjoining the above; this was originally built in Tenth street below Market, on ground till then occupied by old frame buildings; at their opening they sent some fine beef to Rev. Dr. Ducachet, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, opposite, who caused the chimes to be rung; they afterward sold the building to the Mercantile Library Company; the South-western, south-east corner of Nineteenth and Market streets. Besides these there are numerous others, and all maintain the unexcelled reputation of Philadelphia for its markets. The superior neatness and convenience of display over the old style of farmers' wagons is alone a sufficient recommendation. I have seen the farmers dug out after a severe snow-storm; many

of them would sleep over-night in their wagons, and the snow would drift and overwhelm them so much as to necessitate their either digging out or being dug out of the deep snow in the morning. Now, comparatively few come to the city in their wagons, special trains on the railroads bringing their produce and carrying back the empty vessels.

The Arch Street Bridge, p. 364.—The following extracts will perhaps more clearly prove the nature of the arch which gave the name to the street, and its early origin, as it seems to have been first proposed in 1685 :

"The petition of Benjamin Chambers, Thomas Peart, and Francis Rawle was read, requesting for themselves and others that a *Bridge* might be built over, and a *wharf* made against Mulberry street. Resolved, that when the Petitioners shall bring in their proposals, they shall have a hearing." (*Col. Recs.*, vol. i. p. 330, 8th 2d mo., 1690.)

9th 2d mo., 1690: "Benjamin Chambers and Francis Rawle, according to the answer to their petition, brought in their methods (*viz.*): Mulberry street being not less than 60 feet in breadth in the midst of the same, and about twenty perches back from the River, we intend to cut out a cart road of 20 feet in breadth, from thence to extend with a gradual descent to low-water mark, and to have the said passage paved and walled up with stones on both sides, and to have a *bridge* over the said passage in the midst of the *front* street, and that part which remains uncovered to be fenced with rails; and at the river-end of the said passage, to make a *free and public wharf* of 20 foot in breadth on each side thereof; whereunto the Council did assent." (*Ibid.*, p. 330.)

The arch in Arch street was pulled down in 1720, and caused much excitement.

Benezet's House, p. 371.—See *Sunday Dispatch* of September 26, 1858.

Anthony Benezet was a Frenchman, but he knew very little of his native country. He was born at St. Quentin, France, in January, 1713, of opulent parents, but his father, being a Protestant, was forced to leave France, and his estate was confiscated in 1715. Anthony, then but two years of age, was taken to England, where he was educated. At fourteen years of age he became a member of the Society of Friends, and he came to Philadelphia with his parents when but nineteen years of age. His efforts in behalf of the negroes commenced about 1750. In 1763 he interested himself in favor of the Indians and against the wrongs inflicted upon them. He died at Philadelphia, May 5, 1784, aged seventy-one years. Benezet, by his labors, became celebrated far beyond the limits of his own country. Eminent men on both sides of the Atlantic corresponded with him, and

by his efforts he justified the title of philanthropist which was awarded him.

Clarke's Hall, etc., p. 374.—May 8, 1707, "Ordered that Samuel Carpenter desire of Wm. Clark the use of his two large Rooms, being the most convenient for that purpose." (Trial of Secry. Logan: *Col. Recs.*, vol. ii. 364.)

May 12, 1707, "The Council, according to appointment, met first at the usual place, the secretary's office, and then adjourned to *Wm. Clark's House*, being prepared for the purpose." (*Ibid.*, p. 365.)

THE ARCADE.

The Present Marble Arcade, p. 376.—This is an allusion to a building which must yet be remembered by many. It was built upon the site formerly occupied by Carpenter's mansion and grounds, known to some now living as the "Tilghman mansion." Joshua Carpenter bought the ground from Sixth to Seventh street September 27, 1701, and a lot on High street bounded east by Robert Turner's lot and south by a part of his Chestnut street lot. He died in 1722. North of this lot a street was laid out called Carpenter street (now Jayne street), and extending north from this street to High street was Turner's alley (now Decatur street.) The Arcade was projected by Peter A. Browne, and from the start was a failure; it was erected in 1826-27, and finished in 1828. It was a two-storied building, and stood on Chestnut above Sixth, on the north side, and extended through to the present Jayne street, with a rear façade similar to the front opening on Decatur street, and thus through to Market street. Both fronts were of marble, leading by several steps to two avenues of stores; each avenue was paved with marble, and, being open at each end and enclosed above with a glass roof, the arcades were attractive. The centre portion consisted of stores with two fronts—one on each arcade—so that as the visitor passed through he had a store on either hand; and as they were thoroughly glazed and the goods well displayed in the shops, it was at one time a bustling place. Up stairs was a similar arrangement reached by flights of steps at each end of the central portion, and galleries all round from which to enter the shops. As the shops were small, and after a time became out of the walks of fashion and convenience, they degenerated into shops of very petty tradesmen, and became unprofitable to both tenants and landlord. Various places of amusement occupied the upper portion of the central building; among the most noted was Charles Wilson Peale's Museum, which was removed from the State House in 1828-29, and remained there for many years. The *Ledger* first

opened its office there in 1836. Many remember the lottery drawings on Saturday afternoons about the year 1827-28. What crowds would be collected on those occasions! The building was finally sold, and Dr. David Jayne tore it down, and in 1860 erected three fine white marble-front stores upon the site.

Probably no square in the city has changed more than this one from Sixth to Seventh street. On the northern side stood the Chestnut Street Theatre, its site now occupied by Rockhill & Wilson's and the *Bulletin* building; and next to that Harmer's Hotel, its site occupied by two brick stores built by Dr. Jayne, was long a noted eating-place and political resort; then the Arcade; then the Columbia House. On the opposite side, at the corner of Seventh, stood a mansion where now stand Dr. Swaim's fine stores; next below was Harrison's mansion; then Jones's Hotel, long the most fashionable hotel and principal resort for Southerners; it was purchased by George W. Simons and altered into an artisan building; and below that the old building of the American Sunday-School Union, now occupied by the *German Democrat* building; and there were other famous shops between these and Sixth street, the sites of which are occupied by the elegant buildings of the *Ledger* establishment, erected by A. J. Drexel, Esq., and opened June 20, 1867. The south-west corner of Chestnut and Sixth was Durand's drug store. Then came on Sixth street a store occupied at one time by Hope & Co., tobacconists, and subsequently by Thomas B. Florence, hatter. Then came Alderman John Binns's office, which in 1841 was at No. 36. His house, we should think, was about where Mr. George W. Childs's private office is now. The next house would have been No. 38—which was an office—then No. 40 and then No. 42, which was probably about where the offset of Yates' Chestnut street store opens on Sixth street. No. 42 was what is called a "three-quarter house," and was inhabited about the year 1815 by Mr. Hall of the firm of Brown & Hall, the latter the father of the Rev. John Hall, at present living in Trenton. City Directories for 1807 and 1808 show that John Welsh, merchant, lived at No. 42 South Sixth street, which was a little below the corner of Chestnut. It was more than a quarter of a square from the corner. Here the late William Welsh was born.

Doctor Græme, p. 376.—See Vol. II. p. 375.

Carpenter's Mansion, p. 376.—Fountain Low was also a name given to this place.

GRÆME PARK.

Græme Park (p. 316), originally a tract of twelve hundred acres, appears to have been given by patent from commissioners May 26, 1706, to Samuel Carpenter, and conveyed by Hannah Carpenter as executrix Feb. 3, 1718. (*Patent Book A*, vol. vi. p. 40.)

Sir William Keith built the fine large house, still standing, in Græme Park, at Horsham, Montgomery county, in 1722. Dr. Thomas Græme came to America with Sir William, Lady Keith, and her daughter Ann Diggs by a former husband, Robert Diggs. Dr. Græme married Miss Diggs in 1719 in Christ Church. Dr. Græme was a man of very pleasing manners and a very popular physician. He was a member of Council, port physician, judge of the Supreme Court, surgeon at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and collector of the port. He lived in the house built by Joshua Carpenter. Besides Mrs. Ferguson, he had another daughter, Jane, who married James Young and had three children, one of whom married Dr. William Smith.

Sir William Keith went to England in 1728, where he published *An Account of the North American Colonies*. He never returned to America, and died in the Old Bailey in London Nov. 18, 1749. Lady Keith lived retired in Philadelphia until her death July 31, 1740, at the age of sixty-five, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground. Sir William in his *Account* spoke highly of the prosperity of the colonies, suggesting a plan of taxation for their defence against the French and Indians—a plan which probably led to the one against which the Revolution was fought.

Græme Park House, still standing in 1855, was the object of an excursion made by my father and other members of the Historical Society. The house is on the farm occupied by Mr. Penrose, about six miles from Gwynedd Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and on County-line road between Montgomery and Bucks, about three miles from Hart's Corner. It is a two-story stone double house, sixty feet by twenty-five feet, rooms wainscoted; an iron chimney-back in the south room second story has a date of 1728 on it; very heavy banisters, and stairs of oak; rooms not very large, but finely finished, with ceiling mouldings, etc. It has been a very fine house in its day. It was used by General Lacey as head-quarters during the Revolution. It was uninhabited in 1855, except by a miserable insane old woman, who could not speak intelligibly, and who locked herself in an upper corner room, and went to Mr. Penrose's house for her victuals. In front of the house are two very large trees—one on each side of the gate leading to the front door; the back of the house appears toward Mr. Penrose's. There is

between them a considerable pond fed by the spring which empties into Park Run. The park is about one-fourth of a mile from the house, and is now a pretty piece of woods.

The United States Hotel, which was *vis-à-vis* the *Bank of the United States*, p. 377, was pulled down in 1856 to make room for the present granite building of the Philadelphia Bank, which corporation bought it from the Bank of Pennsylvania at its failure, and finished it.

The Tilghman Mansion, p. 377.—The old mansion of the late Chief-Justice Tilghman, which stood on the site of the late Arcade building, was an old-fashioned, double two-story house, looking very antiquated, with a low brick wall, a wooden paling on the top, and an entrance in the centre. It stood back from the street about fifty feet, with a lawn in front. After Judge Tilghman bought it he built a fine addition in front of the old house about the year 1809. It was a conspicuous ornament to Chestnut street. It was taken down to make way for the Arcade in 1826. Judge Tilghman moved into Walnut street above Ninth, where he died in the spring of 1827, and lies buried in Christ Church graveyard at Fifth and Arch streets. John Welsh, father of the minister to England, and other well-known merchants and lawyers of that day, lived in Sixth street below Chestnut.

William Tilghman was the chief-justice of Pennsylvania and president of the Athenæum at the time of his death, April 30th, 1827, having for more than twenty years presided over the administration of justice with a measure of wisdom and learning, purity of purpose and dignity of demeanor, talents, taste, and temper, which have seldom been united in one individual. Appointed to office without application from any quarter, his judicial ermine was as unblemished as his judicial life was fruitful of blessings and benefits for his profession and the Commonwealth. Soundness and steadiness of decision, integrity and impartiality, the gentle demeanor of a man of education and refinement, a deep conviction of the solemn importance of his official duties,—these were the characteristics of that eminent magistrate.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Christ Church, p. 379.—(See the *History of Christ Church*, by Rev. Dr. Dorr, printed in 1841.)

Humphreys, on p. 146 of his *History of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, says: "The English had no minister till 1700, when Rev. Mr. Evans was sent over to Philadelphia by Bishop Compton." But probably the Rev. Mr. Clayton was the first minister—or rather missionary—*sent out by*

the society—or before it was established, as it was not established till 1700—as it is a settled fact that the first building of wood and brick was built in 1695–97, when the parish was organized, twelve years after the laying out of the city by Penn and during the reign of William III. It was enlarged in 1711 and in 1720.

Dr. Sprague, in vol. v. of his *Annals of the American Pulpit*, p. 22, article “Evan Evans,” says: “He was probably sent to Philadelphia by Bishop Compton.” “On his arrival he found that a church had been built there in the year 1695, and had then a congregation of about fifty, who were said to have left the Quakers under the preaching of George Keith, who also had separated from them a few years before. About a year after the church was built the Rev. Mr. Clayton, through the influence of the Rev. Dr. Bray, who was about that time made the bishop of London’s commissary for Maryland, was sent over to minister there. In about two years, under Mr. Clayton’s ministry, the congregation increased to seven hundred, and just at that time he was called away by death.” He died in 1699 at Sassafraz, Md. He was succeeded by Rev. Evan Evans in 1700; who officiated with the omission of several years, until 1718, when he removed to Maryland. While on a visit to, and officiating in, Christ Church, he had an apoplectic fit in the pulpit, and died the following Wednesday. He had been assisted by Mr. Talbot and Rev. John Hughes at various times, and by Rev. Dr. Rudman, formerly of Swedes’ Church, until his death in 1708.

After Dr. Evans’s death the pulpit was filled at different times by Rev. Messrs. Talbot, Humphrey, Ross, Sandel, and by Rev. Thomas Hughes of Virginia from September, 1718, until the arrival of Rev. John Vicary in September, 1719, who was sent out by the bishop of London. Ill-health caused him to relinquish the pulpit in 1722. It was then occasionally filled by Rev. Mr. Weyman until 1723, and by Rev. John Urmston. The bishop of London not having sent any one to minister, the church called Rev. Dr. Richard Welton in July, 1724, who officiated until his departure to Portugal in January, 1726. The pulpit was filled by Rev. Robert Weyman, Rev. Jonas Lidman, and Rev. Mr. Holbrook until the arrival of Rev. Archibald Cummings in September, 1726. He was sent out by the bishop, and was active and successful. Under his pastorate, the next year was commenced an addition of thirty-three feet to the west end and the foundation for a steeple. In September, 1728, it was resolved to buy an organ, imported by Lodowick Sprogell, for two hundred pounds. This one was superseded in 1766 by a new one at a cost of five hundred pounds, built in this city by William Firing; this served for seventy years, or until 1837, when a very fine instrument with sixteen hundred pipes, built by Henry Erben of New York, was placed there.

In 1735, Rev. Richard Peters came from London. He had

studied law for seven years in the Temple, and two years of the civil law. But "his honesty and candor" made the law unpleasant to him, and induced him to assume the clergyman's gown. He had been unfortunate in his first marriage at the early age of fourteen, and had left his first wife, who was unworthy of him. Upon her supposed decease he had married again, but, hearing that she was still living, he left for this country. He assisted Rev. Mr. Cummings for six months, but on account of disagreements he resigned in May, 1736. He became secretary of the governor's Council, and was employed in several offices of trust under the Proprietaries. He is alluded to several times in this work as Secretary Peters. In September, 1762, he resigned his civil offices and again became rector of Christ Church, and so continued until his resignation in 1775. He died July 10th, 1776.

Rev. Archibald Cummings died in April, 1741, and was succeeded by Rev. Eneas Ross, who had been invited by the church to officiate. He gave such satisfaction that the vestry requested the bishop of London to send him a license. In the mean while the bishop had licensed Rev. Robert Jennings of Hempstead, N. Y., who, hearing of the favor with which Mr. Ross was held, declined to accept, but finally did, with Mr. Ross as assistant; the latter remained until July, 1743. In 1747, Rev. William Sturgeon was made an assistant for teaching the negroes and as catechist.

Jacob Duché was licensed in 1759, and became assistant minister under Dr. Jennings, finally having charge of St. Peter's Church when Richard Peters was again rector of Christ Church, and whom he succeeded in 1775. He opened the Continental Congress in 1774 with a remarkable prayer, and was appointed chaplain to Congress July 9th, 1776; which position he resigned in about three months. On the occupation of the city by the British in September, 1777, he showed his Tory proclivities, and wrote a letter in October to Washington urging him to give up the cause; which angered the general exceedingly. Before the evacuation he went to England; his house was confiscated and sold to Thomas McKean, afterward chief-justice. On his return after the peace he received no employment, and died January 3, 1798. His wife died a year before him; she was sister to Francis Hopkinson.

Rev. Thomas Coombe had charge of the churches during the occupation of the city by the British, and went to England in 1778.

Rev. William White, who had been appointed assistant minister in November, 1772, was made rector in 1779, and so remained until his death, July 17, 1836, in his eighty-ninth year—a service of sixty-five years. He was a firm patriot, and was chaplain of Congress during the Revolution, and afterward of

the United States Senate. He was consecrated as bishop of Pennsylvania at the same time as Rev. Samuel Provoost was consecrated bishop of New York—in England, Feb. 4, 1787, by the archbishops of Canterbury and York. Bishop White's only sister, Mary, married Robert Morris. Rev. John Waller James succeeded him, but died in four weeks. Dr. Benjamin Dorr was elected in 1837, and officiated thirty-two years, until his death, September 18, 1869. Rev. E. A. Foggo, the present rector, succeeded him.

The present church was commenced in 1727, and was nine years in being completed. It was built of brick, some of which were brought from the old country. Franklin was one of the managers of the lottery in 1753 for raising funds for the steeple and bells.

Dr. Kearsley assumed the superintendence of the architecture of the church. The corner-stone was laid April 27, 1727, and the alterations were completed by July, 1737, and it was determined to remove the eastern wooden end. Subscriptions came in slowly, but a determined effort was made in 1739, and the names of two hundred subscribers were obtained with various efforts, and after moving the pulpit twice, enlarging the gallery, altering the seats, and hanging the chandelier of twenty-four branches, the body of the church was completed in 1744. The accounts of Dr. Kearsley were audited, a balance paid him, and a vote of thanks and a piece of plate of the value of forty pounds ordered for him as a lasting memorial of his services in rebuilding and ornamenting the church. The tower and steeple were completed in 1753-54, and a chime of eight bells, costing five hundred pounds, was imported.

Upon the eastern end, above the great arched window, at the time of the Revolution was a profile bust in relief of George II., carved in wood, and on the steeple a crown. The English arms had also been placed over the governor's pew in colonial days. These remained in place until after peace was declared, when an excited state of public feeling compelled their removal. They are now to be seen in the vestry-room. The figure-head of the king and the crown became the property of the Library Company of Philadelphia. The date of these being taken down, and whether it was exactly at the behest of excited citizens, are not quite certain. If Cobbett (who lived opposite Christ Church) is to be believed, the figure-head of the king, in a mutilated condition, was in front of the church as late as 1796. "Peter Porcupine" (William Cobbett) published in the *Scarecrow* for 1796 the following: "To return to the print indicative of British prowess, have I not as good a right to exhibit a proof of this prowess at my window as the Democrats have to exhibit proofs of theirs on the front of the church opposite? The half-destroyed bust of George II. remains as a

monument of their valor, and why should I not be permitted to expose a picture to perpetuate the valor of Earl Howe and his gallant fleet?" In 1794 the retention of the medallion portrait of George II. upon the eastern front of Christ Church was complained of in Bache's paper. There was published an address to the vestry, stating that if they would not take down the head it would be taken down for them. A week or two afterward a regular address to the vestry was published, in which it was said in regard to the head: "It has nothing to do with the worship of the Most High God nor the government under which we exist. It has a tendency to cause that church to be disliked whilst bearing the mark of infamy. It has a tendency, to the knowledge of many, to keep young and virtuous men from attending worship. It is therefore a public nuisance." It appears from Cobbett's reference that the profile still remained in 1796. The late Thomas Harrison White (a son of Bishop White) in February, 1857, mentioned that the figure-head of the king was removed from the front of the church by order of John Wilcocks, one of the vestry. It was thrown into the gutter, where it was found by Zaccheus Collins, and taken to his residence, directly opposite the church, on Second street, near the dwelling of William Cobbett. As the vestry had ordered the removal of this emblem of royalty, Mr. C. did not, of course, offer to return it to the church; but, being desirous that the relic should be preserved, he gave it to the Library Company of Philadelphia. There is nothing in Dr. Dorr's *History of Christ Church* which sheds any light on the matter.

In the *Independent Gazetteer* of August 18, 1787, is this anecdote: "On taking down the CROWN of Christ Church steeple, which some time since had been much injured by *lightning*, one of the bystanders asked what they were going to do with it. He was told it was to be repaired and put up immediately. 'I guess,' says an arch boy, who had been very attentive to the query and answer, 'they had better wait till the Convention breaks up, and know first what they recommend.'" After the adjournment of the Convention it was no doubt considered inexpedient to replace the crown on the spire, for soon after a mitre was substituted. The mitre had on it thirteen stars, the number of the original States, and the inscription, "The Right Rev. William White, D. D., consecrated bishop of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania February 4, 1787."

The size of the church is sixty-one feet in width by ninety feet in length. The interior was altered in 1836, the year of Bishop White's death, by removing the old pews, taking down the sounding-board, etc., according to the plans of Thomas U. Walter, architect. The sounding-board (which had graced the chancel since the church was built) was taken down and presented to a merchant of this city who had his country-seat at Mount

Peace, near Laurel Hill. At Mount Peace this sacred relic (under which Bishop White and Rev. Dr. Duché had so often preached) was used as a roof for a summer house. Mount Peace was afterward changed from a country residence to a cemetery. The old pulpit of 1770 remains; the prayer-desks are made from the original high desk, and the old communion-table is under the present altar. The font, in which Bishop White, Francis Hopkinson, and a long list of worthies were baptized, was in 1865 brought from the resting-place into which for over seventy years it had been thrust to give way for a new one presented in 1789 by Jonathan Gostelow. The beautiful silver bowl, weighing over sixty-three ounces, presented in 1712 by Colonel Robert Quarry of the British army, is still used. The old chandelier of twenty-four branches, purchased in London and brought by Captain Seymour in 1744, was brought from the steeple, where it had lain since 1836, was repaired, and hung in its old place in 1870. A new chandelier, made by Cornelius & Co. to match it, was presented by George M. Coates, a member of the vestry, placed in the chancel, and lighted Feb. 4, 1877.

An old hatchment of Robert Smythe, who died in 1808, and who was formerly chief-justice of New Jersey, was probably borne before the funeral cortége from his residence in Union street, and placed in the church. Only one other hatchment is known in this country—that of the Izzard family in South Carolina.

On the alterations in 1836 the pew in which Washington sat was presented by the vestry to Independence Hall. It is the general impression that Washington, during his residence in Philadelphia, was a regular attendant only at Christ Church. But it would seem, from the correspondence between Colonel Mercer and Bishop White in August, 1835, that General Washington was also at one time a regular worshipper at St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets. Colonel Mercer had written to Bishop White (see Rev. Dr. Bird Wilson's *Memoir of Bishop White*) asking whether Washington communed in the Episcopal church, etc., etc., during his residence here. Bishop White replied to Colonel Mercer as follows:

“PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1835.

“DEAR SIR: In regard to the subject of your inquiry, truth requires me to say that General Washington never received the communion in the churches of which I am parochial minister. Mrs. Washington was an habitual communicant before the general left his seat in Congress to take the command of the army. Afterward, during the war, whenever he was in this city and since, having rented a house near my other church (St. Peter's),

he attended there. He was an antipode to those who are in the habit of changing the places of their attendance. . . .

“Respectfully,

“Your humble servant,

“WILLIAM WHITE.”

Under the floors were buried many distinguished men. The remains of one of them, Hon. John Penn, a former Proprietary, were removed to England. Under the schoolhouse on the north side of the church, in the family vault in the crypt, lie the remains of Bishop White and his brother-in-law, Robert Morris. Bishop Stevens, in his sermon at the centenary of Bishop White, celebrated at Christ Church, said: “We are now to place all that remains of the once beautiful and venerable form of William White in this new tomb, built within this chancel. *wherein never man before was laid.*”

The Bishop was in error as to the remains of Bishop White being the first interment in the chancel of this venerable sanctuary, the body of General Forbes having been buried there more than a century ago, as will be seen from this obituary notice, published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 15, 1759: “On Sunday last died, of a tedious illness, John Forbes, Esq., in the forty-ninth year of his age, son to Forbes of Pentinaief, England, in the shire of Fife, in Scotland, brigadier-general, colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment of Foot, and commander of His Majesty’s troops in the southern provinces of North America. Yesterday he was interred in the chancel of Christ Church in this city.” (See Clark’s *Inscriptions in Burial-grounds of Christ Church*.)

In the burying-ground at the south-east corner of Fifth and Arch streets, purchased in 1719, were buried Franklin and his wife Deborah; a portion of the wall was taken down in Sept. 1858, so that the tombstone might be seen from the street; General James Irvine, Major William Jackson, Rev. Bird Wilson, Peyton Randolph, president of first Continental Congress, and Francis Hopkinson. In this ground also were buried the following naval officers: Commodore Bainbridge; Commodore Truxton, May 5, 1822; Commodore Shaw, Sept. 17, 1823; Commodore Dale, Feb. 24, 1826; his son, Commander Dale, Dec. 15, 1852; Commodore James Biddle, Oct. 5, 1848; Captain William M. Hunter, March 5, 1849; Commodore Conner, March 25, 1856; Commodore Rodgers, date unknown. The funeral services of Commodore Isaac Hull were in Christ Church, and his body was placed in a private vault there for a few weeks, and was then taken to his tomb at Laurel Hill. The remains of Commodore Conner were also removed to Laurel Hill, and those of Commodore Rodgers to Washington City.

Nicholas Biddle was buried March 2, 1844, in a vault near that of his father, Charles Biddle, and his brother the commodore.

On the west side of the Arch street ground is the grave of General Jacob Morgan, who died Sept. 18, 1802. In the same burial-place are the remains of three of the most eminent physicians—viz: Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, died April 19, 1813; Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, died Dec. 19, 1815; and Dr. Philip Syng Physick, died 1837.

In order to extend Christ Church alley of the same width from Third to Second streets, the wall at the south side, which left only a passage of some six or eight feet, was removed in November, 1861, and set back toward the church on a line with the buildings on the north side of the alley, the city having purchased from the church that much ground for nine thousand dollars. In the space vacated there had been numerous interments, the remains of which have been removed farther inward. Among these were those of General Charles Lee, who was buried there October 4th, 1782. The remains of General Hugh Mercer, killed at Princeton in 1777, were removed several years before to Laurel Hill with great ceremony, after having reposed in the south-west corner of the churchyard for more than sixty years. The houses which projected beyond the south line of the alley were also purchased by the city for sixteen thousand dollars, and were removed in the following year.

P. 382. See *Pennsylvania Archives* for a letter from Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg to Rev. R. Peters on the subject of his secular employment.

P. 382, note.—Dr. John Kearsley died in January, 1772. (See his obituary in *Pennsylvania Packet*, January 13th, 1772; also a sketch by Dr. Dorr at the laying of the cornerstone of the new hospital over the Schuylkill, November 18, 1856, published in the *Evening Bulletin* of November 19th, and afterward in a pamphlet with Bishop Potter's address and the proceedings.)

Christ Church Hospital belonged to "the United Churches of Christ Church and St. Peter's," which were chartered by the Penns in 1765. The hospital was founded in 1772 by Dr. John Kearsley, who left a large portion of his property for founding it, and was afterward enriched in 1789 by Joseph Dobbins of South Carolina. He gave five hundred pounds and two lots—one on Fifth street, adjoining the burial-ground, and the other a square of ground between Spruce and Pine and Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. The vestry sold the latter, which by the growth of the city brought one hundred and eighty thousand dollars after being vacant for seventy years, which enabled them to build the present building. Mr. Dobbins fifteen years after, in 1804, died, and left all his real and personal estate as an endowment

for the hospital. It is a happy retreat for aged poor females, who by their sex have been least able to make provision for themselves, and who have been brought from plenty to penury. The widows of clergymen are to have precedence among these. It originally provided for five or six, but now supports fifty gentlemen, and will in time undoubtedly support one hundred and fifty in the whole edifice provided for them. The present site of the hospital is a farm of one hundred and forty-two acres west of Belmont road, about one mile north of George's Hill, west of the Park. It was begun in 1856, and the inmates were removed to it from the old building on Cherry street above Third in 1860. It has a front of two hundred and thirty-seven feet, and the depth of the wings is one hundred feet, and it accommodates one hundred persons. There is a chapel attached to it.

The first building occupied was a two-story house given by Dr. Kearsley on Arch above Third, which was pulled down in 1785, and a larger one erected. This too becoming too small, and the funds having increased by the rise in value of the property, a new one was built in the rear on Cherry street, at a cost of nineteen thousand dollars, and opened in March, 1819.

Rev. Thomas Coombe (p. 386) was arrested and committed September 2, 1777, for refusing to sign a parole. No papers were found on him. His release was requested by the rector and churchwardens, but refused. It was determined to send him to Virginia with others; he requested to go there under parole, and thence to the West Indies; agreed to; refused discharge from parole; declines to take the oath of allegiance and requests to go to New York, thence to Europe; granted July 6, 1778. (See *Col. Records*, vol. xi. pp. 288, 296, 300, 525, 527; and *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. v. pp. 575, 600, 603; and vol. vi. p. 626.)

P. 386. Hand-stoves were, however, in use long after this; for my father many a time carried his mother's stove for her to the church corner of Third and Arch streets. These stoves were wooden boxes, perhaps eight or ten inches square and about as many high, with holes in the top to allow the heat to escape. An iron cup or square vessel contained the live coals. On these stoves the feet rested during service, and kept the whole body very comfortable.

P. 386. The steeple was repainted and balls regilt in 1849, the color of the steeple being changed from white to the color of red sandstone.

A ring of bells, p. 388.—On the 4th of July, after the reading of the Declaration, the bells of Christ Church rang out a merry chime, the pastor, Rev. Jacob Duché, becoming, at least for the time being, a patriot. He subsequently wrote his famous letter to Washington, in which he states he persisted in using the prayer for the royal family till the latest moment, though threatened with insults from the violence of a party; but that on the Declara-

tion of Independence, not being able to consult his spiritual superior, he called his vestry together and solemnly put the question, whether they thought it best for the peace and welfare of the congregations to shut up the churches or to continue the services without using the petitions for the royal family. The vestry promptly decided: "The Hon. Continental Congress have resolved to declare the American Colonies to be free and independent States: . . . it will be proper to omit those petitions."

Height of the Principal Spires.—The First Baptist Church tower, Broad and Arch streets, 232 feet; Christ Church, 196 feet 9 inches; West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, 265 feet; the new white spire at Broad and Arch streets, 240 feet.

P. 390. Friends' Bank meeting-house is laid down on Scull's map of 1762 as on the west side of Front, a little above Arch street. The General Assembly held its sessions in the first meeting-house, and afterward in its successor, the Bank Meeting-house, for twelve years.

The Hill meeting-house, at Front and Pine streets, was disused as a meeting-house in 18—; a suit was commenced against the trustees for diverting it from its original design. It has since been pulled down, and a row of houses erected on the lot.

The Keys' alley meeting-house was burned down by the great fire, July 9, 1850.

From the following extract from a will it appears there was a meeting-house at Fourth and Chestnut streets: "15th 8th mo., 1692: John Day left for the use of the people called Quakers being at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut, where their meeting-house now stands—" This is probably the Quaker Academy, which lot extended to the corner of Fourth and Chestnut, where Mr. Carey afterward built his bookstore and other houses.

P. 391-2. It will be noticed that Robert Turner figures very largely in the early history of Philadelphia. He was a merchant of Dublin, and one of the company that purchased East Jersey in 1681-82 from the estate of Sir George Carteret. As he was an early friend of Penn, he soon became interested in the new colony, and Penn was frequently guided by his advice, as Turner wrote often to the Proprietary in England. He was largely interested in building up Philadelphia, and was the first to erect a brick house, the one at the south-west corner of Front and Mulberry streets. He was a member of the Provincial Council from 1686 to 1694 and in 1700-1. He was one of the commissioners carrying on the government in 1687 and 1689. He was also justice of the peace and commissioner of property. He was an active partisan of George Keith, and lost some of his influence by it. He died in 1701, leaving two daughters. The families of Leaming, Rawle, Pemberton, Coleman, Fisher, and Hollingsworth can trace back to him.

THE LONDON COFFEE HOUSE.

The London Coffee House, p. 393.—The cut is a very good representation of the building still standing (in 1878) at the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, the back building having been built a story higher. Here was the *Pennsylvania Journal* “printed and sold by William and Thomas Bradford,” and “where persons may be supplied with the paper at ten shillings a year, and where advertisements are taken in.”

P. 395. (See *Pennsylvania Gazette*, June 1st, 1749; also January 10, 1748–49: “Thomas Lloyd, two doors below the Widow Roberts’ Coffee House.”)

There is the following notice in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* by B. Town: “The London Coffee House, corner of Market and Front streets, will be opened this day by E. Smith.”

For many years most of the leading events narrated in Watson took place or culminated at this corner and in this house. Burning Stamp-Act papers, whenever found, took place here, and the mariner (Captain Wise) who brought the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act was feasted and wined amid great excitement. The effigies of Governor Hutchinson of Massachusetts and Alexander Wedderburn with double face were burnt in effigy in May, 1774, for their insults to Dr. Franklin. The royal arms from the court-house were publicly burned here after the reading of the Declaration of Independence by John Nixon. Leigh Hunt’s father was brought here in his coat of tar and feathers and made to humbly acknowledge his wrong; also on the same day his sympathizer, Dr. Kearsley, was carted here, and allowed to quaff a bowl of punch to quench his thirst, caused by great excitement; he afterward became insane. Here occurred the personal attack by General Thompson on Justice McKean which led to a challenge, but which McKean declined as a violation of the laws he was appointed to maintain.

It is owing to the good taste of its owner, Samuel Croft, that the building still stands in its original condition. While this place was styled a coffee-house, and coffee was the principal liquid drunk there, liquors were also sold, and it was really only a genteel tavern. The capital to build it was raised by subscription and loaned to William Bradford—two hundred and thirty-two persons subscribing thirty shillings each.

William Bradford, in addition to keeping the coffee-house, was publisher of the *Pennsylvania Journal*. When his uncle Andrew came back from New York in 1712, where he had been with William, the first printer in this country—who was father of Andrew and grandfather of the William under notice, the third of the name—he established the *Mercury* in 1739–40, and took his adopted nephew into partnership. Owing to the latter

not agreeing with Andrew's second wife, he left his uncle and went to England, purchased a stock of books and materials for printing, and opened a store in Second street between Market and Chestnut, at the sign of "The Bible," and commenced the publication of the *Pennsylvania Journal*, which became successful. When he opened the coffee-house he removed his business to the store adjoining on Market street. He joined the volunteer militia in 1755, was elected captain, and afterward major, and was active in public matters, particularly about the Stamp Act and Non-Importation Agreement. He was wounded at Princeton in 1776, and made colonel; was a member of the Navy Board and chairman of the committee for arresting inimical persons, and served in resisting the siege of Fort Mifflin. When the British evacuated the city in 1778 he returned and resumed the publication of the *Journal*, and reopened the coffee-house. He continued the latter only two years, as it did not prove profitable, the more elegant City Tavern, in Second above Walnut, having attracted the best custom. Its prestige was gone as a centre for news, auction sales, and public events. Gifford Dally next rented the place from John Pemberton, who had received it from his father by will.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The State House, p. 396.—The Assembly of Pennsylvania, governing the colony after its settlement by the English, met in various places, such as the Quaker meeting-house; in Whitpain's, Carpenter's, and other private houses; in the school-room of Thomas Makin, and, after the purchase of the State House lots, for about five years in a building which was there at the time of purchase. As the city grew it became evident to the Provincial government of Pennsylvania that there should be provided a permanent and commodious building for the sessions held by the Assembly and for the accommodation of the courts and public offices of the colony. It was considerably discussed in 1707 and '8, the proposed amount of six hundred and sixteen pounds being a large amount to raise by tax. The idea was commenced to be carried out in February, 1729, by the petition of the inhabitants requesting that the House would build a State House in High street near the prison, followed by the appropriation on the 10th of May of two thousand pounds by the Assembly for the building of a State House, the money to be paid out under the direction of Thomas Lawrence, Andrew Hamilton, and John Kearsley. The building of the house was not commenced until the summer of 1732, owing to a contrariety of opinion among the members of the building committee, and was completed in 1741,

though the finishing touches were not given till 1745, but part of it was occupied by the Assembly in October, 1735. The doorway as at present seen is quite modern, and copied from the doorway of the former St. James's Church in Seventh street above Market.

The ceiling and upper work had to be done, for which competent workmen were scarce. Curtains of some sort, apparently inexpensive, were ordered for the windows; and a handsome silver inkstand was made for the Speaker's table by Philip Syng, silversmith, at a cost of £25 16s.

Kearsley had favored the petition of the citizens, who wanted it near the prison on Market near Third street, in conjunction with a market, and drew up a plan. Hamilton drew up one, and his plan and choice of location on Chestnut street were preferred by a majority of the committee. Kearsley constantly objected, and finally had nothing to do with its building, and Lawrence, having full confidence in Hamilton and his superintendence, had but little to do with it; so that the structure may be said to have been built by and under the plans of Andrew Hamilton. The plan adopted included only the present main or central building, and was designed to accommodate the Assembly, the Supreme Court, and the governor's Council.

Andrew Hamilton was a member of the governor's Council in 1720, and attorney-general of the Province from 1717 to 1726; prothonotary of the court and recorder of the city for fourteen years, and at the same time a member of the Assembly from Bucks county, and was the Speaker for ten years; he was judge of the vice-admiralty court in 1739. He won great fame by his bold and able defence of John Peter Zenger and the liberty of the press at his trial in New York in 1735. Zenger was prosecuted for a libel against the king and the governor, and his paper was ordered to be burnt by the hangman. Zenger was acquitted, and the city of New York presented Hamilton with the freedom of the city in a gold box. He resided at Bush Hill, a property granted him by the Penns. He died August 4th, 1741. A lawyer at the head of his profession, retained in all important cases, and consulted by the governors, he was able, fearless, and honest; on the popular side in his feelings, he maintained the cause of liberty, and helped to make laws whose benefits we enjoy at this day. He was called by Gouverneur Morris "the day-star of the American Revolution." His portrait is in the National Museum. Another Anthony Hamilton was governor of Pennsylvania from 1701 to 1703; he was Col. Anthony Hamilton, but no relation of this one.

As originally designed and constructed, there was neither tower nor steeple, nor were arrangements made for the staircase. The bell originally in service was the one used by the Assembly to call the members together and as an accompaniment to official pro-

lamations long before the State House was built. It was probably brought over by Penn, and was rung as early as 1685 at the proclamation of the accession of James II. It was hung in a small belfry erected for the purpose in front. This Provincial bell, or the second one imported from England, was given in 1830, with the original clock, made by Peter Stretch in 1759, to the Roman Catholic church of St. Augustine in Fourth street below Vine, and was destroyed while hanging in the cupola, together with the clock in the tower of that church, at the time the church was burnt and destroyed in the Native American riots on the 8th of May, 1844.

In early days "those members who do not appear within half an hour after the ringing of the bell and the Speaker assuming the chair shall pay a tenpenny bit," and again, "shall pay one shilling."

Before the Revolution all distances from Philadelphia were measured from the old Court House at Second and Market streets. On Scull & Heap's map of 1750 the description is thus: "A table of distances of particular places within this map, beginning at the Court House."

"The Town Hall, or place where the Assemblies are held, is situated in the western part of the town; it is a fine large building, having a Tower with a bell in the middle, and is the greatest ornament to the town. The deputies of each Province meet in it, commonly every October, . . . in order to consider the welfare of the country and to hold their diets or parliaments in miniature. There they revise the old laws and make new ones." "On one side of this building stands the Library, which was first begun in the year 1742, on a publick-spirited plan formed and put in execution by the learned Mr. Franklin." . . . "Open every Saturday from 4 to 8 P.M." (Kalm's *Travels*, 1748-49, vol. i. p. 45.)

Feb. 20, 1735-36, an act was passed vesting the State House in trustees. (*Col. Recs.*, vol. iv. p. 46; *Smith's Laws*, i. xxi.) It was repealed Feb. 17, 1762, by act of that date. (See *Smith*, i. p. 242, at length.) See message from Council to Assembly, alluding to above act, Feb. 20, in which the State House lot not built on "should remain a public green and walk for ever," and recommending attention to it," September 17, 1783. (*Col. Records*, vol. xiv. 692.)

State House Yard, as originally purchased, extended from Fifth to Sixth street on Chestnut, and was about three hundred and thirty-seven feet deep. It consisted of eight lots granted by Penn in 1683 to private individuals. The Walnut street front had likewise been granted in 1683, '84, '92, and 1715. The Chestnut street lots were all purchased by William Allen and Andrew Hamilton for the State House, and the remaining half by the Province, which appropriated five thousand pounds in

May, 1762, and the deeds were finally passed in 1769—not in 1760, as Watson states. A brick wall seven feet high was erected, with a very high brick arch on Walnut street supporting two large solid doors. Though before the Revolution it had been ordered “to prepare a plan for laying out the Square in proper walks, and to be planted with suitable trees, etc.,” nothing was done in the way of improvement, but in September, 1783, President John Dickinson urged the attention of the Assembly to it. Still, nothing was done until February 28, 1785, when a few trees were planted; and in April Samuel Vaughan took hold of its improvement. Public walks were laid out, one hundred elm trees planted, and in 1791 the height of the wall was reduced on Fifth and Sixth streets to three feet, with a stone coping and iron railing, and it began to be called “State House Garden.”

See a complete statement of the title to State House Square by Recorder Joseph Reed, Dec. 1, 1813, made at request of Councils (in Hazard's *Reg. Penna.*, vol. ii. 228–233), with a diagram of different purchases. Also title to the North-East Public Square by Recorder Alexander Wilcox, June 5, 1797 (pp. 232, 234 of same vol.).

In 1752 the superintendents of the State House were directed to purchase from Mr. Allen his cedar tree lot, lying on Walnut street south of the State House, for the use of the people of the Province.

On March 24th, 1733, it was ordered that two additional buildings, for the reception of the records and papers of the Province, should be constructed, forming wings on each side of the main structure, though at some little distance from it—about thirty feet, and occupying substantially the same ground as the present wings. They were of brick, two stories high, much lower in height than the main building, and of about the same depth, with quadrangular roofs. The upper story of each, one large room, was reached by stairs under arched piazzas, open in front with a blank wall in the rear, set back from the lines of the principal buildings, and connecting the wings with the main building. The eastern wing was built in 1735–36. Its lower floor was divided into two rooms, occupied by the registrar-general, or custodian of original wills, and the recorder of deeds, who had before kept the books and papers of their offices at their houses, and objected to the change, considering it a great hardship. The western wing was finished in 1739. It was called Provincial Hall. The whole was completed about 1744. Low walls covered with shingles extended to Fifth and Sixth streets and along those streets. The lower floor was used by the secretary of the Province until 1779; the upper floor by the Philadelphia Library Company, “to deposite their books in,” until 1773, when they were transferred to Carpenters' Hall,

just in time for the convenient use of the Congress in the following year. The flags captured during the Revolution were displayed in this chamber. It and a corresponding chamber in the eastern wing were used by the Assembly and Congress as committee-rooms. Charles Thomson, the Congressional secretary, had his private office here. After Congress left the city this chamber was occupied by the Supreme Court of the State; in 1786 fitting decorations and partitions were put up. The wings were altered by the county commissioners in 1813; at the same time new walls were put up around the Square. The arcades and staircases were removed, and the present two-story structures replaced them, and the buildings themselves adjacent were changed as we now see them. The bases of the clock were also removed.

On the 27th of January, 1750, the Assembly ordered an addition "on the south side of the said house, to contain the staircase, with a suitable place therein for hanging a bell;" and the present tower, finished in 1753, with its noble staircase, is the result. The tower before this terminated very nearly with the main roof; a steeple does not seem at first to have been contemplated, but was now determined upon. A new room was ordered to be added by raising the tower one story; it was designed for the use of the committees and "for our books." It either proved inadequate or was too difficult of access, as one of the rooms in the eastern wing was sometimes used for committee meetings at least as early as 1761. The library collected for the Assembly was placed herein, and Charles Norris appointed "keeper." A wooden steeple was erected on the tower, in which was hung the famous Liberty Bell with its prophetic motto.

In 1781 the woodwork of the steeple was removed on account of decay, and the tower was covered with a hip-roof, above which was placed a short spire with a weathercock.

In this statement we correct the error of Watson in Vol. I. p. 399, where he states: "At a former period, say in 1774, . . . it was deemed advisable to take it down." The truth is, few repairs were made to the building from the time of its completion to the termination of the Revolution; but in 1771 the steeple of wood which surmounted the tower had already excited attention from its decay; in 1773 a skilful carpenter made a report of it; the next year the Assembly ordered "that it should be taken down, and the brick-work cheaply covered to prevent its being damaged by the weather;" this order was not carried out. Estimates were again made in March, 1775, and it was then proposed to place a cupola upon the front building; but the matter was "referred to the next sitting of the House." The Continental Congress met only for a short time afterward within its precincts, and the stirring events of the time put aside further consideration or action until after the Revolution. But in April,

1781, it had become really dangerous, and was *then* taken down. The Liberty Bell and its frame were lowered down and rehung in the brick tower; the tower was plainly covered and surmounted by a slender spire or point. On the main roof, in front of the spire, another bell, called "the clock-bell," was hung under a shed built over it, as seen in Birch's *Views of the State House*.

Westcott, in his *City Guide*, says: "The Liberty Bell was used after the first steeple was taken down only upon particular occasions. It was rung in honor of the news of the passage of the act of the British Parliament emancipating the Catholics, in 1828. It was rung on the 22d of February, 1832, in honor of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Washington. It was cracked upon the morning of July 8th, 1835, whilst being tolled in memory of Chief-Justice Marshall, who had died in Philadelphia on the 6th of that month, and whose remains were being removed, attended by Councils and many citizens, to the steamboat wharf, to be transported to their last resting-place in Richmond, Va. The bell thus cracked is believed to have been used on after occasions, which increased the fracture. It became hopelessly useless after having been tried upon the celebration of Washington's birthday, February 22, 1843. At the time when the convention of delegates from the thirteen original States was held for the purpose of concerting measures for the erection of a monument in Independence Square to commemorate the Declaration of Independence, the bell was removed from its framework in the tower and placed upon a temporary pedestal in Independence Hall. Afterward a handsome wooden pedestal, with emblematic carvings and decorations, was prepared, upon which the bell was placed, and so remained until 1873, when the National Museum was fitted up in the west room, first story, which immediately before that time had been occupied by the Common Pleas Court." Here it can be seen placed near one of the front windows, from which was removed the old sash, and a single pane of glass was placed to give an uninterrupted view of it. This room, formerly the Judicial Hall of the colony of Pennsylvania, contains many other most interesting relics of historical and social interest; amongst others, the original charter, signed by Penn, of the city; West's painting of the Treaty with the Indians; one hundred and thirty-four portraits, painted from life, of many great men, by Sharpless between 1790 and 1800.

In 1824, on the visit of La Fayette to Philadelphia, Independence Chamber was fitted up to receive him, but not with the true spirit of "restoration" shown in the fitting up for the Centennial of '76. The wooden statue of Washington, carved by William Rush—noted for his figure-heads for ships—was at this time placed in the chamber on deposit.

In 1828, a committee appointed to examine the tower-walls found they were three feet thick at the base and eighteen inches

at the top, being carried up with good substantial brickwork sixty-nine feet, having regular offsets at each of the stories. The walls of the upper story are thirty-one feet square, tied together with girders. The committee decided it was sufficiently strong to bear the superstructure of a wooden steeple.

A bell was ordered in October, 1751, and reached Philadelphia from London in August, 1752; and it being found in September "that it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence, as it was hung up to try the sound," it was recast here by Pass & Stow in March, and hung in April, 1753; but not proving satisfactory in its tone, they recast it, and hung it in June following. It weighed two thousand and eighty pounds, and cost £60 13s. 5d. The second not proving entirely satisfactory to all parties, the English founder was ordered to send over another of his make. The difference from the first one was not very great, but both were retained. The American bell continued to be used for threescore and three years. It sometimes rang for the benefit of congregations, but was finally stopped on complaints made, and reserved for public occasions. (See the correspondence in relation to this bell in Hazard's *Reg. Penna.*, vol. i. 152, 222-3, 416; vol. ii. 144, 183, 220, 351, 376.)

The clock, which indicated the time on dials at the eastern and western ends of the main building, was ordered March 11, 1752, and was made by a noted city watch- and clock-maker, Peter Stretch, who was paid, in 1759, £494 5s. 5½d. for making it and taking care of it for six years. These dials or clock-faces showed beneath the gables at the top of projections or jambs built to imitate the cases of old-fashioned high eight-day clocks, and reaching down to the ground. Edward Duffield in January, 1762, succeeded Mr. Stretch in the care of the clock, and he was followed by David Rittenhouse in 1775. "As he has charge of the time-piece" [most probably of his own construction] "belonging to the Philosophical Society, which is kept in the observatory in the State House Square, with the astronomical instruments for adjusting it, he conceives it would not be inconvenient for him to take charge also of the said public clock," etc. The pay was twenty pounds per annum.

In 1828 a new steeple was erected upon the tower which was sixty feet higher than that which was finished in 1753, but resembled the old steeple in its architectural details as nearly as possible. A larger bell and new clock were ordered. The bell was cast by J. Wilbank, and weighed four thousand two hundred and seventy-five pounds, and cost \$1923.75. Not being satisfactory, Mr. Wilbank furnished another, weighing four thousand six hundred pounds; it was cracked, and was replaced by another, which did duty for forty-five years in announcing the hours, sounding fire-alarms, and being rung on important public

occasions. The new arrangement for striking the hours with a hammer regulated by the clock was adopted. A new arrangement was also adopted for fire-signals, by which the direction of the fire from the State House could be learned from the number and arrangement of the strokes sounded upon the bell. This bell was taken down in 1876, and replaced by another presented to the city by citizen Henry Seybert. The old trouble was again shown in the casting of this bell. It was made by Menealey & Kimberly of Troy, but upon being tested the sound was not satisfactory, as it did not reach to any great distance. It was removed, and another one cast and put in its place. The supplanted bell now strikes its clear and distinct notes for the inhabitants of Germantown, being placed in the Town Hall. The clock was made and kept in order by Isaiah Lukens, a watch-and clock-maker of the city. In 1876 a new one was presented the city by Henry Seybert, made by the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Thomastown, Conn.

In 1831, Independence Chamber was restored nearly to its original condition, under the care of Mr. Haviland. He reinstated such portions of the panelling as had been removed, but fortunately preserved in the attic of the State House, and only eked out the missing portions. Councils also purchased Rush's statue of Washington for five hundred dollars. He executed it in 1812; he had frequently modelled Gen. Washington in his lifetime, as well in miniature as of life-size. Of this statue when, in September, 1831, Rush offered it for sale to Councils, he said: "I think you need not have any doubts as to its being a good likeness. . . . Judge Washington pronounced the figure here alluded to immediately on sight a better likeness than Stuart's." Rush was a member of Councils for twenty-two years, and at this time had "been about sixty years at my business, and probably have exhibited some humble talents that would entitle me to some consideration more than a mere laborer."

In 1832 the Society for Commemorating the Landing of William Penn presented, through Roberts Vaux and Thomas I. Wharton, a full-length portrait of Penn, hoping it might be the forerunner of a collection of portraits of eminent Pennsylvanians.

In 1846 the papers announce: "This sacred place is undergoing a thorough repairing, repainting, etc. . . . The old furniture disposed of, a splendid outfit in furniture, including carpets, sofas, chairs, etc., is to be placed in it." The old Liberty Bell was brought from the tower and placed on an ornamental pedestal, with Peale's eagle surmounting it. After this, in 1854, part of Peale's collection of portraits was purchased, amongst them thirteen of the Signers. With these various things as a nucleus, all sorts of things were presented to the city and stowed away here without order or relevancy. On the approach of the Centennial, the idea was conceived of restoring the original fur-

niture of '76 and the room to its then appearance. Councils appropriated six thousand five hundred dollars to the committee. and the exterior as well as the interior of the building has been nearly restored as it was in 1776. They have replaced the chair originally made for the Speaker of the Assembly, and used by President Hancock and Washington as president of the Constitutional Convention; the table on which the Declaration was signed; the silver inkstand that held the ink; a number of chairs of the members; replaced pillars that upheld the ceiling; and thus made the chamber to be more highly revered than ever before. The Liberty Bell was brought down, and is now in the west room or National Museum. The front brick- and marble-work with great labor was cleaned off, as well as the entire woodwork of the interior; and other improvements have been made, which, with those yet to be done, will make the State House and Yard the Mecca for American pilgrims.

On the eastern side of the hall is the east room, where the Declaration was decided upon and signed. The 10th of May, 1776, was fixed for the meeting of the second Continental Congress; the Assembly of Pennsylvania was on the eve of adjournment, and now for the first time they relinquished their chamber, the east room, first floor, of the State House, leaving for that distinguished body all the furniture and equipment; and, ordering "a dozen windsor chairs" for the western or court room, they took temporary possession of it for their sessions; they afterward occupied for some years one of the square chambers on the second floor. The east room presents now nearly the same appearance as it did on that occasion, the panelled woodwork in 1823-24, and many pieces of the original furniture used by the second Continental Congress, having been restored.

Since the restoration of the hall there have been collected and hung upon its walls the portraits of the Signers of the Declaration. The majority of these were donated by the descendants of their illustrious originals, but many were secured only by purchase.

The Prince de Broglie describes in the narrative of his visit to this country the appearance of the State House in 1782, as "a building literally crushed by a huge massive tower, square and not very solid;" and the appearance of Congress, and the room as large, "without any other ornament than a bad engraving of Montgomery, one of Washington, and a copy of the Declaration of Independence. It is furnished with thirteen tables, each covered with a green cloth. One of the principal representatives of each of the thirteen States sits during the session at one of these tables. The president of the Congress has his place in the middle of the hall upon a sort of throne. The clerk is seated just below him."

Upon the completion of a portion of the building the east room

was occupied by the Assembly (Andrew Hamilton, Speaker) at their October session, 1736, the Council at this time sitting at the house of the president, James Logan. In 1775 it was the meeting-room of the second Continental Congress when it came to Philadelphia, and was so occupied until the Declaration of Independence and the Confederation, except when the city was held by the British, until the removal to Princeton in 1783. After this the Supreme Court occupied the room; and the district court of the city and county, created in 1811, sat here for some years. In this same chamber the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" between the United States were signed, which were finally ratified by the whole thirteen States, March 1, 1781.

And again a body of the most distinguished men put it to national use, for here met from May 14, 1787, till September 17th, the Federal Convention to frame a Constitution for the United States of America; Washington was president of the convention, and many of its members had also been members of the old Continental Congress.

Afterward, on the 20th of November, the *State* convention met in Independence chamber to take action upon the proposed Constitution for the United States; and again, November 24, 1789, to frame a *new* constitution for the State, known as the constitution of 1790, as they adjourned finally September 2d of that year. As the result of this constitution, creating two branches of the Legislature, the Senate and House took possession of the eastern and western chambers, and here remained until the abandonment of Philadelphia as the State capital. The "temporary" capital was in 1799 at Lancaster, until finally removed as a "permanent" one to Harrisburg.

In October, 1789, the First General Convention of the United Protestant Episcopal Church met in the Assembly-room, by consent of the president of the State, for eight days; at which the churches were united, the House of Bishops was formed, the first president-bishop, Seabury, was elected, the constitution of the Church was agreed upon and signed, and the present Prayer-Book was adopted.

The second room prepared for use, the west room—not ready for occupancy by some years as soon as the east room—was used by the Supreme Court from 1743; also by the Assembly when Congress was using the east room; and by the convention to form a constitution for the new *State* of Pennsylvania, July to September, 1776; and afterward by the mayor's court when the Supreme Court moved to the east room after Congress left. The Supreme Court was not reorganized and in operation until the summer of 1777. For a long time the west room was used for holding the city and county courts, the Court of Common Pleas occupying it last, until it was converted into a National Museum in 1873.

Thus, the chambers hitherto occupied by the National and State Legislatures were vacated after April 11th, 1799, and were unoccupied until 1802, when Charles Wilson Peale was allowed the use of the whole second floor for his museum. The old chairs and furniture, not taken away by the Legislature, were sold or given away as relics. The president's chair, the table, the silver inkstand, two chairs, and others, were retained by the Legislature and carried to Harrisburg. *Seventy* years afterward, through a Committee of Restoration, many of them were replaced in their original room.

John Hancock's Chair.—This relic of Independence Hall and of the "time that tried men's souls" was the property of the State of Pennsylvania, which owned all the furniture of the chamber of the old State House, where the Continental Congress sat. There is nothing to show that the chamber was specially furnished for the use of Congress, and the chair of the Speaker of the Assembly in former times was probably that which was used by the presidents of the Continental Congress. It is most likely that it did duty in the sessions of Congress held in the present Independence Hall, but it is not known that it was removed to the building at the south-east corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, called, when first erected, "Congress Hall." It is probable that there was new furniture prepared for those chambers. While the chair remained in the old State House it must have been used by the successive presidents of Congress—viz. Peyton Randolph, who resigned May 24, 1775; John Hancock, president until October, 1777; Henry Laurens, president from November, 1777, to December, 1778; John Jay, president from December, 1778, to September, 1779; Samuel Huntingdon, from September, 1779, to July 10, 1781; Thomas McKean, from July to September, 1781; John Hanson, from November, 1781, to November, 1782; Elias Boudinot, from November, 1782, to February 4th, 1783; Thomas Mifflin, from February, 1783, to June, 1783—when Congress removed from Philadelphia, in consequence of the mutinous conduct and threatenings of soldiers of the Pennsylvania line. Congress did not constantly sit in Philadelphia during the Revolution. It met at Baltimore March 4, 1777; at Lancaster, September 30, 1777 (Philadelphia being in the occupation of the British); at York, July 2, 1778; and at Princeton, after the mutiny, November 26, 1783. It afterward met at Annapolis and at Trenton, and finally went to New York in 1785, where it remained until the Constitution of the United States was adopted and the Confederacy dissolved. In addition to the gentlemen named above, it is probable that the chair was used officially by many other members of Congress when in committee of the whole or upon other business. It afterward went into the State service, and has been used by all the Speakers of the Senate since 1781. At the dedication of the Washington Hall, October 1st, 1816, an

address was delivered by John B. Wallace, Esq., who received the keys of the building. This chair was used on that occasion. There is a deal of history about that old chair; and now that the State Senate has restored it to Independence Hall, it will be one of the most sacred relics preserved in that memorable place.

This chair was of course used by Washington in 1787 as president of the Constitutional Convention. This is proved by Mr. Madison in his *Reports of the Debates of the Convention*; he says in the *Madison Papers*, iii. 1624: "Whilst the last members were signing, Dr. Franklin, looking toward the president's chair, at the back of which a rising sun happened to be painted, observed to a few members near him that painters had found it difficult to distinguish in their art a rising from a setting sun. 'I have,' said he, 'often and often, in the course of the session and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that behind the president without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting; but now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising not a setting sun.'" The chair has carved on the top of its back, and gilded, the image of a sun half in the sea; whether rising *from* the sea, however, or setting *in* it, is not so clear.

The staircase leading to the Council Chamber and to the other two rooms on this floor, the Banqueting-Hall and its antechamber, was completed as early as 1741.

The upper part of the building was occupied for various offices, and one, "the Long Room," as an official banqueting-room. William Allen, the mayor in 1736, inaugurated it as such by giving a great banquet as a "raising" frolic, followed in after years by all the ceremonial banquets, whether to celebrate the king's birthday, the arrival of a new governor or any member of the Proprietary family, or a commander-in-chief of the royal forces, or it was even loaned to merchants for the same purpose. From 1802 to 1828-29 it was occupied by Peale's Museum of Natural History and Art. In October, 1743, the governor's Council had their room finished for occupancy; it was the west room, second story. The U. S. circuit and district courts and marshal's office occupied the second story, west room, from 1828-29 until about 1854, when the city and districts were consolidated under one government, and the City Councils, being much increased in numbers, moved from Fifth and Chestnut streets in 1855 and fitted up two chambers for their use.

The State House and Yard have been the scene of many notable historical and public events. Under its occupancy by the Assembly of the Province and the courts of the city and county it was the head-quarters of the people and their Indian neighbors. When, in 1775, it was occupied by the second Continental Congress, it became of national interest, which was intensified by the Declaration. On the 1st of July, 1776, Con-

gress adopted the resolution of Richard Henry Lee declaring the colonies to be free and independent States, as offered by him on the 7th of June, and had appointed on the 11th, Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman, and Livingston as a committee, Lee being at home on account of the illness of his wife. On the 1st of July, Jefferson, as chairman, reported a draft of the Declaration; the form of it was debated on the 3d and 4th, and then adopted in secret session; it was announced the next day, and publicly read from an observatory erected by the Philosophical Society in the State House Yard, on the 8th of July by John Nixon, a member of the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania; and not by Captain Hopkins, as stated by Watson, Vol. I. p. 402.

In one of the chambers Ebenezer Kinnersley, colaborer with Franklin, gave his lectures on electricity in 1752.

The building has also been used by the city for public receptions of celebrated men, among whom were La Fayette in 1824, Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Pierce, Lincoln, Grant, and Hayes; also Clay, Scott, and others; also for the lying-in-state of the bodies of John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, and citizen soldiers.

It was used by the British as a hospital and prison, the soldiers being confined in the Long Room up stairs, at the time of the battle of Germantown. A public reception was given in July, 1778, to Conrad Alexander Gérard, the first minister from France after her alliance with the colonies. He was escorted by Richard Henry Lee and Samuel Adams in a chariot with six horses. On the 3d of November, 1781, twenty-four standards and colors taken from the British under Cornwallis were brought here, escorted by the military and the populace.

For many years it has been the place of holding large meetings, both in front of the building and in the yard. Until the city was subdivided thoroughly into wards and precincts it was the place for voting at elections, which brought immense numbers of people to one spot in one day, and many disturbances were caused by it. Now that the voting takes place in each ward, Election Day is nearly as quiet as any other, and produces no disturbances of any moment. Elections at the State House were discontinued by the passage of the act of May 3d, 1850, which declared they should be held in the respective wards. The division into precincts came shortly afterward, in 1851.

In 1816 the State sold the State House and buildings and the whole square to the city for seventy thousand dollars, under the trust that it should be used only for public purposes, and that no part of the grounds should be used for erecting any buildings. The corridors and offices at the wings had been torn down in 1813, and the present office-wings were erected for the use of the county clerks and offices. In doing so the space occupied by the corridors and staircases was built out wider than it had before

been, and thus covered up the two southernmost doors in Independence Chamber and in the Judicial Chamber, and also necessitated the removing of the high case of the old clock.

Among the buildings on the Square are the City Hall at the eastern corner on Chestnut street, occupied by the mayor and the police, and the building in the rear on Fifth street, in which the American Philosophical Society has its library and museum in the second story, the lower story being used for courts and other offices. On the western corner is the Old Congress building, occupied by the Highway Department and the courts, and in the rear is a plain brick structure built for the Court of Quarter Sessions and its offices. The City or "Common" Hall, and the County Building, now known as Congress Hall, were not built when Hamilton planned the *State House*, but he thought of the needs of the *city* and the *county*, and he reserved two lots of fifty by seventy-three feet for these buildings.

P. 397. "By a law passed Feb. 17, 1762, a lot containing fifty feet in front on the south side of Chestnut street and seventy-three feet in depth on Fifth street (west side) was appropriated to the use of the city for erecting a public building to hold courts of common halls, and another lot of the same front on Chestnut street and the same depth on the east side of Sixth, to the use of the city and county of Philadelphia for like purposes." (*Col. Recs.*, vol. xiv. p. 285.) Fifteen feet to each lot were added in 1787 by the Legislature.

The building at the south-west corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets was built in 1790-91 for a city hall. It was occupied from February, 1791, to August, 1800, while the Federal government was in Philadelphia, by the Supreme Court of the United States, under Chief-Justices John Jay, John Rutledge, Cushing, and Oliver Ellsworth, with their associate justices; by the Supreme Court of the State; also by the United States District Court, of which Francis Hopkinson, William Lewis, and Richard Peters were judges. The mayor's court for the city was held in the south room, first story. Here the petty cases of the day were heard by him until by the new regulation the aldermen of the different wards performed those functions. City Councils also met here, in the second story, until the consolidation in 1854. The city treasurer also occupied the east rooms on the lower floor; he is at present (1879) in the northern half of the Girard Bank, in Third street.

Congress Hall, the building at the south-east corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, though in the original plan of Hamilton, was not commenced till 1787 and finished in February, 1789. It was originally intended for the county courts. The occupancy of it was given to Congress between 1790 and 1800, when the Federal government was removed to Philadelphia. The House of Representatives sat in the chamber which occupied the whole of

the first floor, the Senate on the south part of the second floor. There was no door on Sixth street, as the case is now; it was opened about 1820. A hall or vestibule ran from the front door on either side the entrance on Chestnut street, containing the stairways; also there was an entrance to the gallery from the east. Offices were on each side of the hall and in the second story, and they were occupied by officers and committees of Congress. In the chamber of the House of Representatives, President Washington was inaugurated March 4th, 1793, for the second term, and John Adams as Vice-President; and Adams as President and Jefferson as Vice-President in 1797.

On this occasion, the 4th of March, the Senators and Representatives being assembled with unusual state, and the ambassadors of foreign nations, glittering with the insignia of royalty, around, the modest Washington, having on that day closed his long and splendid career, entered the assembly, "and, taking a seat as a private citizen a little in front of the seats assigned for the Senate, which were on the south side of the house," showed by his presence the respect which he deemed that propriety made decorous to the successor in his office.

The original draft of Washington's "Farewell Address" is owned by Henry Lenox of New York.

And here Washington came on Dec. 8th, 1798, from his "peaceful abode," "so dearly loved," in fulfilment of the last office conferred on him—that of lieutenant-general of all the armies, with his secretary, Col. Lear, and his trusted major-generals, Hamilton and Pinckney, beside him, when Congress had ordered the nation should be armed against the aggressions of France.

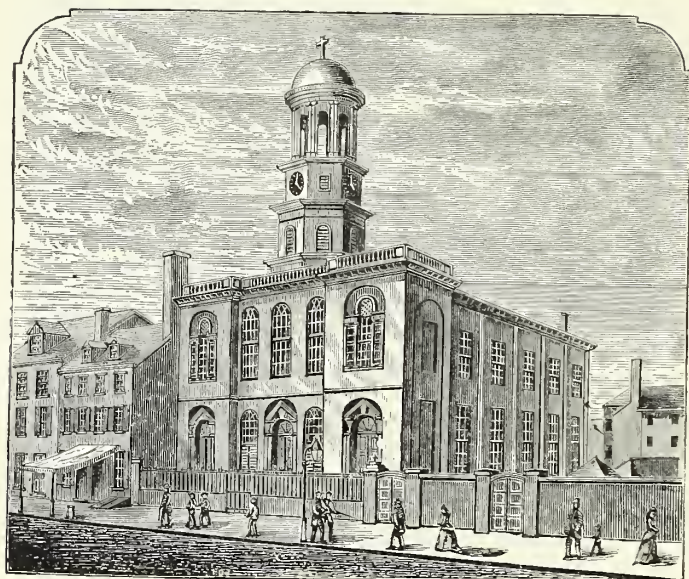
During the sessions of Congress in this building the army and navy were well established; the United States Mint was started; Jay's treaty of commerce with England was debated and ratified; the United States Bank was instituted; the States of Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee were admitted; two formidable insurrections were put down—Shay's Rebellion and the Whiskey Insurrection; an Indian war was conducted; and the official announcement of the death of Washington was made.

Here Fisher Ames defended, in his memorable speech, Washington and the treaty of Mr. Jay; here Marshall vindicated the action of the Executive under it in that conclusive argument which fixed the eyes of the nation at once upon him, and showed to all how fit he was for that highest honor with which he was afterward adorned; within these same walls Dexter, Sedgwick, Trumbull, Tracey, Williams, Benson, Boudinot, Sitgreaves, Harper, and Smith of South Carolina gave force and dignity to all around them, and the pious Ashbel Green invoked the guidance of Heaven upon their counsels and their acts.

The news of Washington's death reached Philadelphia on the



ZION, GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Pages 219 and 313.



ST. AUGUSTINE, FIRST CHURCH.—Pages 206 and 322.

day of his funeral, and the official announcement was made the following day on the floor of the House by the Hon. John Marshall of Virginia, afterward chief-justice of the United States. It was resolved there should be a funeral procession from Congress Hall to the German Lutheran Church to hear the funeral oration by General Henry Lee, Washington's intimate friend. The church, in Fourth street above Arch, at the corner of Cherry street, the largest in the city, was crowded on the occasion. This old church was taken down in 1871 and a row of fine stores built on its site. The illustration represents it as it was at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

After Congress removed from Philadelphia the building was used for court-rooms, as originally intended; and afterward the arched entrance on Sixth street was opened, the partitions of the entry from Chestnut street were taken down, and the two rooms and entry thrown into one large room. This was used for years as a court-room, afterward as the tax-receiver's office, and now by the Highway Department.

Mr. William McKay ("Lang Syne") wrote: "Here is an inside view of the plain brick building at the south-east corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. In this limited enclosure the representatives of the people in former days viewed themselves as surrounded by uncommon elegance and decoration in their discussions, they being 'fresh from the ranks of the people'—actually so—and unused to legislative splendor other than had been exhibited by the old Congress of 1776 in the east wing of the State House on Chestnut street. Prior to their removal South they passed unanimously a vote of thanks to the authorities of Pennsylvania for having done the thing so very handsomely.

"The House of Representatives, in session, occupied the whole of the ground floor, upon a platform elevated three steps in ascent, plainly carpeted, and covering nearly the whole of the area, with a limited *logia* or promenade for the members and privileged persons, and four narrow desks between the Sixth street windows for the stenographers, Lloyd, Gales, Callender, and Duane. The Speaker's chair, without canopy, was of plain leather and brass nails, facing the east, at or near the centre of the western wall.

"The Senate convened in the room up stairs, looking into the State House garden. It has since been used by Judges Washington and Peters as the Federal court.

"In a very plain chair, without canopy, and with a small mahogany table before him, festooned at the sides and front with green silk, Mr. Adams, the Vice-President, presided as president of the Senate, facing the north. Among the thirty Senators of that day there was observed constantly during the debate the most delightful silence, the most beautiful order, gravity, and personal dignity of manner. They all appeared every morning

full-powdered and dressed, as age or fancy might suggest, in the richest material. The very atmosphere of the place seemed to inspire wisdom, mildness, and condescension. Should any of them so far forget for a moment as to be the cause of a protracted whisper while another was addressing the Vice-President, three gentle taps with his silver pencil-case by Mr. Adams immediately restored everything to repose and the most respectful attention, presenting in their courtesy a most striking contrast to the independent loquacity of the Representatives below stairs, some few of whom persisted in wearing, while in their seats and during the debate, their ample *cocked* hats, placed 'fore and aft' upon their heads."

At these two corners of Fifth and Sixth streets on Chestnut street, on the State House Square, before the Revolution, large wooden sheds were put up, as seen in Peale's picture of the Hall as it stood in 1778. One of them was used as a place of shelter for the Indians visiting the city as deputations; the other was sometimes used for storage; during the Revolution they were used for artillery and general munitions of war. The Assembly of the Province granted these corner lots, some time before the Revolution, to the city and county of Philadelphia.

That portion of the Square on which the building of the American Philosophical Society stands was granted to the society by the Commonwealth in 1785, and it was erected in 1787, the proviso of the grant being that the grantees were strictly restrained from selling, transferring, or even leasing it, and the buildings to be erected thereon were to be applied exclusively to the accommodation of the said society. The Philadelphia Library Company had also applied several times for a similar lot, but was always refused. The society takes its origin from the Junto, an association established in 1743 by Dr. Franklin, Nicholas Scull (afterward surveyor-general of the Province), George Webb (one of our early poets), and others. Another society, called the American Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, was founded in 1766. The two were united in 1769, and chartered by the Penns, under the title of "The American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for Promoting Useful Knowledge." The first president was Benjamin Franklin, succeeded by David Rittenhouse, Thomas Jefferson, Professor Caspar Wistar, Professor Robert Patterson, Chief-Justice William Tilghman, and others. What other of "the old Thirteen" can present such names in the history of physical science as Bartram, Rittenhouse, Kinnersley, Godfrey, and Franklin? What other Legislature than the Legislature of our Province gave at the early day of 1769, when our Provincial means were limited, two hundred pounds to buy a telescope and build an observatory, that philosophers might observe the transit of Venus in that day, and again, in 1775, presented three hundred pounds to David

Rittenhouse "as a testimony of the high sense which the House entertained of his mathematical genius and abilities in constructing his orrery"?

"Peale's Museum" was located in the chambers of the lower floor of the society building in 1794. The collection started with some bones of the mammoth and the paddle-fish in 1785, and was at first located in a diminutive frame house connected with his dwelling, corner of Third and Lombard streets. He was a naturalist, and also an artist, having studied with Hesselius, Copley, and West. When he got fairly settled he constantly engaged in painting portraits, increasing his collection and enlarging a zoological garden he started in the rear of the hall. Many of the portraits of the heroes of the war and the statesmen of the day, particularly those known as the "Peale Collection," which for a long time adorned his museum, were painted in this building. Washington sat to him and simultaneously to his brother and two sons, giving rise to the *bon-mot* of a punster on meeting Mrs. Washington, who mentioned the fact to him: "Madam, the President will be peeled all round if he don't take care." The eagle now in the National Museum is from his zoological garden. In 1802 he removed the museum to the State House, the whole second floor having been granted him rent free. Here he remained until his death. A signboard, "Museum," was placed over the front door. Afterward it was removed into the Arcade in Chestnut street, and kept by his son, Rembrandt Peale, also an artist.

P. 397. Directions had been given in 1732 that "the ground belonging to the State House may be with the least expense, and with all convenient speed, levelled and enclosed with a board fence, in order that walks may be laid out and trees planted to render the same more beautiful and commodious." A brick wall seven feet high was finally erected in 1770 as a protection, but no attempts to plant or embellish the grounds seem to have been made down to the period of the Revolution. The wall on Walnut street had an immense gateway and pair of wooden doors in the middle of that front. In 1785 trees were planted, walks laid out, and the Square otherwise made attractive. In 1791, to admit "a freer circulation of air, the east and west walls were lowered," and "an iron railing fixed into a stone coping along the length of Fifth and Sixth streets." In 1813 the Walnut street wall was also lowered to correspond. A very handsome iron gate, flanked by substantial marble posts, the latter surmounted by lamps, now replaced the cumbersome folding doors; at the same time the entire brick wall around the State House Yard was removed, and another, surmounted by an iron railing, put in its place in 1811-13, by order of Councils, mainly by the efforts of George Vaux, at a cost of \$6506.18, exclusive of the cost of the southern gate. Of this sum over three thousand dollars was sub-

scribed by individuals. A serious accident occurred here when celebrating the laying of the Atlantic cable, September, 1858; several feet of the railing and capping fell upon and injured the people, owing to the numbers crowded upon them and pulling the wall over on them. In 1875-76 the wall and railing and entrance-gates were removed, and the present beautiful granite wall and extra entrances made; also the grounds were newly laid out with more numerous and convenient walks, flower-beds, etc.

By the report of a committee in September, 1784, it was shown that a number of repairs was needed. The sidewalk had not been paved, but was still in turf, except the semicircular pathway of pebble-stones leading to the steps. A brick sidewalk nine feet in width was laid and the intervening space gravelled. Two pumps were placed, one in front of each arcade, and one hundred leather fire-buckets ordered, but no trees planted. The street proposed to be opened from Chestnut to Market, opposite the State House, in the Assembly in 1772, is still unacted upon.

P. 397. Col. George Morgan of Princeton presented, through Samuel Vaughan, in April, 1785, one hundred elm trees, which until lately were the oldest trees in the Square. These were all cut down on account of the worms in them. (See *Reg. Penna.*, vol. i. p. 416, for a letter of thanks from President Dickinson for them, dated April 22, 1705; also *Col. Records*, vol. xiv. p. 368; also *Penna. Archives*, vol. x. p. 420.)

By the violent storm of Wednesday, October 23, 1878, a number of the finest and oldest trees were blown down in this Square and in Washington Square.

P. 399. At the time the British were expected to occupy Philadelphia the bell and seven others from Christ Church and two from St. Peter's were removed to Allentown, the latter against the objections of the wardens and vestry. In passing through Bethlehem the wagon containing the State House bell broke down, and had to be unloaded.

Stated by Judge McKean, p. 400.—See his letter in appendix to Marshall's *Remembrancer* or diary, published by William Duane; also Force's *American Archives*.

Morris, Rush, etc., p. 400.—*Morris* should be *Messrs.* Morris was a member on the 4th of July, and five lines above he is said to have been absent on that day.

Charles Biddle (p. 401) was the father of Nicholas (president Bank U. S.) and of Commodore James Biddle, etc.

Edward Burd (p. 401) was appointed prothonotary of the Supreme Court Aug. 29th, 1778. His office was on the west side of Fourth street, below Walnut.

WHO FIRST PUBLICLY READ THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE?

P. 402. Hon. Wingate Hayes of Rhode Island, a member of the convention which sat in Philadelphia respecting the erection of a monument in Independence Square, July 5 and 6, 1852, said in his speech: "It is, sir, a fact of great interest to us that the Declaration of Independence, signed in this hall, *was read to the people of Philadelphia from yonder balcony by a Rhode Island man*, the first commodore in the American navy and a brother of one of the Signers of that great instrument." [Alluding to Commodore Hopkins. See the proceedings as published in a pamphlet, p. 60.]

This *fact* has been a doubtful one. Strange to say, the papers of the day, announcing that it was read on the 8th of July, do not say *by whom* it was read, and old persons who heard it read differ as to the reader. But I think the following extract from Marshall's *Remembrancer*, printed by Duane, ought to settle the question, as it was *a record made at the time, after his return from hearing it read*. True, we have just said others who heard it read differ, but Marshall was one of the Committee of Safety under whose charge the proceedings were, and therefore was an official actor in the scene. He says (p. 93): "Joined the Committee of Safety (as called); went in a body to State House Yard, where, in the presence of a great concourse of people, *the Declaration of Independence was read by John Nixon*. The company declared their approbation by three repeated huzzas." Nixon was himself one of the Committee of Safety.

Extract from minutes of Committee of Safety: "*Ordered*. That the Sheriff of Philadelphia read or cause to be read and proclaimed at the State House in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the Eighth day of July, instant, at twelve o'clock at noon of the same day, the Declaration of the Representatives of the United Colonies of America, and that he cause all his officers and the constables of the said city to attend the reading thereof.

"*Resolved*, That every member of this Committee in or near the city be ordered to meet at the Committee Chamber before twelve o'clock on Monday, to proceed to the State House, where the Declaration of Independence is to be proclaimed."

"The Committee of Inspection of the City and Liberties were requested to attend the proclamation of Independence, at the State House, on Monday next at twelve o'clock." (See *Col. Records*, vol. x. p. 635.)

"The son of an Irishman, Colonel Nixon, as already mentioned, had the honor of first publicly announcing and reading it [the Declaration] from the State House." (*Brief Account of the Socy. of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*, 1844, p. 68.)

"He, John Nixon, had the honor of first reading the Declaration of Independence on the 12th of July [8th], 1776, to the people assembled in Independence Square. This he did *from the central window* of the State House fronting the Square." (*Ibid.*, p. 34.)

"June 12, 1855. Richard Willing, at his house, Third and York court, a relative of the Nixon family, informed me, in presence of Henry J. Williams, that he often heard the Nixon family speak of the fact of Mr. Nixon reading it, and 'they appeared to do it with a sort of family pride.'" (Samuel Hazard, *MSS.*)

Samuel Hazard instituted inquiries in this matter. The files of the *Providence Gazette* of the time of the Declaration were examined, but they are silent, simply recording the fact that the Declaration was made on a given day. Mr. Hayes, on being asked his authority for his statement, replied that what he said was upon the authority of a gentleman of Providence versed in antiquarian traditions. On application to that gentleman, he said the subject had partially passed from his mind, but he remembered having remarked to Mr. Hayes, previous to his going to the convention, that he had been informed—he did not distinctly recollect by whom—that the Declaration was read by Commodore Hopkins, and if such was the case the honor belonged to Rhode Island. He added, that if he at the time supposed the statement well founded, he no longer had belief in its validity, for reasons which he assigned.

Inquiries were subsequently made of such elderly gentlemen of intelligence living in Providence in 1862 as would be likely to have knowledge of the fact, but nothing satisfactory was gained. Finally, Hon. John Hopkins Clarke, formerly member of Congress from Providence, and who is a descendant of Commodore Hopkins, replied to the inquiry: "I never heard that either [*i. e.* the commodore or his son, Captain H.] was called to that position, nor has any such tradition ever reached me. Indeed, I have no belief that such was the fact."

We are thus led to entirely disbelieve that Hopkins, as stated by Watson, had anything to do with it. The only circumstance that could give plausible color to the statement is the fact of Commodore Hopkins having been in Philadelphia from June to August in 1776. But as he was there under a cloud, to meet the Marine Committee to answer charges preferred against him—of which he was finally acquitted—it is not probable that the president of Congress would have selected him for so conspicuous a service; besides which, his well-known limited education unfitted him for it. Nor is there any stronger reason for supposing Captain Hopkins to have been appointed to that duty. It is singular that Watson and Graydon should have made the statements that appear in their volumes, though they may be accounted for in this

way: Probably when the Declaration was printed groups gathered in shops, public-houses, and private parlors to hear it read. Commodore Hopkins may have read it to one such group, and Captain Hopkins to another, and in subsequent years some one then present may have stated that he heard the Declaration read by the commodore or captain, without explaining *where*; and the hearer, *supposing* it must have been from the balcony of Independence Hall, reported accordingly, thus originating a story in part, though unintentionally, made untrue, which ultimately found its way into print in the form in which it there appears. Traditions are as gloriously uncertain as the law, and often give the historian quite as much trouble in his dealings with them.

That careful historian, Benson J. Lossing, has stated it was Nixon who read the paper. An interesting account of Nixon may be found in Richardson's *Historical Magazine*, vol. iv. 371.

If proof were wanting of the uncertainty of tradition about a comparatively recent fact, it may be found in the statements of *where* it was read. Watson says from the platform of Rittenhouse's observatory; others state from the steps of the tower of the State House; others, from the balcony; others, from the central window, etc.

Rittenhouse observed the transit at Norriton, not at the State House. The observatory was erected by the American Philosophical Society for a special committee of observation here. Rittenhouse may have directed or superintended its construction. The best authorities state it was read from the balcony or platform of the observatory, the popular rostrum of the day, by John Nixon, and in a loud clear voice, heard on the other side of Fifth street. The observatory stood about forty feet due west from the rear door of the present Philosophical Hall, and about the same distance south from the present eastern wing. It was of circular shape, as appears from the foundations recently discovered when perfecting the sewerage of the Square. It was erected by the American Philosophical Society with the permission of the Assembly, who not only granted it, but contributed one hundred pounds to assist in purchasing a telescope, which was done for the society by Dr. Franklin, at that time agent for Pennsylvania in London. The transit of Venus over the sun was observed by David Rittenhouse, Dr. John Ewing, Joseph Shippen, Thomas Pryor, James Pearson, Dr. Hugh Williamson, and Charles Thomson. The weather was fine, the situation favorable, and their report was acceptable to the learned bodies of Europe.

The enthusiasm upon hearing the Declaration exhibited itself by repeated cheers, by pulling down the royal insignia all over the city, by bonfires, fireworks, etc.

WHERE WAS THE DECLARATION WRITTEN?

This question has become an exceedingly interesting one to those fond of searching into hidden mysteries. Until within a few years it has popularly been supposed it was written in the house standing at the south-west corner of Seventh and Market streets. As long ago as 1825 it was an unsettled question, and Dr. Mease of this city, our first antiquarian, who wrote the *Picture of Philadelphia in 1810*, wishing to settle the matter, wrote to Thomas Jefferson, and received the following reply:

“MONTICELLO, Sept. 16, 1825.

“DEAR SIR: It is not for me to estimate the importance of the circumstances concerning which your letter of the 8th makes inquiry. They prove, even in their minuteness, the sacred attachments of our fellow-citizens to the event of which the paper of July 4, 1776, was but the Declaration, the genuine effusion of the soul of our country at that time. Small things may, perhaps, like the relics of saints, help to nourish our devotion to this holy bond of our Union, and keep it longer alive and warm in our affections. This effect may give importance to circumstances, however small. At the time of writing that instrument I lodged in the house of Mr. Graaf, a new brick house, three stories high, of which I rented the second floor, consisting of a parlor and bedroom, ready furnished. In that parlor I wrote habitually, and in it wrote this paper particularly.

“So far, I state from written proofs in my possession. The proprietor, Graaf, was a young man, son of a German, and then newly married. I think he was a bricklayer, and that his house was on the south side of Market street, probably between Seventh and Eighth streets, and if not the only house on that part of the street, I am sure there were few others near it. I have some idea that it was a corner house, but no other recollections throwing any light on the question or worth communication. I will, therefore, only add assurance of my great respect and esteem.

“TH. JEFFERSON.

“DR. JAMES MEASE, Philadelphia.”

This was supposed to fix the locality, but various papers have been written upon the subject. In *Potter's American Monthly*, May, 1876, vol. vi. p. 341-4, a writer claims the house was not at the corner, but the one next to the corner. He bases his statement on these points:

June 1st, 1775, Edmund Physick deeded a property to Jacob Graff, Jr., bricklayer, a lot on the south side of High street and on the west side of Seventh street, containing in breadth on High street thirty-two feet, and on the west side of Seventh street, in

length one hundred and twenty-four feet, extending to a ten-foot alley.

On July 24, 1777, Jacob Graff sold this property to Jacob Hiltzheimer, yeoman, identical in boundaries as in the deed received by Graff, and with this addition: "The said Jacob Graff hath erected a brick messuage or tenement on the said described lot." Hiltzheimer converted the first floor of this messuage into a store, and so occupied it until his death in 1801. He was a successful man, and owned other property. He built another house to match his "brick messuage or store," and adjoining, as will be seen by the partition of his estate; also he reduced the depth of the lots from one hundred and twenty-four feet to ninety feet by building on the southern end of his Seventh street front. He left five heirs to his large estate: Mary gets as part of one equal fifth part, described as "all that three-story tenement or store and lot on the south side of High street and west side of Seventh street, in breadth sixteen feet eight inches and in depth ninety feet, bounded westward by store and lot No. 2," which is described exactly similar, save that it is "at the distance of sixteen feet eight inches westward from Delaware Seventh street," and this goes to his son Thomas. Eight months after Thomas comes in possession, or on March 26, 1802, assignees sell this house and lot to Simon Gratz, who had already possession of the adjoining or corner lot and store, having bought it of Mary Dec. 15th, 1801, and it becomes Gratz's store property, so famous for many years.

Thus we have legal proof of four points: 1st. In June, 1775, E. Physick sold a thirty-two foot lot which had no house on. 2d. He sold it to Jacob Graff, Jr., a bricklayer, and, likely enough, a young man. 3d. Jacob Graff built a three-story brick house on one of these lots within two years and two months, for he sold both the lots and a house on them on July 24, 1777. 4th. Hiltzheimer, who bought the property, built an additional house before 1801, proved by his leaving two houses of equal breadth. Yet these four facts are of little practical value in determining the point in question. They simply prove that there was but one house erected on part of a thirty-two foot lot before 1777, and that it was built and occupied by young Graff *at such a time* as to prove that Jefferson may have lived with him. It does not at all settle whether it was the corner house or the one adjoining.

Mr. Thompson Westcott takes the other side of the question, and asserts that Mr. Hiltzheimer did not convert the house into a store for his own use, for he was a livery-stable keeper, doing business on Seventh between Market and Chestnut streets, as proved by White's Directory for 1785, but probably gave up business shortly after that, for in 1786 he was elected to the Assembly, and each year after until 1797. From 1791 to 1798 he

is in all the Directories as "Member of the House" or "gentleman" at No. 1 South Seventh street, which was, and is, on the east side of Seventh street, opposite to his property.

Then who did live in the corner house and No. 702, next to it? In November, 1785, two Directories were published—White's and Macpherson's, the first issued. White arranged his by the first letter, and Macpherson gave the names and numbers in consecutive order in each square. From both we gather there was an occupant at the house south-west corner of Seventh and Market streets named either Rash or Finley, and that Baltus Emerick lived at No. 234, which would be the second house above the corner house. No Directories were issued from 1785 till 1791, none in 1792, but one for 1793 and after. By the Directories we find that in 1791, Hon. James Wilson lived at No. 230, the corner; in 1793–94, Joseph Mussi lived there; in 1795–96, John Richards lived there; from 1801–03, Jacob Cox lived there. From 1791–97 no one is put down for No. 232; in 1798–1803, Simon and Hyman Gratz were recorded as occupying No. 232; and during all the years from 1791–1803 Baltus Emerick, baker, is living at 234, as he was in 1785 at the same place, though under an old and arbitrary mode of numbering.

This would tend to prove that there was a corner house at Seventh and Market streets, and a vacancy next door west of it, between the corner and Emerick's house, or No. 234; and this seems further proved by the fact that not only no Directory as late as 1798 assigned any one to 232, but in Hogan's Directory for 1795, of which there were two editions, each with some alterations from the other, 230 and 234 are mentioned in both of them, but nobody is assigned to 232; thus perhaps proving the first house was built at the corner, and that there was none alongside of it for twenty years after Jefferson resided there.

The Gratzes first occupied No. 232, or Thomas Hiltzheimer's store, as tenants, but bought in 1801 the corner from Mary, then Mrs. Rogers, and three months later bought the store they were in, No. 232. Here they remained until some time in 1813, for in Directories after 1814 they are recorded occupying both Nos. 230 and 232. They at some time raised the height of both houses to four stories, with a steep-pitched roof, and painted the bricks, which made them uniform and destroyed their ancient appearance.

Nicholas Biddle (born in 1786) in 1827, in an eulogium on Jefferson before the American Philosophical Society, declared it was written "in a house recently built on the outskirts of the city, and almost the last dwelling-house to the westward, . . . at the south-west corner of Seventh and Market streets;" "and the house is known to be that." Dr. Mease lived from his childhood for many years near Seventh and Market, and would probably know which was the first house built at or next the corner; and he thought it was the corner one, and that Jefferson con-

firmed it. Dr. Mease was older than Mr. Biddle, and should have some recollections about it. Frederick Graff, the engineer of the waterworks, was born in the house his father built, and it was a family legend that Jefferson at times nursed him. He was never known to contradict the fact of the corner house having been his birthplace.

It will thus be seen that neither statement can positively say that the Declaration was written in either house. But we think the weight of the testimony is in favor of Mr. Westcott, who states the corner house to be the one. Miss Agnes Y. McAllister wrote a very clear and able paper in *Potter's American Monthly* for March, 1875, p. 223, in which she upholds the same opinion, and which her father, John McAllister, Jr., had expressed in 1855. Watson says it was at the corner, and that the landlady was named Mrs. Clymer. (See Vol. I. 470; II. 309.)

WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN SQUARES.

Washington Square, p. 405.—See *Penna. Archives*, xii. 468, for patent from William Penn, and various other particulars respecting this Square, particularly as a potters' field both before and after the "patent." This square ceased to be a public burying-ground after 1815. Trees were planted by order of City Councils under the superintendence of the eminent French botanist, Michaux.

P. 406. There are those now living who remember when in their boyhood days a cattle-yard was on the south-west portion of the square; a stream of water ran through a gully, in a course about east-south-east, continued by a culvert under the corner of the prison at Locust (then Prune) street. The square was enclosed with a post-and-rail fence. The Presbyterian church was finished in 1822; the columns were sanded in the lot where the mansion of Mr. Howard H. Furness (formerly belonging to Evans Rogers) now stands, and which was built by the late Langdon Cheves of Charleston, S. C. Many, no doubt, remember Mrs. McAlister, the "old herb-woman," who lived below the church, for she was well known for her eccentricities, etc. Somerdyke's stables will also be remembered as a landmark of fifty years ago. The square can never be sold or built upon.

The four public squares in the city—known as Washington, Franklin, Logan, and Rittenhouse—were dedicated for "the same uses as Moorfields, in London, as an open space for ever." In that particular those squares differ from Centre (or Penn) Square, which was reserved by the Proprietary for public buildings. They were intended as breathing-places for a great city.

Logan and Franklin Squares contain each 7 acres 3 roods

13.55360 perches; Washington and Rittenhouse Squares, each 6 acres 2 roods 3.144160 perches.

About 1815 there was a public thoroughfare across both Washington and Franklin Squares, in continuation of Seventh street, though this street was never opened through them by authority of law; it was fenced on each side, though unpaved. It occasioned considerable newspaper discussion. A few years later, say about 1821 or 1822, the square, as at present bounded, was laid out by order of the City Councils. The survey was made by the late William Rush, at that time a celebrated carver of the district of Kensington. The lot was used as a playground by the boys in the vicinity, and some of the number frequently assisted in holding the line for the old gentleman.

The Potters' Field had a space about the middle of it, twenty or thirty feet square, fenced in with a brick wall, around the grave of a female suicide. It was a private burial-ground belonging to Joshua Carpenter, who was for many years the lessee of the square for pasture purposes. Besides the cattle market, it was used as a depository for cobble-stones for paving. Hill's plan of the city, engraved in London in 1794, had Seventh street running through in a direct line.

The corner-stone for a monument to Washington, which was prepared by the marble-masons of Philadelphia, and which formed a conspicuous object in the centennial celebration of Washington's birthday in 1832, was intended to be the commencement of a monument to the memory of Washington to be erected by the citizens of Philadelphia. It was laid in the centre round plot of Washington Square on the 22d of February, 1833, and still remains there. It was expected at the time that subscriptions by citizens would be so liberal that the monument would be commenced soon after the stone was laid, but the sum in hand was too small. The money was held for several years, together with a fund collected in 1824 for the same purpose, by the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll. Since Mr. Ingersoll's death his executors, upon petition to the Court of Common Pleas, transferred the aggregate of the two funds to the Fidelity Trust Company, we believe, which still holds the money for the purposes intended. Eventually, no doubt, a monument to Washington will be erected with it. The fund held by the Society of the Cincinnati has nothing to do with it. The Pennsylvania branch of that society about 1811 resolved to build a monument to Washington. The amount they collected was too small for the purpose. The fund now aggregates \$112,500; and at the meeting of the society lately it was said that the association intends soon to commence its monument, and hopes to have it finished in the year 1881. It will be the monument of the Society of the Cincinnati to General George Washington, the first president-general of that society. As the city fund is also increasing, the

probability is that there will be, in this city, some years hence, two monuments to Washington, in addition to the one in front of the State House built with funds raised by the school-children.

Franklin Square for a long time remained a very unattractive spot; the ground was low, wet, and marshy. Great holes were dug in it to get clay for making bricks, and in these holes ponds of water settled. Part of the square was used as a potters' field; another part had a powder-magazine built upon it during the Revolutionary War, which afterward was used as a storehouse for oil for lighting the public lamps. There was a path through it, extending Seventh street across the square. There was a portion of the square at the north-east corner used by a German congregation for a burial-ground; a suit occurred between Alburger vs. the congregation, and the lines were described in the decision of the Supreme Court.

Beek's Hollow, p. 407.—A portion of this creek or watercourse was exposed to view in 1853, when digging for the foundation of Moses Thomas's auction-rooms on Fourth street above Walnut, and extending back to Whalebone alley. Another portion of the culvert through it was exposed to view July, 1854, when digging the cellar for the office of the Schuylkill Navigation Company on the site of the Scotch Presbyterian Church (formerly Marshall's), pulled down for the purpose. A full account of this church, written by John McAllister, whose father was formerly an active member, was published.

P. 408. Who was the original surveyor of the city? and when was the original survey made?

Norris's House, now the *U. S. Custom-House*, p. 408.—Norris's house was built about 1750 by Charles Norris, son of Isaac Norris and brother of Isaac Norris, Jr. It was elegant and substantial, sixty feet front, with a balcony around a flat roof. It was a double house of three stories high, and had wide halls running each way through the house. The side-hall opened on either side to wide piazzas. The main staircase was very grand, constructed of polished cherry-wood, having the appearance of mahogany. His daughter Deborah married Dr. George Logan, and was a highly intelligent woman, very methodical in her habits in later life, and often loaned my father from her stores of valuable papers. Her brother was Joseph Parker Norris, formerly president of the Bank of Pennsylvania. This property was sold to the Bank of the United States in 1819.

THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Owing to the rapid growth of the consolidated city, and the immense business transacted in the various public offices and the courts for many years past, the offices and courts have become so crowded that the present public buildings have become entirely inadequate, and the city has been obliged to scatter the offices into buildings in different parts of the city and at whatever cost for rent. Besides, the question of insecurity of the valuable public records and documents became yearly a more pressing one, in addition to the delay and trouble to the people in transacting necessary public business. The question of new public buildings had been agitated for many years, and various sites were mentioned, such as the old Walnut Street Prison lot, on the south-east corner of Sixth and Walnut streets; the Walnut street front of Independence Square; Centre Square, at Broad and Market streets, etc. Councils went so far toward using Independence Square as to pass a bill for the erection there of the new buildings in December, 1868. Finally, in 1870, a law passed the State Legislature authorizing the erection of new public buildings for the use of the city on any location that might be decided upon by popular vote of the citizens. At an election held shortly after, in which great feeling was exhibited by the partisans of the two leading sites of Independence and Centre Squares, it was decided the buildings should be erected on Centre Square. Then arose another question, which perhaps called forth still more decided, and at times more acrimonious, expression—that whether the proposed structure should be one large building at the intersection of the four squares, or a separate building on each of the four squares. The advocates of one large building conquered, and two of the finest streets in the city were spoiled by the obstruction of them by the present costly, but elegant, substantial, and magnificent edifice. Even at the present day, when millions have been spent upon it, and it has risen to half the height intended, there are parties who urge that it would be cheaper and more expedient to tear it all down, and begin anew on each separate square, than to finish the single building. The four squares were originally in one. When the distributing reservoir of the water-works was in Penn Square, the enclosure was oval in form, and Market and Broad streets were continued around it. The Centre House, so called, was precisely at the intersection of Broad and Market streets.

If finished, as originally proposed, of granite and marble, the new city building will cost many millions beyond the first estimate of ten millions, and occupy many a long year in its completion. A special tax is assessed yearly for funds to carry it up. When finished it will be the noblest and most expensive

structure in the United States, as well as the highest in the world to the summit and figure on the tower.

Ground was broken for the purpose on August 16th, 1871; the corner-stone was laid July 4, 1874, Benj. Harris Brewster having been the orator on the occasion. The architect is John McArthur. The building is a range of offices and rooms, in number five hundred and twenty, occupying four sides of a square, and enclosing an open courtyard two hundred feet square in extent, suitable for holding public meetings and affording plenty of light and air. This courtyard is entered from the two streets by four noble entrance-ways adorned with fine sculptures. The dimensions of the building are 470 feet from east to west, and $486\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south, covering an area, exclusive of the courtyard, of nearly four and a half acres. Its foundations, Virginia granite, each block weighing several tons, are built upon a solid bed of concrete eight feet thick. The materials consumed in the foundations were 74,000 cubic feet of cement concrete; 636,400 cubic feet of foundation stone; 800,000 bricks; 70,000 cubic feet of dressed granite; and 366 tons of iron, including floor beams. The excavation for the cellars and foundations required the removal of 141,500 cubic yards of earth.

The superstructure consists of a basement story eighteen feet in height, a principal story of thirty-six feet, and an upper story of thirty-one feet, surmounted by another of fifteen feet in the mansard roof. The small rooms opening upon the courtyard are each subdivided in height into two stories, thus using all the space. Above the basement story, which is of Old Dominion granite, the face of the building is of fine white marble beautifully sculptured and adorned with columns. From the north side rises a grand tower, which will be the most conspicuous object when approaching the city, as from its great height of four hundred and fifty feet it will be visible a great distance. The foundations of the tower are built upon a bed of solid concrete eight feet thick, laid at the depth of twenty feet below the surface of the ground; and its walls, which are at the base twenty-two feet in thickness, are built of dressed Virginia granite, the blocks weighing from two to five tons each. This substantial tower is 90 feet square at the base, falling off at each story until it becomes, at the spring of the dome, an octagon 50 feet in diameter. A statue of William Penn 24 feet in height will crown it.

The space surrounding the building and the two wide streets stretching away from the four sides will enable it to be seen to great advantage. It is surrounded by a grand avenue 135 feet wide on the southern, eastern, and western fronts, and 205 feet wide on the northern front. There will be a grand staircase in each of the four corners of the building, and one in each of the centre pavilions or entrances on the four sides. Besides these there will be four large elevators placed at the intersections of

the leading corridors to make easy access to the rooms in every part. A wide corridor, running round the centre of the whole building and on each story, gives access to rooms on either hand. The 520 rooms will be fitted with every possible convenience in heat, light, and ventilation, and the whole structure is as fireproof and indestructible as art can make it.

The building will be occupied by the State and city courts of law, mayor, City Councils, and municipal officers of varied functions, concentrating all the business of the city under one roof. All of the departments now existing will be abundantly supplied, and a vast amount of surplus room will be left for judicial and other city archives, as well as for all outgrowing wants of the large city Philadelphia will become.

The contrast between this superb structure and that of the old State House is very great. In 1744 there were 1500 houses and 13,000 inhabitants, and the State House cost about £6000, and answered for State as well as city purposes. In 1876 there were 155,000 buildings, of which 143,936 were dwellings, and a population of 817,448, and the city buildings will probably cost *fifteen millions of dollars!*

THE PROGRESS OF PHILADELPHIA.

In 1838 the subject of new public buildings for the city was actively discussed and public meetings were held; the principal idea discussed was whether they should be erected on Independence Square or Centre Squares. The latter spot was thought of as far back as 1833. The late Nicholas Biddle in that year spoke of the advantages of Centre Square. The late Timothy Caldwell was the builder of the houses at the south-west corner of Walnut and Schuylkill Eighth streets (now Fifteenth street) in that year, and they were built with basements below for the purpose of offices, the same as the dwellings on the south and west of the South-West Penn Square. In the spring of 1836 a large meeting was held at the County Court-house, Sixth and Chestnut streets, at which I think the Hon. James Harper presided; and the builders and mechanics of that day were very enthusiastic in support of Penn Square. Such men as William Hause, James Leslie, John Gilder, John Northrop, John Lindsay, Matthew Arrison, and others who still survive them, took an active part at that time in favor of Penn Square.

The late Samuel Hazard, eminent as a statistician and historian of the State and city, and who spent over eighty years of his life in his native city, presented a series of facts bearing upon the question at issue, and he was requested by the public meeting to allow it to be printed in pamphlet form. As it has become very

scarce, and presents so many facts which may be of interest at this time, when the same question has been so recently revived and discussed, and is of so much value for its statistics, on which calculations can be made by investors and property-owners, we reprint it nearly entire, with the addition of a few notes (which we insert in brackets) added by him in manuscript to the printed copy. It will be seen how clear and correct his views were, even in 1838, as to the future growth and importance of the city:

FACTS, ETC.

The question of the location of the new Public Buildings, which seems now to be seriously agitated, is one that ought to be decided [but was not decided by the Public Buildings Commissioners till July 6, 1860; see papers of the next day, the 7th] without any reference to personal interest, but with entire regard to the convenience and accommodation of those for whose use they are intended. This decision, the writer believes, will be very much aided by noticing some of the facts in relation to the progressive increase of the city up to this time—its present condition and future prospects. After presenting various facts on these several points, he will express his own opinion with regard to the proper location of the buildings to be erected, and assign such reasons for it as, to himself at least, appear satisfactory and conclusive.

Let us, then, first take a survey of the condition of the city about the period of the erection of the present State House. It was commenced in 1729, and finished in 1734 or 1735, about fifty years from the landing of William Penn, at an expense of about £6000. At this time the depth of the lot was only about half the present distance between Chestnut and Walnut streets, and so continued till 1762, when the other portion toward Walnut street was purchased. [See titles and plans of Square in Hazard's *Reg. of Pennsylvania*, vol. ii. p. 232.] The surface of the ground in the neighborhood was very uneven and irregular, being more elevated than now, and it was surrounded with commons, duck-ponds, and creeks, in which some of our citizens who have died within a few years remembered catching perch and other fishes.

The city was in 1704 divided into ten wards, which division, so far as known to the writer, continued until 1800. [It was divided into fifteen wards in 1825.] The eastern front, on the Delaware, from Vine to Walnut, was in two divisions—viz. Lower and Upper Delaware Wards. Their western boundary was Front street, High street being the dividing-line. Lower Delaware contained in 1741 (six years after the State House was finished) 115 taxables, and Upper Delaware Ward 99. From Walnut to Mulberry street and from Front to Second street contained three wards—viz. Walnut, Chestnut, and High. The

first contained, in 1741, 98 taxables; the second, 143; and the third, 151. Mulberry Ward occupied the whole space between Front and Seventh streets and Vine and Mulberry, and contained in the same year 309 taxables. South, Middle, and North Wards were formed out of the space between Mulberry and Walnut and Second and Seventh. South Ward, in which stood the State House, contained, in 1741, 105 taxables; Middle Ward, 236; and North Ward, 182. Dock Ward embraced all the portion of the city between the Delaware and Seventh street and Walnut and Cedar, and contained in the same year 183 taxables. The whole number of taxables in the city at this time (1741) was only 1621. [In 1744 there were 1500 houses and 13,000 inhabitants.—*Min. Com. C.*, 1704–76, p. 94.]

We have no detailed earlier account of the number of houses than 1749, when several respectable gentlemen (Dr. Franklin being one) undertook the task of making it. It was as follows:

Mulberry Ward, 488	Walnut Ward, 104
North " 196	Chestnut " 110
Middle " 238	High " 147
South "(State House). 117	Lower Delaware Ward, 110
Dock " 245	Upper " " . 109

Making the total number of houses in the city in 1749, 1864, besides 11 places of worship.

Twenty years after—to wit, in 1769—we have another enumeration, when it appears there were 3318 houses, being an increase of 1454. This increase was principally in Dock, Mulberry, and North Wards. South Ward, in which the State House was located, had only thirty houses added to it in those twenty years.

In 1777, when the British were in possession of the city, General Howe directed Lord Cornwallis to take a particular account of the houses, stores, and inhabitants in each ward; which being accomplished, the result was published. The following is the result of the number of houses, to which we add the increase in each ward for the 28 years since the above was taken in 1749:

Mulberry Ward, 1096,	increase 608
North " 427	" 231
Middle " 371	" 133
South "(State House), . 160	" 43
Dock " 1016	" 771
Walnut " 110	" 6
Chestnut " 118	" 8
High " 193	" 46
Lower Delaware Ward, . . 123	" 13
Upper " " . . 249	" 140
Houses, 3863	" 1999 in 28 years.

The reason why Walnut, Chestnut, High and Lower Delaware did not proportionally increase with the other wards probably is, that, being small wards and convenient to the river business, they were filled up at first, and had not room for further additions.

We will now inquire into the number of inhabitants at several periods.

In 1744 the population of the city was estimated by Secretary Peters at 13,000, though it appears by a statement that in 1753 there were 14,563; in 1760, 18,756; in 1769, 28,042; and in 1777, General Howe made it but 15,847. But as he found 383 houses empty, the probability is many of the inhabitants had fled from the city on the approach of the British.

About the year 1774 the Walnut Street Prison was built.

With regard to the early commerce of the city we are in possession of but few facts. It appears that in

	1722,	10	vessels of	428	tons were built.
	1723,	13	"	507	" "
	1724,	19	"	959	" "
And in	1722,	96	"	3531	" cleared.
	1723,	99	"	3942	" "
	1724,	119	"	5450	" "
	1725,	140	"	6655	" "

And in 1728-29, 14 ships, 3 snows, 8 brigs, 2 schooners, and 9 sloops were frozen up at the docks at one time.

The trade with Great Britain formed at this time, probably, the largest portion of the commerce of the city. The imports and exports for a few years will furnish some idea of its extent:

<i>Exports.</i>				<i>Imports.</i>			
1729,	£	st.	7,434 16s. 1d.	£	st.	29,799 10s. 10d.	
1730,			10,582 1 4			48,592 7 5	
1731,			12,786 11 6			44,260 16 1	
1732,			8,524 12 6			41,698 13 7	
1733,			14,776 19 4			40,565 8 1	

In 1729 a mail went to New York once in two weeks in winter, and once a week in summer.

In 1735,	199	vessels entered	and	212	cleared,
1736,	211	"	"	215	"
1742,	230	"	"	281	"

so that the commerce of the city had somewhat increased in the seven years.

The exports from Great Britain were, in 1742, £8527 12s. 8d., and the imports were £75,295 3s. 4d. sterling.

In 1777 the number of stores, as ascertained by Lord Cornwallis, was 315—viz. in—

Mulberry Ward,	17	Walnut Ward,	5
North "	28	Chestnut "	8
Middle "	15	High "	6
South " (State House)	9	Lower Delaware Ward,	100
Dock "	55	Upper " "	72

which shows that business was principally confined to the neighborhood of the river.

We have now brought down our historical sketch of the city to the period of the Revolution, embracing about one hundred years from its settlement, and have shown how slow was its progress, which the circumstances of the succeeding ten years were not calculated to hasten.

In 1784, the year after the peace, the imports from Great Britain amounted to £689,491 9s. 9d. sterling, and in 1785 they fell to £369,215 8s. 5d. The exports in 1784 were £70,263 10s. 9d., and in 1785, £57,705 6s. 5d. sterling.

In 1783 the number of houses was estimated at 6000, and in 1790 at 6651; and the population, as ascertained by the Congressional census of that year, was 28,522. Up to this year, and for several years beyond it, as will be seen presently, the improvements did not extend even to Seventh street, the then western limit of the wards.

Since commencing this article an aged citizen informed the writer that "he well remembers when a certain house (still standing [pulled down in 1848 and new stores built by Wright & Son]) was erected in Market above Fifth street, 1792, the owner was almost considered as deranged for placing his building so far beyond the seat of civilization."

"The ground forming the square from Chestnut to Walnut street, and from Sixth to Seventh, was all a grass-meadow, under fence, down to the year 1794. On the Chestnut street side it was high and had steps of ascent cut into the bank, and across it went a footpath as a short cut to the almshouse out Spruce street. The only houses to be seen were the low brick building, once the Loganian Library, on Sixth street, and the Episcopal Academy, built in 1780, on Chestnut street." "The next square beyond, westward, was Norris's pasture-lot." "On the north-west corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets [on this has stood several houses, since pulled down, and many owners have long since gone to their fathers. Dr. B. S. Barton, the celebrated botanist, lived next westward of the Masonic Hall, afterward burned down, then rebuilt, and now occupied by the new Masonic Temple: Washington Hotel stands east of it, 1856] was a high grass-lot in a rail fence, extending halfway to Eighth street. Except one or two brick houses at the corner of Eighth street you met no other house to Schuylkill." "There were no houses built out Arch or Race

street, save here and there a mean low box of wood beyond Sixth street.

“When the Roman Catholic Church at the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets [nearly destroyed by fire June 23 (?), 1860, occasioned by boys setting off fire-crackers] was built, it was deemed far out of town—a long and muddy walk, for there were no streets paved near to it, and no houses were then nigh. From this neighborhood to the Pennsylvania Hospital, then having its front of access on its eastern gate, was quite beyond civilization. There were not streets enough marked through the waste lots in the western parts of the city to tell a traveler on what square he was traveling.” “We shall be within bounds to say that twenty-five years ago (1805) so few owners enclosed their lots toward Schuylkill that the street-roads of Walnut, Spruce, and Pine streets could not be traced by the eye beyond Broad street, and even it was then known but upon paper drafts.”

Birch's *Views of the City* in 1800 confirm the above account. For between the President's house [since pulled down] on Ninth street, now the University, and the almshouse on Spruce street, there is no intervening object. The writer of this well remembers when the whole of that square, in which stood Markoe's house, was enclosed by a post-and-rail fence, and almost the only house west of it was Dunlap's [since pulled down. After standing as a vacant grass-lot, surrounded by a board fence, the whole square was left by Girard to the city and built upon with stores and dwellings for the support of the Girard College. Girard street runs east and west through it], at the corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

Our attention has thus far been directed entirely to the limits of the city proper. Let us now look at some few facts respecting the suburbs and the county.

In 1749 there were in the Northern Liberties 62 houses. In 1769 there were 553 houses, and in 1777 there were 1286, and 35 stores and 5015 inhabitants. In 1790 they had increased to 8337.

In 1749 there were in Southwark 150 houses. In 1769 there were 603 houses, and in 1777, 836, and 6 stores and 2872 inhabitants. In 1790 they had increased to 5661. Passyunk contained in that year 884, and Moyamensing 1592 inhabitants.

From the returns of members to the General Assembly we have the following account of the highest and lowest number of votes given at elections in the *county* for several years about the time of the erection of the State House. The county at this time extended to the southern limit of Berks, and embraced the whole of Montgomery county.

1727, highest vote	787, lowest	482
1728, “ “	971, “	487

1730,	highest vote	622,	lowest	365
1732,	"	"	904,	559
1734,	"	"	721,	441
1735,	"	"	1097,	517
1736,	"	"	719,	439
1738,	"	"	1306,	736
1739,	"	"	555,	332

In 1741 the number of taxables in the county was 3422, and in 1760, 5687, and the county tax was £5653 19s. 6d. Within the county there were 83 grist-mills, 40 saw, 6 paper, 1 oil, 12 fulling, 1 horse, and 1 wind-mill, and 6 forges.

In 1779 there were 7066 taxables in the county.

1786	"	4516	"	"	"
1793	"	6885	"	"	"
1800	"	7919	"	"	"

About the year 1800 the improvements began to extend west of Seventh street in some of the principal streets. In 1802, as we learn from the dates on the houses, the improvements were made on the square between Chestnut and Walnut and Seventh and Eighth, on the ruins of the immense edifice of Robert Morris, which had been commenced a few years previously. From this time buildings began to be erected with some spirit in various directions, as the following table of the houses built in the respective years will show :

In 1802	464—21 W. of Twelfth street.	In 1834	361
1803	385—35 " " "	1835	465
1804	273	1836	369
1809	1295	1837	245

How many of these were erected in the western part of the city we are unable to ascertain precisely, but we know that a great number of those erected within the last few years have been built beyond Broad street. And, indeed, an inspection of the houses in that quarter will show that they almost all present an appearance of very late erection.

Let us now take a summary view of some facts relating to the present condition of the city, by which it may be compared with the past.

The taxables in the city in 1835 were 18,449, and in the county, 31,798. The number of inhabitants probably 100,000 in the city—at the general election in that year the highest vote was 5532, in the county 6048, and the united highest vote of both 11,596. In the year ending September, 1836, there were built 74 vessels of 10,214 tons. The amount of tonnage owned was 91,905 tons; 407 vessels entered, tonnage 89,485; and 350 cleared, 64,019. Imports, \$15,068,233; exports, \$3,971,555. The whole

number of arrivals, including coastwise, in 1837 was 8185. Valuation of city, \$68,528,742; county, \$56,521,225. An immense trade with the west—all the principal streets paved from the Delaware to Schuylkill with comfortable foot-pavements, lighted by night with lamps and gas, and the whole city supplied with pure and wholesome water—omnibuses [very few omnibuses are now to be seen, their places being chiefly supplied by passenger railway cars in all directions at the moderate rate of five cents; cars to Germantown, Manayunk, and Frankford, ten to fifteen cents, 1860] to convey persons from river to river, and railways connected with the northern and southern portions of the county and with the heart of the city. Such is the present state of the city; how different from what it was at the periods we have already noticed!

That the city has been extending westwardly with great rapidity is proved by the following facts:

1. The limits of the wards have been twice altered since the census of 1790—viz. in 1800 and 1825.

2. The number of taxables in the eastern wards between 1828 and 1835 decreased 836, while in the western they increased in the same time 2743.

3. The valuation of property in the eastern wards only increased between 1829 and 1835, \$30,061, while that in the western increased \$3,178,650, as by the following tables:

<i>Eastern.</i>	1829.	1835.	[1841.
New Market, . . .	1,264,469	1,045,398	2,472,818
Lower Delaware, . .	1,593,733	1,653,855	3,357,725
Pine,	1,257,165	1,168,520	2,193,150
Upper Delaware, . .	1,261,635	1,287,141	2,726,150
Chestnut,	3,106,572	3,228,078	6,228,976
Walnut,	2,240,299	2,254,793	4,212,374
High,	2,949,362	3,192,825	6,865,050
Dock,	1,921,924	1,794,610	4,236,050
	15,595,159	15,625,220	32,292,293
	Increase,	30,061	16,667,073

<i>Western.</i>			
North,	1,711,745	2,163,838	4,770,771
S. Mulberry, . . .	1,069,534	1,393,006	3,582,218
Locust,	1,655,472	2,004,173	4,222,800
N. Mulberry, . . .	716,918	1,051,050	2,609,205
Middle,	1,357,545	1,858,037	3,785,345
South,	1,467,345	1,983,305	4,284,954
Cedar,	629,068	1,332,868	3,957,121
	8,607,627	11,786,277	27,212,414
	Increase,	3,178,650	15,426,137]

4. The population, according to the census of 1830, of the eastern wards was only 5456 greater than of the western.

5. The comparative increase of taxes of the eastern and western wards from 1832 to 1836, as appears by the following tables:

<i>Eastern.</i>	1832.	1836.
New Market,	\$6,768.63	\$7,113.01
Lower Delaware, . . .	10,260.79	11,095.52
Pine,	7,145.41	7,859.32
Upper Delaware, . . .	8,049.25	8,676.42
Chestnut,	19,895.03	21,080.68
Walnut,	13,227.21	14,470.87
High,	19,954.00	20,908.77
Dock,	12,896.44	12,025.96
	<u>\$98,196.76</u>	<u>\$103,230.55</u>
<i>Western.</i>		
North,	\$11,391.47	\$14,220.61
S. Mulberry,	7,651.75	9,376.65
Locust,	11,293.88	13,543.60
N. Mulberry,	5,598.39	7,237.67
Middle,	9,581.12	12,393.79
South,	11,194.29	13,095.06
Cedar,	5,269.79	8,797.42
	<u>\$61,980.69</u>	<u>\$78,664.80</u>

From the foregoing it appears that the tax on property in the eastern wards amounts to \$5,033.79 more in 1835 than it did in 1832, while the tax on property in the western wards has in the same time increased \$16,684.11—being in the first case an increase of 5.12 per cent. on the taxes of 1832, and in the latter an increase of 26.82 per cent.

There are two causes which naturally lead to the increase of the city westward:

1. The increase of population, and the greater space now required for the transaction of business than formerly, when most of the houses were occupied both as stores and dwellings; whereas now, in many streets, the whole tenement is used entirely as a store, and its former inmates have sought residences in other parts of the city. These, again, by the gradual extension of business, have been compelled to leave what they had first selected as private and retired residences for others still farther toward the west.

2. Another reason is the actual increase of business on the western border of the city, of which we shall speak more presently.

That the city must continue to extend in a western direction will, we think, appear from the following remarks:

1. There is but comparatively little room in the eastern wards for further improvements. In 1790, when the first U. S. census was taken, the dimensions of the whole city, divided among the inhabitants, gave to each person 1755 square feet; in 1800 the space to each was reduced to 1216, in 1810 to 933, in 1820 to 786, and in 1830 to 623 feet each. Upon the same principle, the following table shows the average of the *western* and *eastern* wards:

<i>Eastern.</i>	<i>Western.</i>
1800—373 square feet.	2109 square feet to each.
1810—349	1359
1820—340	1058
1830—313	979

2. The great and rapidly increasing trade with the West, and the various methods used for extending and accommodating it in the western part of the city, will undoubtedly in a few years cover the already contracted western wards with houses and population. That William Penn, in his great wisdom and foresight, regarded such an event as certain is evident from the following expressions used by him in his letter, dated 16th of 6 mo., 1683, to a committee of the "Society of Free Traders" in London. Comparing the two rivers, he says: "Delaware is a glorious river, but Schuylkill, being a hundred miles boatable above the falls, and its course N. E. toward the fountain of Susquehannah that tends to the heart of the Province, and both sides our own, it is like to be a great part of the settlement of this age."

And in 1690 he actually issued proposals for building another city, "upon the river Susquehannah that runs into the Bay of Chesapeake, and bears about 50 miles from the river Delaware."

"There" (says he) "I design to lay out a plan for the building of another city in the most convenient place for communication, with the former plantations on the East, which by land is as good as done already, a way being laid out between the two rivers, very exactly and conveniently, at least three years ago; and which will not be hard to do by water, by the benefit of the river *Scoullkill*, for a *branch* of that river lies near a branch that runs into Susquehannah River, and is the common course of the *Indians* with their Skins and Furs into our parts, and to the provinces of East and West Jersey, and New York, from the *West* and *North-west* parts of the continent from whence they bring them."

"But that which recommends both this settlement in particular and the province in general, is a late patent obtained by divers eminent Lords and gentlemen for *that land that lies north of Pennsylvania*, up to the *46th degree and an half*, because their

Traffic and intercourse will be chiefly through Pennsylvania which lies between that province and the sea. We have also the comfort of being the *centre* of all the English Colonies upon the *continent of America*, as they lie from the N. E. parts of *New England to the most Southerly parts of Carolina*, being above 1000 miles upon the coast."

Although William Penn did not live long enough to see the fulfilment of all his extended and pleasing anticipations, yet we, his descendants, are now realizing and benefiting by their accomplishment.

We have now, in connection with State canals and railroads, a regular communication with Pittsburg, forming together a length of 401 miles, and thus opening in every direction a trade with the great West to an almost unlimited extent, "passing through the heart of our own State," where but a few years since the savage roamed and murdered the almost defenceless settlers. In 1753 in Pittsburg itself, now called the "Gate of the West," there was not a single white man residing. In 1770 there were but about twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. In 1793 the arrival of a keel-boat was considered one of the greatest enterprises ever performed. In 1804 it was a village; in 1805 the first stage crossed the mountains, requiring seven days of hard labor to reach that city. In 1833 there were four daily stages; in 1834 the journey was performed in fifty-seven hours. It now probably contains 40,000 inhabitants. In 1834 there were 120 steam-engines in operation, and 1634 steamboats arrived and departed, and the city business is estimated at fifteen to twenty millions of dollars per annum. "It communicates with upward of 50,000 miles of steam navigation of the vast and fertile valley of the Mississippi, extending over a surface near 1500 miles square."

Besides the State roads and canals, there are others, or soon will be, in every direction, either uniting with them or entering at other points the western portion of the city [these (or many of them) are now in operation, 1860], among which is the important one just being completed between this city and Baltimore.

With all these facilities of intercourse, and with such an extent of country to be supplied through their instrumentality, who can pretend to limit the extent of business which must ultimately be concentrated in this western quarter of the city? These works and this trade are all comparatively in their infancy. Who can foretell what other channels and sources of business may be developed in the course of their progress which are now unthought of?

The time is probably not very distant when all the business connected with the West will be transacted in that quarter of the city, and when vessels will at once enter the Schuylkill with their foreign cargoes and receive in return the Western produce; for it

is not reasonable to suppose that the wholesale stores which supply the groceries and dry goods intended to be sent off by the Western canals and railroads will always be alone found in the eastern portion of the city, when suitable accommodations for their business can be provided in the very quarter from which the goods are to be forwarded to their destination; especially as the heavy charges of portage and commissions for forwarding, and the delay in sending merchandise to this point, may be avoided; each river will most probably have its appropriate sphere of business. In times of a brisk commerce the wharves of the Delaware have been found scarcely sufficient for the accommodation of the vessels. We have seen them lying two or three abreast, waiting for their turns for an inside berth; and that day may again arrive. And we already see that the wharves as yet constructed on the Schuylkill afford but partial accommodation for the small business, compared with what it must before many years be, which it now enjoys; so that both rivers may be necessary to meet the demands of commerce, and both sides of the Schuylkill, if its trade extend as rapidly as it has done for the past ten years.

With such prospects before us, and with all these facts staring us in the face, we cannot but think it would be unwise to erect buildings which are to accommodate the citizens for centuries perhaps to come in the very neighborhood selected when there were but 1621 taxables in the city, and but 105 in the very ward in which the State House stands, and but 117 houses even fifteen years after its erection. If, therefore, we are to regard at all in this matter the future population of the city, as well as the present, the public buildings ought to be placed in some central position, as nearly equally accessible to all as possible; and we are decidedly of the opinion (without having any personal interest as regards property) that PENN SQUARE is the proper place for them, both with a view to the present as well as future generations; and for the following reasons:

1. The city already owns that property, and it was given to it for the very purpose; and was no doubt selected by Penn with his usual foresight and wisdom, having regard to the future accommodation of both sections of the city. It is described as follows: "In the centre of the city is a square of ten acres, at each angle to build houses for public affairs." "In the middle of the city, from side to side, of the like breadth in the centre of the city, is a square of ten acres; at each angle are to be houses for public affairs, as a Meeting House, Assembly, or State House, Market House, Schoolhouse, and several other buildings for public concerns." The inference from which is, that this was the only site designed by Penn, even in these early days, for the public buildings.

2. The price of purchase of another site would be equivalent

probably to the expense of erecting a new building, which the city may as well save.

3. It will probably be as convenient to the present population as any other situation; for,

1. The greater number of taxable inhabitants reside within the limits of the western wards, as is shown by the following table for the sake of comparison a table of taxables in 1828 is added:

<i>Eastern Wards.</i>	1828.	1835.
New Market,	1452	1472
Lower Delaware,	1501	1285
Pine,	1020	869
Upper Delaware,	1216	1142
Chestnut,	821	837
Walnut,	1117	739
High,	914	825
Dock,	863	899
	8904	8068
<i>Western Wards.</i>		
North,	1393	1710
South Mulberry,	1051	1230
Locust,	1364	1659
North Mulberry,	1011	1470
Middle,	774	1023
South,	599	1103
Cedar,	1446	2186
	7638	10381

Thus we see that there are 2313 more taxpayers, and probably property-holders, in the western wards than in the eastern, and that while the western increased 2743, the eastern decreased 836.

2. The largest portion of the population resides in the western wards, as the following table will show, based upon the calculation of five inhabitants to one taxable—which proportion has been ascertained to be about correct—as compared with the census tables. At the census of 1830 there were only 5456 more persons in the eastern than in the western wards:

<i>Eastern Wards.</i>	<i>Western Wards.</i>
New Market, 7360	North, 8550
Lower Delaware, 6425	South Mulberry, 6150
Pine, 4345	Locust, 8295
Upper Delaware, 5710	North Mulberry, 7350
Chestnut, 4185	Middle, 5115
Walnut, 3695	South, 5515
High, 4125	Cedar, 10930
Dock, 4495	
40340	51905

Showing a difference of population in favor of the western wards of 11,565 in 1835, which has since been increased. What will it be by the time the buildings are finished, if commenced at once? It is believed, from some examination into the subject, that most of the judges of the courts, as well as lawyers, reside in the western wards. [Since this was written (it is believed) the mode of district voting has been adopted. Before, it was all done at the State House, much to the inconvenience of voters, who had to wait hours perhaps before their turn at the window came. Much confusion and quarrelling frequently occurred, which are now prevented, with the results that the votes are much sooner ascertained at the closing of the polls, and the distance to be travelled by voters is much diminished.]

3. The valuation of property in the two portions of the city does not present so great a difference as might be imagined.

In 1835 the eastern were assessed at	\$15,625,220
“ “ “ western “ “	11,786,277
Difference,	\$3,838,943

But it is well known that the most important improvements in the western wards have taken place since that assessment. The assessment now in progress would probably exhibit a very different result. From 1829 to 1835 the eastern wards only increased in value \$30,061, while the western gained \$3,178,650.

4. By means of the railroads, which will all centre at this point, it will be more convenient to residents in the northern parts of the city and county, as well as in the southern, to come to Penn Square, than it will be for the inhabitants of the western wards to go to the neighborhood of the present State House; and certainly much more so than it was for the inhabitants at the lower end of the very ward where the State House stands for sixty or seventy years after it was erected.

5. The city has a direct interest in placing the State House in Penn Square besides that of owning it. It will be the means of extending improvements in every direction, by which not only the city revenue from taxes will be augmented, thereby refunding the large expenditures heretofore made for paving, lighting, and furnishing water to this portion of the city, hitherto solely for the convenience of the eastern population, but the value of the city property in this quarter will be much enhanced, and they have at this time a large interest here and in the neighborhood—viz. the Girard buildings from Market to Chestnut, the city stores, wharves, gas-works, unimproved property, and water-works on the Schuylkill, public squares, Girard College, Will's Hospital, markets, etc. which would all be benefited. [These improvements have been continually advancing west, houses west of Broad street are being converted into stores, and many persons who resided there are moving to Germantown, West Philadel-

phia, and other places, it being as convenient by the cars to live there as formerly in the city.]

6. The employment which all the improvements consequent on the occupation of Penn Square would furnish to thousands of mechanics is an important consideration. Independent of those who might be engaged about the public buildings (let them be placed where they may be), the number of private and probably other public buildings which would be erected in the west would give bread to many a mechanic and laborer who knows not where to procure it at present.

7. The erection of these buildings on the prison lot* could not produce any of these effects, except in a very limited degree. There is no city property it would benefit; it might perhaps enhance a small portion of private property just in the neighborhood; it would furnish little more employment than to those engaged about the building, and it could not promote the general improvement of the city. Moreover, the quantity of ground is not sufficient for the purpose, and it is at the corner of streets, from which there would be so much noise as to prevent the transaction of business by our courts, etc., as is the case now. The location at Penn Square would not injure any public or private property on the eastern front, and being divided into four lots, would admit of a more advantageous disposition of the public buildings for the accommodation of the city, county, and even State, if the Legislature, as they ought, should see fit to remove to the city. Being probably on the highest ground of the city, and having no other buildings near them, they could be so placed as to enjoy the greatest share of light and the freest circulation of air; from the want of both of which our courts so much suffer. Besides, the grounds might be tastefully improved in such manner as to furnish to the citizens in the neighborhood a pleasant and fashionable walk.

8. It has been, I think, suggested, that they might be erected on Independence Square, either pulling down our venerable Independence Hall and placing them in the centre, or allowing the hall to remain and occupying the portion toward Walnut street. With regard to the first plan, the great difficulty would be to obtain the consent of the citizens. The next objection is, that there is a provision in various acts of Assembly, passed in relation to this Square, which says, "that no part of the ground lying to the southward of the State House should be converted into or made use of for erecting buildings, but that the same should be an open public green and walk for ever." It would at least require the aid of the Legislature, if even the consent of the citizens could be obtained, to occupy with buildings a Square so important to the wealth of so dense a portion of the city.

* This refers to the lot on the south-east corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, on which the City Prison stood.—W. P. H.

It has been objected that many of our public buildings and institutions are in the eastern part of the city—such as the Custom-House [it now occupies the old Bank of the United States building; then it was in Second below Dock. The government has lately purchased the building of the Bank of Pennsylvania in Second street for a post-office, and the bank has purchased the late United States Hotel for a new bank on Chestnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets. It is, however, proposed to place the Custom-House in the old bank, and take the Custom-House for the Post-Office. 1856], Exchange, banks, Library, etc. With regard to the Custom-House, we are now attempting to procure a new and permanent one. Let it, then, be located farther west, for in a few years it will be required for the business of both rivers; besides, as most of the merchants reside in the west, and visit their stores daily, they can suffer little inconvenience on this score. So also with the Exchange and banks. But all these institutions or others will find locations where the wants of the greater portion require them, and if any of the present institutions require removal, the value of property in the eastern wards will no doubt increase with the increasing business and population, so as to justify their removal elsewhere. But many of our public institutions are already in the west. Of sixty-seven churches, twenty-eight are west of Seventh street, some having been driven west by the crowded and noisy state of the city, and others in pursuit of their congregations; and most of these are the largest and most ornamental in the city. Most of the fashionable as well as best schools, as well private as public, are in the west. The University, Mint, Masonic Hall, Musical Fund Hall, Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions, Pennsylvania Hospital, Almhouse, Preston Retreat, Orphans' and Widows' Asylums, Wills' Hospital, etc. etc., are all in the west, some of them seeking retirement, from disturbance by a progressive population, in the country near the city.

That the time for erecting new buildings has arrived is, I take for granted, admitted by all. Judges, juries, lawyers, everybody, seem to say so. Some think it too soon to place them in Penn Square, but we certainly will be thought more wise than our forefathers were when they planted the present building where it is—inaccessible probably six months in the year. We are in precisely opposite circumstances from them. Placed at the State House when first erected, scarcely a house might be seen; placed now at Penn Square, nothing else can be seen because of the houses. It is convenient of access by day or by night; good pavements, lights by night, omnibus or railroad cars in every direction to suit those who choose not to walk—of all which our forefathers knew nothing. [The commissioners appointed to fix the location of the public buildings decided, July 6th, 1860, to place them on Penn Squares. *Yeas*.—Judges Stroud, Allison, Thompson, and Trego

Nays.—Cuyler, Henry, and Ludlow. Resigned, Judges Sharswood and Hare, two of the original commissioners.]

Having now, at much more length than I at first intended, presented my views on the subject, I shall submit it to those whose province it is to decide the question after hearing the expressed sentiments of their constituents.

The population of Philadelphia city and county (which latter comprised the city proper and the districts of Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, Penn Township, Kensington, Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, and the rest of the county—viz. Blockley, Bristol, Byberry, Frankford, Germantown, Kingsessing, Lower Dublin, Moreland, Oxford, and Roxborough) was by the census of—

1790,	54,391,	or 1 person to every 1755 sq. ft.	} In the city proper.
1800,	81,009,	" 1 " " 1216 "	
1810,	111,210,	" 1 " " 933 "	
1820,	137,097,	" 1 " " 786 "	
1830,	188,961,*	" 1 " " 623 "	
1840,	258,037,		
1850,	408,762,		
1860,	568,034,		
1870,	674,022,		
1876,	817,448.		

In the last named year the number of dwellings was 143,936.

(For a thorough table of population of the city and county to 1830, see Hazard's *Register*, viii. 65-72; and see *Amer. Jour. Med. Science*, i. 116, for the medical statistics of Philadelphia, by Dr. Gouverneur Emerson.)

* An increase of 37.83 per cent. or 3.25 per cent. per annum, doubling in every 21.61 years.

ROBERT MORRIS.

BY MRS. ARMINE NIXON HART.

(Centennial Collection.)

In presenting a brief memoir of the life of Robert Morris, it is impossible to forget the biting sarcasm and sharp wit of Rufus Choate's memorable toast: "Pennsylvania's two most distinguished citizens—Robert Morris, a native of Great Britain, and Benjamin Franklin, a native of Massachusetts." It is to portray the life of one of these "*citizens*" that I have been invited here to-day.

Robert Morris, the Financier of the American Revolution, was born in Liverpool, Kingdom of Great Britain, on the 20th or January, 1733-34, old style, or what would be, according to the modern method of computation, January 31st, 1734. His father, also Robert Morris, came to this country and settled at Oxford on the eastern shore of Maryland prior to the year 1740. He was there engaged in the tobacco trade as the factor of Foster Cunliffe, Esq., of England. His tombstone in Whitmarsh burial-ground, Talbot County, Maryland, records that "A salute from the cannon of a ship, the wad fracturing his arm, was the signal by which he departed greatly lamented, as he was esteemed, in the fortieth year of his age, on the 12th day of July, MDCCL."

Robert, the son, at an early age came to Philadelphia, and entered the counting-house of Mr. Charles Willing, one of the first merchants of his day, and subsequently in 1754, at the age of twenty, formed a copartnership with his son, Thomas Willing, which lasted until 1793, a period of thirty-nine years, and the firm of Willing & Morris became the best known and largest importing house in the colonies. In October, 1765, upon the arrival of the "Royal Charlotte," carrying the obnoxious stamped paper for the colonies, a town meeting was held at the State House to prevent the landing of the stamps, and a committee was appointed to wait upon John Hughes, the stamp distributor, and demand his resignation of the office. On this committee Mr. Morris was appointed, and from Hughes's letters* it would appear that he and James Tilghman were the spokesmen on the occasion. Later in the same year Mr. Morris signed the Non-Importation Resolutions and Agreement of the Merchants of Philadelphia, and in January, 1766, was appointed one of the first wardens of the port of Philadelphia by the Assembly of Pennsylvania. Upon the formation of a Committee of Safety for the Province, in June, 1775, Mr. Morris was made vice-president, Franklin being the head, and continued in the office until the dissolution of the Committee, in July, 1776.

* Hazard's *Register*, 247.

The appointment of Mr. Morris by the Assembly of Pennsylvania on the 3d of November, 1775, as one of the delegates to the second Congress, then in session at Philadelphia since May 10th, was his first entrance into important public life. Soon after he had taken his seat he was added to and made chairman of the Secret Committee, which had been selected in September to contract for the importation of arms and ammunition. On the 11th of December he was designated as one of the committee to devise ways and means for furnishing the colonies with a naval armament, and subsequently, on the formation of a naval committee, he was made a member. In April, 1776, Mr. Morris was specially commissioned to negotiate bills of exchange, and to take other measures to procure money for the Congress. When Richard Henry Lee's resolution of June 7th came up for final action on July 2d, the day we celebrate, he, with John Dickinson, Thomas Willing, and Charles Humphreys, voted against independence; and afterward, on the FOURTH, when the Declaration was submitted for approval, he and Dickinson absented themselves from their seats in Congress. His action was of course much commented upon, and John Adams, the most ardent and at the same time the most severe and censorious of his contemporaries, wrote to General Gates: "You ask me what you are to think of Robert Morris? I will tell you what I think of him. I think he has a masterly understanding, an open temper, and an honest heart; and if he does not always vote for what you and I think proper, it is because he thinks that a large body of people remains who are not yet of his mind." This query was doubtless occasioned by the apparent inconsistency of Mr. Morris's action with his views expressed to General Gates in a letter written from Philadelphia on April 6th, 1776, in which he says:

"Where the plague are these Commissioners? If they are to come, what is it that detains them? It is time we should be on a certainty, and know positively whether the liberties of *America* can be established and secured by reconciliation, or whether we must totally renounce connection with *Great Britain*, and fight our way to a total independence. Whilst we continue thus firmly united amongst ourselves, there is no doubt but either of these points may be carried; but it seems to me we shall quarrel about which of these roads is best to pursue, unless the Commissioners appear soon and lead us into the first path, therefore I wish them to come, dreading nothing so much as even an appearance of division amongst ourselves." Mr. Morris's reason for this course was that he considered the act premature and unnecessary, that the colonies were not yet ready for independence; and that his motives were respected and sanctioned by his constituents, and his patriotism never questioned, are shown by the fact that on the 20th of the same month he, alone of the mem-

bers who had voted with him, was re-elected a delegate. On this same day he wrote "From the Hills on Schuylkill" to Joseph Reed: "I have uniformly voted against and opposed the Declaration of Independence, because, in my poor opinion, it was an improper time, and will neither promote the interest nor redound to the honor of America; for it has caused division when we wanted union, and will be ascribed to very different principles than those which ought to give rise to such an important measure. I did expect my conduct on this great question would have procured my dismissal from the great Council, but find myself disappointed, for the Convention has thought proper to return me in the new delegation; and although my interest and inclination prompt me to decline the service, yet I cannot depart from one point which first induced me to enter the public line. I mean an opinion that it is the duty of every individual to act his part in whatever station his country may call him to, in hours of difficulty, danger, and distress. Whilst I think this a duty, I must submit, although the councils of America have taken a different course from my judgment and wishes. I think that the individual who declines the service of his country because its councils are not conformable to his ideas, makes but a bad subject; a good one will follow if he cannot lead." Subsequently, on the 2d of August, when the engrossed Declaration was laid on the table to be signed, he subscribed, with firm hand and unfaltering heart, his signature to our Magna Charta. This act was not inconsistent with his earlier course, for in that brief month great changes had taken place.

He cannot, however, be said to have been, like Sam. Adams, "BURNING FOR INDEPENDENCE," for while he was ever earnest in his exertions to withstand the encroachments of the British crown, he afterward, on several occasions, expressed his great regret for the act. In October, 1777, after the surrender of Burgoyne, he wrote to Gates:

"Mr. Johnson, and, indeed, all the other Maryland delegates, are at home forming a Constitution. This seems to be the present business of all America, except the army. It is the fruit of a certain premature declaration which, you know, I always opposed. My opposition was founded on the evil consequences I foresaw, or thought I foresaw, and the present state of several of the colonies justifies my apprehension. We are disputing about liberties, privileges, posts, and places, at the very time we ought to have nothing in view but the securing of those objects, and placing them on such a footing as to make them worth contending for amongst ourselves hereafter. But instead of that, the vigor of this and several other States is lost in intestine divisions; and unless this spirit of contention is checked by some other means, I fear it will have a baneful influence on the measures of America. Nothing do I wish for more than a peace on

terms honorable and beneficial to both countries ; and I am convinced it is more consistent with the interest of Great Britain to acknowledge our independence and enter into commercial treaties with us than to persist in attempting to reduce us to unconditional submission. I hope we shall never be reduced to such a vile situation whilst a true friend of America and freedom exists. Life would not be worth having, and it is better to perish by the sword than to drag out our remaining days in misery and scorn ; but I hope Heaven has better things in store for the votaries of such a cause."

In December, 1776, when Congress retired to Baltimore on the approach of Cornwallis, a committee, consisting of Mr. Morris, George Clymer, and George Walton, was appointed to remain in Philadelphia, with extensive power to execute all necessary public business. It was just at this period that Washington wrote to Morris from above Trenton that unless he had a certain amount of specie at once he would be unable to keep the army together, and could not foretell the result. Morris on his personal credit borrowed a sufficient sum, forwarded it to Washington, and enabled him to finish the victory over the Hessians at Trenton by his success at Princeton.

On the 10th of March, 1777, Mr. Morris was a third time sent as a delegate to Congress, and soon after was placed on the Committee of Commerce, which succeeded the Secret Committee. When Hancock, in the fall of this year, on account of his ill-health, decided to resign his place in Congress, Mr. Morris was urged to accept the Presidency, but he declined to serve, as it would interfere entirely with his private business and disarrange his public engagements. Henry Laurens was therefore chosen as Hancock's successor. In November Mr. Morris was selected with Elbridge Gerry to repair to the army, and confer confidentially with the Commander-in-chief as to the best means of providing for the Army. On the 13th of December, he was again re-elected to Congress, and on the 9th day of July, 1778, led the Pennsylvania delegation in signing the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States," under which the government was carried on until supplanted, ten years later, by the Constitution of the United States. In August, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Finance, and in the spring of 1780 organized the Bank of Pennsylvania, "to supply the army with provisions for two months," and to it subscribed £10,000. Early in the year 1781, Congress found it necessary to organize the Executive departments of the government, and, "whatever may have been thought, in regard to the candidates suitable for the other departments, there was but one opinion in Congress and in the nation as to the proper person for taking charge of the finances, then in a dilapidated and most deplorable condition. The public sentiment everywhere pointed to Robert Morris, whose great

experience and success as a merchant, his ardor in the cause of American liberty, his firmness of character, fertility of mental resources, and profound knowledge of pecuniary operations qualified him in a degree far beyond any other person for this arduous and responsible station." * Accordingly, on the 20th of February, at a time when Mr. Morris was a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, he was unanimously chosen to the office of Superintendent of Finance. This action was communicated to him by the President of Congress in the following letter:

"PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1781.

"SIR: By the enclosed copy you will be informed that Congress have been pleased unanimously to elect you, Sir, to the important office of Superintendent of Finance.

"It is hoped that this important call of your Country will be received by you, Sir, as irresistible.

"I have the honor to be, with sentiments of esteem and regard,

"Your most obedient and very humble servant,

"SAM. HUNTINGTON, *Presdt.*

"ROBERT MORRIS, *Esquire.*"

On the 13th of March, Mr. Morris sent his reply to Congress, in which he made certain stipulations as a condition precedent upon his accepting the office. This led to a conference with a committee of the Congress specially appointed for the purpose, which resulted in the passage of certain resolutions on the 20th of March and 21st and 27th of April, in effect assenting to Mr. Morris's conditions; and, upon receiving from the President of Congress copies of these resolutions, Mr. Morris, on May 14th, accepted the office of Superintendent of Finance. In his letter of acceptance, which is a noble eulogium upon the man who wrote it, he says: "In accepting the office bestowed on me, I sacrifice much of my interest, my ease, my domestic enjoyments, and internal tranquillity. If I know my own heart, I make these sacrifices with a disinterested view to the service of my country. I am ready to go further; and THE UNITED STATES MAY COMMAND EVERYTHING I HAVE EXCEPT MY INTEGRITY, AND THE LOSS OF THAT WOULD EFFECTUALLY DISABLE ME FROM SERVING THEM MORE." From this period until November 1st, 1784, when he resigned, he continued to fill this arduous and responsible post.

In so brief a notice it is impossible to recount the duties which this appointment imposed; but it was an herculean task, which he managed so as to bring order out of chaos and success out of doubt. When the exhausted credit of the government threatened

* Jared Sparks's *Life of Gouverneur Morris*, vol. i. p. 231.

the most alarming consequences; when the army was utterly destitute of the necessary supplies of food, clothing, arms, and ammunition; when Washington almost began to fear for the result, Robert Morris, upon his own credit and from his private resources, furnished those pecuniary means without which all the physical force of the country would have been in vain; without Robert Morris the sword of Washington would have rusted in its sheath. A dispassionate foreigner, Carlo Botta, in his *History of the American Revolution*, says: "Certainly the Americans owed and still owe as much acknowledgment to the financial operations of Robert Morris as to the negotiations of Benjamin Franklin or even the arms of George Washington."

One of the earliest official acts of Mr. Morris was to submit to Congress, in the same month as he accepted his appointment, "A Plan for Establishing a National Bank for the United States," and, on the 31st of the following December, "The President, Directors, and Corporation of the Bank of North America" were incorporated. This was the first incorporated bank in the United States. The Assembly of Pennsylvania having in 1785 annulled the charter of the bank, Mr. Morris, at the earnest solicitation of many citizens, consented to become a candidate for the Legislature, in conjunction with his friends Thomas Fitzsimmons and George Clymer, in order to obtain, if practicable, its renewal. He was consequently elected the following year, and, although failing in the first effort, his exertions were subsequently crowned with success.

When peace had once again fallen upon the land of his adoption, and a fundamental law was necessary to be formed for its governance, Mr. Morris was chosen a delegate to the memorable convention which met in Philadelphia May 25th, 1787, and framed the Constitution of the United States. It was he who proposed Washington for president of that convention, and during its entire session Washington was his guest. During the deliberations of the convention he strenuously advocated the choice of Senators *for life*, and that they should be "men of great and established property—an aristocracy." In the course of one of his speeches he used these weighty words, which deserve to be studied carefully at the present day, with a healthy recollection of our present condition: "History proves, I admit, that men of large property will uniformly endeavor to establish tyranny. How shall we ward off these evils? Give them the second branch, the Senate, and you secure their weight for the public good. They are responsible for their conduct, and this lust of power will ever be checked by the democratic branch, and thus form the stability of your government. But if we continue changing our measures by the breath of democracy, who will confide in our engagements? Who will trust us? Ask any person whether he has any confidence in the government of Con

gress under the Confederation or that of the State of Pennsylvania, he will readily answer you 'No.' Ask him the reason, and he will tell you it is because he has no confidence in their stability." In October, 1788, he received a renewed mark of the high confidence his fellow-citizens entertained for him by being chosen the first Senator from Pennsylvania to the first Congress of the United States under the Constitution, and which assembled in New York on the 4th of March, 1789. It was mainly through his instrumentality that the seat of government was removed, the next year, to Philadelphia, where it remained *temporarily* for ten years, until the buildings were completed in the District of Columbia. He served a full term in the Senate, retiring in 1795. Washington desired Mr. Morris to become his Secretary of the Treasury, and upon his declining requested him to name the person most competent, in his opinion, to fill the office, which he did by naming Alexander Hamilton.

On Mr. Morris's retirement from public life, he began to speculate largely in unimproved lands in all sections of the country, and in February, 1795, organized, with John Nicholson and James Greenleaf, the North American Land Company, which, through the dishonesty and rascality of Greenleaf, finally caused his ruin, and burdened the closing years of his life with utter poverty. The government, that he had carried on his own shoulders through adversity to prosperity, allowed him to remain from the 16th of February, 1798, until the 26th of August, 1801, a period of *three years, six months, and ten days*, an inmate of a debtors' prison, without raising a hand to help him, thus adding another link to the chain which proves that "Republics are ungrateful."

Mr. Morris survived his imprisonment not quite five years, dying on the 7th of May, 1806, in his seventy-third year, and his remains repose in the family vault, Christ Church, Second street above Market street, Philadelphia. Mr. Morris was married March 2d, 1769, to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Esther [Huelings] White, and sister of Bishop White. They had seven children: Robert, who married Ann Shoemaker; Thomas, who married Sarah Kane; William White; Hetty, who married James Marshall of Virginia; Charles; Maria, who married Henry Nixon; and Henry, who married Eliza Jane Smith.

Mr. Morris was a very large man, quite six feet in stature, with a full, well-formed, vigorous frame, and clear, smooth, florid complexion. His hair, sandy in youth, was worn, when gray, loose and unpowdered. His eyes were bright blue, of medium size, but uncommonly brilliant. There are four portraits of him. The earliest by Charles Wilson Peale, now in Independence Hall, was never like the original, and Mrs. Morris could not bear it in her sight or to hear it mentioned as a like-

ness of Mr. Morris. The second, a miniature by Trumbull, is now in Virginia, in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Ambler. The third was painted by Robert Edge Pine, the English artist, for whom Mr. Morris built a house in Eighth street below Market, and is the most familiar one, as from it all the engraved portraits have been taken. It is believed to have been a very fair likeness, and is now in possession of the family of his son, Henry Morris. The latest portrait was painted by the great genius Gilbert Stuart, and is a masterpiece of this great artist's work. As you look upon the canvas you forget it is inanimate, and feel as if you were in the very presence of the man, while that intuitive something tells you it is like as life. The original is in New York, in possession of the family of his son, Thomas Morris, and a duplicate is in possession of his granddaughter, Miss Nixon of Philadelphia.

Mr. Morris possessed naturally great intellectual qualities. His mind was acute, penetrating, and logical. His conversation was cheerful, affable, and engaging. His public speaking was fluent, forcible, and impressive, and he was listened to always with the profound attention and respect his great experience and practical good sense so justly merited. In debate his argumentative eloquence is described as being of a high order, expressing himself in a terse and correct manner. His extensive public and private correspondence was conducted in a graceful, clear style. His manners were gracious and simple, and free from the formality which generally prevailed, while at heart he was an aristocrat, and looked upon as the leader of the aristocratic party in the republic. He was noted for his great cheerfulness and urbanity of disposition, which even under the most distressing circumstances never forsook him, and from the prison-house in adversity, as from the counting-house in prosperity, he sent familiar notes filled with amusing and sprightly expressions; but his sarcasm and invective were as sharp and severe as his benevolence and kindness were unbounded. In all his misfortunes he seldom uttered a complaint, placing them where they justly belonged—to his ambition for accumulating wealth. None of the many worthies of the Revolution stood higher in the esteem or approached nearer to the heart of Washington than Robert Morris. The *pater patric's* adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis, says, "If I am asked, 'And did not Washington unbend and admit to familiarity and social friendship some one person to whom age and long and interesting associations gave peculiar privilege, the privilege of the heart?' I answer, That favored individual was Robert Morris." In the fall of 1798, when Washington repaired to Philadelphia to superintend the organization of his last army, called together on the apprehension of war with France, "he paid his first visit to the prison-house of Robert Morris. The old man wrung the hand of the Chief

in silence, while his tearful eye gave the welcome to such a home." Well may we repeat Whittier's words:

"What has the gray-haired prisoner done?
Has murder stained his hands with gore?
Not so; his crime's a fouler one:
God made the old man poor."

When General Howe, in the winter of 1776-77, advanced his army so far across Jersey as to render Philadelphia too exposed a place for Congress to hold its sessions, that body retired to Baltimore, and a number of families, the heads of which were active leaders in the Revolution, left the city for points of greater safety. The surprise and defeat of the British at Trenton and Princeton removed all immediate danger of the capture of Philadelphia, and Congress and the citizens returned to it. The relief thus furnished, it was evident to many, would be but a temporary one, as Philadelphia was, without doubt, the objective point of the British commander, the capture of which he looked forward to as the final stroke to be given to the American cause; and they at once set about securing places of refuge where, in event of another offensive movement on the part of Sir William against the city, they could remove their families. Robert Morris was one of this number, and the letter of his wife to her mother, Mrs. White, informing her of the purchase of the residence of Baron Stiegel at Manheim by Mr. Morris, in which his family resided when the British took possession of Philadelphia in the fall of 1777, is very interesting:

"April 14, 1777. We are preparing for another flight in packing up our furniture and removing them to a new purchase Mr. Morris has made ten miles from Lancaster; no other than the famous mansion that belonged to Stedman and Stiegel at the Iron Works, where you know I spent six weeks, so am perfectly well acquainted with the goodness of the house and situation. The reason Mr. Morris made this purchase, he looks upon the other not secure if they come by water. I think myself very lucky in having this asylum, it being but eight miles, fine road, from Lancaster, where I expect Mr. Morris will be if he quits this, besides many of my friends and acquaintances. So I now solicit the pleasure of your company at this once famous place instead of Mennet, where perhaps we may yet trace some vestiges of the late owner's folly, and may prove a useful lesson to us his successors."

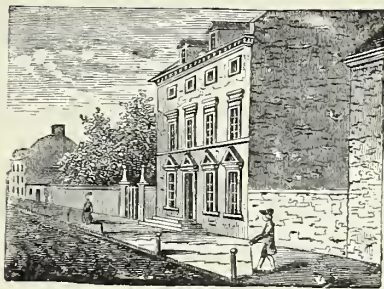
The magnificent mansion which Baron Stiegel built at Manheim was of bricks imported from England. There was a chapel in the house, where he was accustomed to conduct divine worship for those in his employment. The internal arrangements, the wainscoting, the cornices, the landscape painting covering the walls of the parlor (a fine piece of tapestry, a part of which has

been presented to the Historical Society by Henry Arndt, the present proprietor of the mansion) representing scenes in falconry, and the beautiful porcelain tiles adorning the fireplaces, are all in good taste, and would be admired by good judges in our day. Everything would tend to show that the baron was a gentleman of cultivation and refinement.

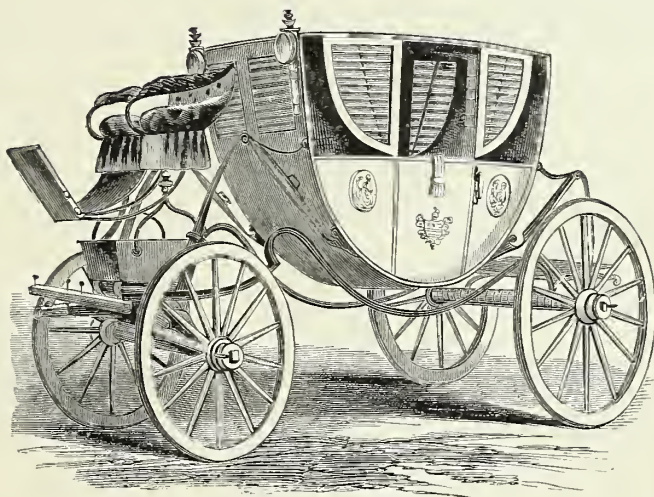
Baron Stiegel, a native of Manheim, Germany, came to America in 1757 with "good recommendations and a great deal of money." He purchased seven hundred and fourteen acres in Lancaster county, laid out the town of Manheim, built the Elizabeth iron-furnace and extensive glassworks. He also built a furnace and summer residence at Schæfferstown, Lebanon county. He lived in extravagant style, drove his coach-and-four, had a band of music, and when he came or went to or from his furnaces he was heralded by the firing of cannon. He said in one of his letters his glassworks alone brought him in five thousand pounds yearly. Hasting to make rich fast, he bought his partner out, but the troubles with England stopped all enterprises; he could not meet his obligations. He struggled manfully for years, but in 1774 met with irretrievable ruin. The strange part of the story is that his end is unknown, though within the memory of those living. He certainly died in great indigence.

Mr. Morris lived in the house on Market street between Fifth and Sixth, formerly Richard Penn's house, and removed from it in order that Washington might have a house befitting his station and with sufficient stabling. At the south-east corner of Sixth and Market stood the residence built by Joseph Galloway, the traitor, which had been sequestered by the State, and used by the State as the official residence of the president of the Supreme Council, and perhaps occupied by Joseph Reed and John Dickinson. To this house Morris removed in 1789, and remained until 1796, he having bought it from Councils in 1787. It was a large and spacious mansion, with entrances both on Market and on Sixth street. He had his counting-room on the opposite side of Market street, at No. 227.

1787, Nov. 20, a deed is made by Councils for the property south-east corner of Sixth and Market streets. A small portion of it is seen in the view of Washington's House, p. 583, adjoining to the opening west of the mansion. "A three-story brick messuage and other buildings and two lots of ground; one of them containing in breadth sixty feet on the south side of Market street, and in length one hundred and eighty feet on the east side of Sixth street to Minor street; and the other of them containing in breadth eighty-six feet on the east side of Sixth street, and in length or depth sixty feet on the south side of Minor street aforesaid; the whole subject to the payment of a yearly ground-rent of forty-four Spanish milled dollars to the heirs and assigns of Israel Pemberton, deceased.



RESIDENCE OF MORRIS AND WASHINGTON.—Page 260.



WASHINGTON'S CARRIAGE.—Page 128.

"Consideration for former,	£14,100
" " latter,	2,725 "

(See *Col. Recs.* xv. 151.)

The property at the corner of Sixth and Market streets was afterward owned by the Schuylkill Bank, and sold after its troubles. It is now occupied by the clothing store of Wanamaker & Brown.

In 1782, when the Prince de Broglie was in the city, he was conducted by the Chevalier de la Luzerne to the house of Robert Morris to take tea, and a delightful picture the prince gives of the social life of the time: "The house is simple, but well furnished and very neat. The doors and tables are of superb mahogany, and polished. The locks and hinges in brass curiously bright. The porcelain cups were arranged with great precision. The mistress of the house had an agreeable expression, and was dressed altogether in white; in fact, everything appeared charming to me. I partook of most excellent tea, and I should be even now still drinking it, I believe, if the ambassador had not charitably notified me at the twelfth cup that I must put my spoon across it when I wished to finish with this sort of warm water. He said to me: 'It is almost as ill-bred to refuse a cup of tea when it is offered to you, as it would be indiscreet for the mistress of the house to propose a fresh one when the ceremony of the spoon has notified her that you no longer wish to partake of it.'"

When Mr. Morris removed from Sixth and Market is not exactly known, but it was probably in the latter part of 1796 or early in 1797, as about that time he was living in Chestnut street just below Eighth, next to the corner, a large house now occupied as a restaurant, but formerly owned by Edward Shippen Burd, then occupied by Daniel W. Coxe, and afterward by the Misses Hubley. Here he was so dunned by his creditors that he removed to "The Hills," now Lemon Hill, formerly Henry Pratt's estate, and now in the Park.

The Hills was part of the Springettsbury farm, and consisted of eighty acres purchased from Tench Francis in July, 1770, by Robert Morris. It was his favorite resort from business cares, and here he kept up an elegant hospitality in his prosperous days. The house was all destroyed. It was a square house of two stories with high basement and attics, and a two-storied circular projection or bay on one side, with piazzas on the others.

His Chestnut street lot and unfinished house, The Hills, and some ground-rents, were advertised to be sold by the sheriff Sept. 15th, 1797, while he was hiding from the sheriff, bidding defiance to him in his own castle. Here he remained, chafing under his confinement, not daring to go out but once, until some time between the 10th and 20th of February, 1798, when he was

arrested for debt and placed in the Walnut Street Prison, the debtors' department on the corner of Sixth and Prune streets. While confined here his family furniture, silver, and prized familiar objects were sold. The yellow fever of 1798 also raged, but he escaped it.

Though the bankrupt law was passed April 4, 1800, and took effect in July, Mr. Morris and his partner, John Nicholson, for some reason, did not at once take the benefit of it, and Nicholson died in prison, and Mr. Morris did not get his certificate until December 4, 1801. Debts to the amount of nearly three million dollars were proved against him, though many did not press their claims. I have now his note for ten thousand dollars, endorsed by John Nicholson, which my grandfather held at the time, and of course lost.

The Hills were sold by the sheriff at the suit of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company in March, 1799. The estate was sold in two parcels, Henry Pratt buying the southern portion. He improved the place very much, and it was kept in very elegant order, to which admittance was gained only by tickets. Many availed themselves of them to witness the improvements and enjoy the grounds. Mr. Pratt tore down the Morris house and built the one at present standing. Later in life he did not reside there, but visited it occasionally, though he kept up the gardens, conservatories, and grounds in the best manner. He was a shipping-merchant, and very successful. He died Feb. 6, 1838, in his seventy-seventh year.

After his death Lemon Hill was bought by the Bank of the United States for two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. After its failure all property sank in value, purchasers at any price were scarce, and it was finally sold in 1844 to the city for seventy-five thousand dollars. The city bought it to prevent any nuisances being created which would spoil the water. There were at this time but fifty-two acres. In September, 1855, it was dedicated as a public park, and through the aid and exertions of a number of public-spirited gentlemen the Park has been gradually increased to its present dimensions; Sedgley was annexed in 1856, the Lansdowne estate in 1866, and others by the act of 1867; to which was added the superb gift of Jesse George and his sister, in whose memory George's Hill was named.

By his wife Mary, sister to Bishop White, Robert Morris had seven children. Henry, a fine, portly man like his father, was elected sheriff in 1841, but died of heart disease in 1842. Maria, the second daughter, married Henry Nixon.

It is evident to those who trace Mr. Morris's character that he was a man of liberal mind, great vigor, and of such energy that he dared to grasp and carry through schemes from which men of smaller calibre would shrink. His education as a merchant in one of the largest and most successful houses would tend to foster

this, and the position toward the government in which he was placed, carrying out schemes of great magnitude for those times. When the liberty of the country was assured and the tide of emigration began to pour in, Mr. Morris foresaw a great future for this country and this city. He was interested in several schemes of land speculation, and he must perhaps at one time have had an interest in some twenty millions acres of land. He also owned a number of valuable pieces of property in the city which he had bought on speculation. His credit, which had carried the government through financially when its own had failed to accomplish it, was so good that it must have led him into transactions that more sober judgment would have forbidden. In addition to his other purchases, he was part owner of three-fourths of the new city of Washington, anticipating that as the future seat of a great government lots must rise greatly and rapidly. He had made some large sales of lands at good profit, and of course felt encouraged to go on more largely. With John Nicholson and James Greenleaf as partners in his schemes, the notes of Morris, endorsed by Nicholson or Greenleaf, became very plenty on the market. Anticipating perhaps his large profits, he entered into building "Morris's Folly" on a grand scale, which proved too much for him at times when his reverses began to come back on him. And from that time it was the usual story of all such widespread schemes on credit. How widely spread he was is shown by debts proved against him in the bankrupt court amounting to nearly three millions of dollars, and there must have been many more. Judgments were placed upon him in rapid succession, which he fought off for several years, but which were at last executed and swept away everything, even to his household treasures.

What was intended as the finest private mansion in the country was situated on nearly the whole of the square of ground from Seventh to Eighth on Chestnut and Walnut streets, which, though it had been only a pasture-lot of the Norrises, he gave ten thousand pounds for. The house was built of brick in the main walls, but with marble around the windows, doors, and in columns and piazzas, and perhaps, judging from its appearance in Birch's picture, nearly the whole of the ends were of marble, many parts of it beautifully sculptured. The foundations were extensive, and the superstructure was two stories of good height, with a roof somewhat resembling the present style of Mansard roof. It had reached this state when, owing to some foreign houses failing, Morris was obliged to succumb. The Bank of Pennsylvania soon brought suit, and the sheriff levied on this property, and sold it in December, 1797, for twenty-five thousand six hundred dollars, subject to a mortgage of seven thousand pounds specie to Messrs. Willink of Amsterdam. His accounts show that he paid to the architect \$9037.13, and for building material and work £6138 5s. 10d. He had previously, in 1795,

sold the Washington house on Market street, forty-six feet front, for thirty-seven thousand dollars; and the remaining portions, a seventy-foot lot adjoining and the Sixth street corner house, were worth nearly fifty thousand dollars more. His original estimate of the amount to be expended upon the Chestnut street palace was sixty thousand dollars. William Sansom and others bought this property at sheriff's sale, and Sansom built rows of houses on Walnut and Sansom streets, which were a novelty at that time. The palace was torn down for the materials, which became scattered; some of them are to be seen to this day in dwellings in the city; the bas-reliefs of Tragedy and Comedy in the Old Drury Theatre on Chestnut street were from this house.

Of the abundance of their promissory notes, Morris in writing to Nicholson said, if writing notes to each other would pay "those which bear promise of payments," "you would want more copying-presses and half a dozen paper-mills." "Two hundred thousand acres of my land in North Carolina, which cost me twenty-seven thousand dollars, are sold for one year's taxes."

Robert Morris in the *Account of his Property*, published in pamphlet form by his heirs about 1854, says: "The large lot on Chestnut street, upon which Major L'Enfant was erecting for me a much more magnificent house than I ever intended to have built, became subject to sundry judgments that were obtained against me, and it was also included in a mortgage dated December, 1796, to secure a debt due to Messrs. Willink of Amsterdam, but the judgments being of prior date, that estate was sold in execution by the sheriff. The purchasers, Messrs. W. Sansom, Joseph Ball, and Reed & Ford, are under promise to account with me for any surplus that may arise upon a re-sale beyond their respective debts, and I did hope and expect that something handsome would have arisen out of this property toward the payment of Messrs. Willink, whose claim is just and fair; but the purchasers now say that they shall not be able to raise anything beyond their own dues, if so much."

After Mr. Morris got out of Walnut Street Prison he lived in the house in Twelfth street below Market, as appears from the Directory of 1805, which was compiled in 1804, and has the name of "Robert Morris, 2 South Twelfth street." He is also in the Directory of 1806 at the same place. In that house Mr. Morris died May 7, 1806, and was buried in the family vault in Christ Church, where his brother-in-law, Bishop White, also lies. In 1809 his widow lived next to No. 151 Walnut street, where she remained for some years. In 1813 the Directory locates "Morris, Mrs., widow of Robert, gentleman, corner of Eleventh and Chestnut." In 1814, ditto. The Directory for 1824 does not contain Mrs. Morris's name. It has, however, "Morris, Anna, Mrs., widow of Robert, Jr., 282 Chestnut."

This lady was daughter-in-law of Mrs. Robert Morris of the Revolution, and the latter might have lived with her. The name of Mrs. Morris of the Revolution was Mary. A widow, Mary Morris, lived in 1820 below the Academy of Fine Arts, on Chestnut street. This was on the north side. We do not know who this lady was, but we suppose that she was not the widow of the financier. Mrs. Robert Morris lived on the south side of Chestnut street, the sixth house west of Tenth street, on the occasion of General La Fayette's reception in 1824. Mr. W. Meredith lived at Tenth and Chestnut streets. Miss Fox, who dispensed a generous and refined hospitality at Champlot, on Green lane, had her city home next to Mr. Meredith's; next came that of the late Thomas Biddle; next, Manuel Eyre; next, Mr. Conolly, and Mrs. Robert Morris's. The house on Twelfth street was Mrs. Nixon's, wife of the late Henry Nixon, who was Mrs. Morris's daughter. Mrs. Morris subsequently lived and died at Mr. Nixon's country residence, Fairhill, on Ridge road, adjoining the now Girard College, which he had inherited from his father, John Nixon, the celebrated banker, merchant, and first reader of the Declaration.

Sansom Street, p. 410.—A fire took place in one or more of these houses, then unfinished, in 1803, at which the want of water was so apparent as to lead to the formation of the Philadelphia Hose Company, the first in the city. Buckets and pumps had theretofore alone been used. (See p. 424.)

LYDIA DARRACH AND CAPTAIN LOXLEY.

Lydia Darrach, p. 412.—See *Reg. Penna.*, i. 48, for a particular account of this transaction, from which it would appear that the officers lived or had their office *opposite to*, not *in*, the house.

There are some inconsistencies in the narrative and in the dates of the story of Lydia Darrach overhearing two British officers planning an attack upon Washington in one of the rooms of her house, then feigning sleep in her room when the officers knocked at her door, and next day passing through the lines, under pretence of going a long distance to mill, and thus putting Washington on his guard. The officers at the time were not living at her house, but on the opposite side, in the house of Gen. Cadwalader.

The Loxley House stood until within a few years at the corner of Second street and Little Dock, and was erected about 1760. Loxley was a builder and a man of some means, and lived on Arch street below Fourth, and gave the name to the little street called Loxley's court running from Arch to Cherry street.

This name was duplicated on another court in the neighborhood of Front and Spruce streets, where he owned several properties besides the Loxley House.

Benjamin Loxley was humorously represented in Graydon's *Memoirs* as "a very honest though little, dingy-looking man, with regimentals considerably war-worn or tarnished, a very salamander," at the head of the militia as captain upon the threatened attack of the Paxton Boys, with his artillery at the court-house, Second and Market streets. The scene was caricatured by Dawkins in 1764. He had been a lieutenant under Braddock in 1756, and on his return was lieutenant, and afterward captain, of an independent artillery company. He was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1774; was in service in the Revolution in 1775; a delegate to the conference of the Committees of Safety in June, 1776; and next month offered to superintend the casting of brass howitzers, mortars, etc., but his services not being thought to be needed, he then commanded the first artillery company in the regiment under Col. Samuel Mifflin, in an eight days' march to Amboy, of which he kept a diary, which was republished by the Pennsylvania Historical Society; he was recalled to assist at the cannon-factory; was promoted to be major, and was paid one hundred pounds for his services. It will be seen he was a man of considerable influence and repute.

DUCHÉ'S HOUSE AND ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Duché's House, p. 413.—This stood at the north-east corner of Third and Pine streets. "A resolution of the Hon. House of Assembly [which had confiscated Duché's house] of 20th inst. was rec^d and read, permitting the Hon. Thomas McKean, Esq., chief-justice of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to occupy and possess the house and lots, with the appurtenances, late the property of Rev. Jacob Duché the younger, until the 1st day of July next, and until the further order of the House." Dec. 19, 1780. (*Col. Recs.*, xii. 578.)

St. Peter's.—The beautiful chime of bells of St. Peter's Church was presented by B. C. Wilcocks, who had them cast in London; they cost two thousand dollars, and were brought over, freight free, in the ship Thomas P. Cope. They weigh—

No. 1,	6 cwt.	2 qrs.	3 lbs.
" 2,	6 "	3 "	18 "
" 3,	8 "	3 "	3 "
" 4,	9 "	2 "	9 "
" 5,	10 "	3 "	8 "
" 6,	15 "	1 "	25 "

The height of the steeple from the ground to top of lightning-rod is two hundred and ten feet. The gilt cross is nearly ten feet high.

A history of this church was prepared and published in a pamphlet by Rev. Dr. DeLancey, then the pastor.

Rev. W. H. Odenheimer was called from this church to the bishopric of New Jersey; Rev. Mr. Leeds was called and inducted by Bishop Potter June 29, 1860.

Christ Church being filled to overflowing, its vestry laid the foundation in 1758 of St. Peter's, which was dedicated on 4th September, 1761, and completely finished in 1763, at a cost of three thousand three hundred and ten pounds sterling money. The streets around were unpaved until five years after, and the brick wall not built till 1784. It was first surrounded by a fence, which was used in the Revolution by British soldiers for firewood.

The committee appointed to superintend the building of St. Peter's consisted of Joseph Sims, Dr. John Kearsley, William Plumstead, Jacob Duché, Alexander Stedman, James Child, Evan Morgan, Redmond Conyngham, Attwood Shute, John Wilcocks, Samuel McCall, Jr., James Humphreys, and William Bingham.

It was far more chapel-like in its earlier days than at present, having at one end merely a small wooden cupola, which was removed in 1842 and replaced by a steeple. There are two arm-chairs now in the chancel made from its wood when taken down. Prominent in the beautiful churchyard is a monument to Commodore Stephen Decatur, who in 1820 was killed in a duel by Captain Barron of our navy, father of the traitor to his flag made a prisoner at Fort Hatteras in the late rebellion.

The exterior of St. Peter's is of brick. The interior forcibly calls to mind former days. The pews are high and square. Attached to the pulpit is the clerk's desk, now used for reading prayers, and at the opposite end of the church is the chancel, which afforded the early rectors an excellent opportunity for a dignified sweep down the aisle in the full canonicals of the English Church, preceded by the gowned sexton. Ornamenting each side of the chancel are the portraits of Bishop White, in a powdered wig, and Rev. Dr. Smith, provost of the Philadelphia College, his black gown graced with the crimson stole of the Oxford graduate, but wearing his own gray hair. He preached the dedication sermon.

The original organ was placed in the left gallery. A handsome new one was substituted for it about 1855, which is over the chancel, partly hiding a richly-painted window, and surmounted by a group of cherubims, two vases of sacred fire, and two angels, one of which is the Recording Angel carrying a book, and the other the leading chorister of the heavenly host touching a lute.

The first clergyman of St. Peter's, whose title was that of "assistant minister of Christ Church," was the Rev. Jacob Duché, Jr., son of one of the vestrymen, who was educated at Cambridge in England, and who came here at the age of twenty-three with a license to preach from the lord bishop of London and a letter of orders from His Grace the archbishop of Canterbury. His portrait hangs in the vestry-room. The face is handsome and polished, and the head adorned with a powdered wig peculiar to the time. He was remarkable for a retentive memory. Being very near-sighted, and not able to read his sermons without applying his face close to the manuscript, he learnt them by heart, but, singular to say, forgot them entirely a day or two afterward. He was eccentric and somewhat of a wit, but, as the Revolution broke out, showed the cloven foot of Toryism. On his return after peace was declared he received no call from his former congregation or from any other. He died at the age of sixty, and lies buried in St. Peter's churchyard. This church was separated from its connection with Christ Church in 1832.

As a contrast to the centennial procession entering the church we will present that of the dedication period. First entered the clerk and sexton in gowns; next the questmen, or assistant churchwardens; vestrymen, two by two; governor, in robes of office; churchwardens, two by two; officiating clergy; governor's Council and attendants; and following them the city clergy, two by two.

In continuance of the account of St. Peter's Church in Vol. I. p. 413, the following description of the centennial anniversary, September 4th, 1861, will be found interesting:

The bells rang chimes, and the ceremonies commenced by the Rt. Rev. Bishops Potter, Odenheimer, and DeLancey entering in full canonicals, followed by the rector and assistants, with the Episcopal clergy of the city in white robes. Among the clergy we noticed Drs. Ducachet, Stevens, Clay, Dr. Morton of St. James's, and Dr. Dorr of Christ Church, the last two named gentlemen occupying the pulpit. After them came the churchwardens.

The church was crowded, many of the congregation being descendants of long-resident Philadelphia families, and presenting many members of extreme old age. An anthem was given during the service, which was also sung at the dedication of the church.

Bishop DeLancey took his text from the 57th and 58th verses of the eighth chapter of the first book of Kings: "The Lord our God be with us as He was with our fathers; let Him not leave us or forsake us. That He may incline our hearts unto Him, to walk in all His ways and keep His commandments, and His statutes, and His judgments, which He commanded our fathers."

One hundred years had rolled away since the doors of this sanctuary were first opened to the zealous flock who had erected it to the worship of the God of their fathers. Political and sectarian apprehensions then silenced the voices that would otherwise have pronounced an episcopal benediction on the church and proclaimed its erection as a proper gift to the Lord God Almighty through His ministers and servants. Neither the government nor the people had learned a fact now so well known—that the spiritual may exist in a nation in the full and independent exercise of all its functions, unmingled with the secular, and untrammelled and unaffected by its power. Hence this church had never been episcopally consecrated in the expressed manner of an approved ritual, but given to God by the hands of its pious founders.

With the exception of the addition of the steeple, the external appearance of the church was now, as it was then, dignified, impressive.

Fires, incendiary or accidental, had, with more or less frequency, glared on every side of the church, but by the providence of God, its position, and the skill and energy of the protectors of our dwellings, the building, though once slightly touched by the flames, remained in safety. No lightning gleam from the clouds ever struck a devastating blow on the edifice. In times of reckless excitement infuriated mobs had passed its walls and left them uninjured.

Here, where the representative of royalty was wont to humble himself before God, and where subsequently the head of the republic worshipped, the spirit of change had left the building undeseccrated by any new modelling in its interior arrangements. The church stood a venerable monument of the early taste and judgment of its founders. The stained windows, the imposing steeple, and the inspiring chime constituted almost the only important changes which the eye or the ear could detect in this edifice. The parish of St. Peter was identified with the organization of the Church, the first and many subsequent standing committees, the adoption of the Prayer-Book, and the primary organization of the present Episcopal Church in the United States.

THE BINGHAM MANSION AND LANSDOWNE, AND
THE BINGHAM FAMILY.

Bingham's Mansion, p. 414.—The mansion-house was between Walnut and Spruce streets, on the west side of Third street. It was afterward known as Head's "Mansion House," and was a most excellently kept and fashionable hotel for many years. It was much injured on the roof and the interior by fire early in the morning in 184—. It has since been pulled down and brownstone-front residences erected on the lot by Mr. Bouvier, mahogany-dealer, in 1850.

Scarcely a Lombardy poplar is now to be seen in the city, having chiefly been destroyed in consequence of alarm created by apprehension of fatal effects from a species of worm with which they were infested very abundantly; many articles appeared in the papers about them, some of them quite terrific. Another reason for their removal was the upturning of the pavements by their roots, which grew near the surface. In the country they are also now very scarce, owing to the unhealthy appearance they made; the climate not being suitable, most of them have died. Their place in the city was very generally supplied by maples, lindens, etc.; the latter became much infested with the measuring-worm, and were mostly dug up; the importation a few years since of the English sparrow was in time to save some, but the birds have increased so fast as themselves to become a nuisance.

The lines quoted by Watson are not in the connection as printed in Markoe's poem, p. 24, but are select lines from it, and thus arranged for this occasion.

An account of this mansion is published in the Directory for 1794.

The Willing mansion in the same square, corner of Willing's alley and Third street, was demolished in 1856, to make room for the present building, erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for their offices, and afterward sold to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company when the Pennsylvania Railroad built their magnificent offices in the rear of this on Fourth street, on the lot formerly occupied by Joseph R. Ingersoll. The Willing mansion was a large, double, venerable-looking house, well built and surrounded by trees, magnificent specimens of the sycamore or buttonwood.

There was buried in Christ Church on December 22d, 1714, James Bingham, a very respectable man who had been a blacksmith, and he left a large landed property. His son James married the daughter of William Budd of Burlington, who brought him additional property. His son William married Mary, daughter of Mayor Stamper, in 1745, who added more property to his possessions. His son William, born in this city in 1752,

married Ann Willing, daughter of Thomas Willing, the partner of Robert Morris and a wealthy merchant. Thus four generations married well.

William Bingham graduated at the college in 1768. Three years later he was appointed consul under the British government in the West Indies, and remained there during the Revolution; was agent for Congress and acquired a large property. Returning home, he married Miss Willing, just sixteen, in 1780. After his marriage they spent several years in Europe. At that time John Adams, Franklin, and Jefferson were diplomats abroad, and through their good offices, and those of La Fayette, they gained the entrée to the best society—to which the great beauty of Mrs. Bingham and the wealth of Mr. Bingham entitled them. Upon their return Mr. Bingham built a splendid mansion upon a lot of three acres on the west side of Third street above Spruce, and furnished it very elegantly. Not only the plan of the house was brought over by him, but nearly all the furniture and decorations. The house was modelled after that of the duke of Manchester's London house, only larger. It was very wide, three stories high, stood back about forty feet from the street, and was approached through two gates by a semicircular drive. In front was a low wall with balusters, and the grounds were beautifully laid out. The whole of Third and Fourth streets from Spruce to Willing's alley was occupied by the houses of Mrs. Bingham's relatives—that of her uncle, Mr. Powell, afterward of the late William Rawle; of her father, Mr. Willing; and of her aunt, Mrs. William Byrd of Westover. Besides this elegant town-house, Mr. Bingham owned a country-seat west of the Schuylkill, north of the Lancaster road, between the Powell and Britton estates. He served as member of the Confederate Congress from 1786 to 1789, was captain of the dragoons at the time they escorted Mrs. Washington from Chester to Philadelphia on her way to New York to join the first President, was a member of the Assembly for 1790–91, and elected Speaker the first year, and was United States Senator from 1795 till 1801.

On what was called the Lansdowne estate (now embodied in the Park) in 1876 were erected the principal Centennial buildings, and just about where stands Horticultural Hall formerly stood one of the grandest mansions and one of great historic interest. Though of later years in ruins, it should have been restored to its former appearance on account of its associations, but the commissioners razed it to the ground. This building was called Lansdowne, and only the name is preserved to mark the estate which was once so elegantly adorned and the home of much stateliness and festivity. The estate originally consisted of one hundred and forty-two acres in Blockley, on the west side of the Schuylkill, and was owned before the Revolution by Rev. William Smith, provost of the College of Philadelphia. He

sold it in 1773 to John Penn, part Proprietary of Pennsylvania and governor, who added other tracts, and thus increased the estate to about two hundred acres. The property adjoined Peters's estate at Belmont. Here Penn erected a stone mansion of magnificent proportions, mainly in the Italian style. It consisted of a main building with recessed wings and a two-storied portico, each story supported by pillars of the Ionic order and surmounted with a pediment; a large bay-window projected from each end. The approach to the house was by an avenue of trees of great extent. The grounds were undulating, beautifully laid out, and with fine old trees and romantic glens and ravines; of these Lansdowne Glen remains in somewhat of its wildness.

After the death of Governor Penn, in 1795, his widow, formerly Ann Allen, deeded the property to James Greenleaf, whose wife was a niece of Mrs. John Penn. Greenleaf, a merchant, was engaged with Robert Morris in speculations in real estate, and though supposed to have great wealth, failed when Morris did, and this property of Lansdowne was sold by the sheriff April 11, 1797. William Bingham purchased it for thirty-one thousand and fifty dollars, subject to a mortgage of twenty-four thousand and fifty dollars, making the total cost of it fifty-five thousand and one hundred dollars.

From this time, for a few years only, it was the seat of hospitality and elegance. Its wealthy and fashionable owners entertained the highest in the land. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and other distinguished American and foreign statesmen and ministers were entertained here.

Mrs. Bingham in returning from a party in a sleigh took a violent cold which settled upon her lungs, and she was taken to Bermuda, but died at the early age of thirty-seven, May 11, 1801. Mr. Bingham shortly afterward went to Europe, and died at Bath in 1804, in his fifty-second year.

The portrait of Washington by Stuart, a full-length, and known as the "Lansdowne portrait," engraved in pure line by the celebrated engraver in England, Heath, was originally ordered by the marquis of Lansdowne, but at Mr. Bingham's solicitation Stuart allowed him to pay for it, and he sent it as a present to that nobleman. Stuart, not having reserved the copyright, was indignant at seeing an engraving done of it and being thus deprived of the copyright, and, quarrelling with Bingham about it, refused to finish a portrait of Mrs. Bingham of which he had painted the head. This Lansdowne portrait of Washington was sent over and exhibited in the Great Britain department of the art collection in Memorial Hall in 1876; also a portrait of Mr. Bingham. Washington presented Mrs. Bingham with a small portrait of himself painted by the marchioness de Brehan.

Mr. Bingham left three children—Ann Louisa, who married Alexander Baring; Maria Matilda, married to Henry Baring;

and William Bingham, who married in 1822, at Montreal, Baroness de Vaudreuil. From these three marriages a number of descendants, dukes, earls, and barons, date their lineage—one of whom was Alexander Baring, son of the great merchant Sir Francis Baring. He was afterward raised to the peerage as Baron Lord Ashburton, and was sent to this country, and settled the North-eastern boundary question, by the treaty so well known as the Ashburton-Webster treaty, in 1841. The Barings as bankers have always until recently represented the financial interests of this country.

The Lansdowne mansion, together with a smaller house erected on the property, has been occupied by the Barings, and in 1816–17 by Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon and ex-king of Spain. Then it remained for years unoccupied until it was burnt by fireworks in the hands of boys. The ruins stood for a long time, until 1866, when it was bought by a number of public-spirited gentlemen, ceded to the city, and incorporated with the Park.

British Barracks, p. 415.—See *Penna. Archives*, x. 240, 241, 261, 268, 276, 737; and vol. iii. 440, 575. “Barracks for five thousand troops are building in Philadelphia. It was proposed they should be built at the head of Arch street, on one of the Proprietor’s lots, but Mr. Hockley forewarned them of erecting any building on the Proprietor’s lots, else they must expect to have them forfeited. They have since purchased lots, and are going on very fast with their works.” (*Letter of Capt. D. Clark to Col. Burd; Shippen’s Letter*, p. 98.) They stood on Second street, opposite that now called Tammany street. When digging a cellar for a building there, they came across huge walls of great thickness and strength, broad enough for a large-sized wheelbarrow to stand on, and so hard that they could not pick it with picks nor crowbars. The British barracks, built before the Revolution, extended from Third street certainly to Second, and most probably to Front, in that neighborhood. The old Commissioners’ Hall, on Third street above Tammany, was the officers’ quarters.

Camptown, or *Campington*.—This name was at one time applied to the whole of the district of the Northern Liberties, because the British barracks were there. The four plots of ground at the intersection of Callowhill and New Market streets were reserved, when the Penns laid out the town of Callowhill, for market purposes. They afterward became the property of a Norwich market company, which was composed of farmers. In time the company ceased to take any interest in them, and the market-houses remained for several years nuisances to the neighborhood. Finally, the title of the owners was vested in the Northern Liberties, and by law permission was given to sell the ground.

THE OLD ACADEMY.

The Academy was formally opened January 8, 1751, by the trustees, the governor, the teachers, and others. Rev. Mr. Peters preached the sermon. The price of tuition was four pounds per annum and twenty shillings entrance. David Martin was the first rector; Theophilus Grew, mathematical master; Paul Jackson, professor of languages; and David James Dove, teacher of the English school.

This property, on Fourth street below Arch, was originally built, under a religious excitement produced by Rev. George Whitefield, "for public worship and a charity-school," in which any preacher might deliver his doctrines to the people of Philadelphia. Nov. 14, 1740, it was conveyed for this purpose to George Whitefield, William Seward, John Stephen Benezet, Thomas Noble, Samuel Hazard, Robert Eastburne, James Read, Edward Evans, and Charles Brockden, as trustees.

Before the building was roofed Whitefield preached there in 1740 sixteen times, and again in 1745 and 1746. He was followed by Gilbert and William Tennent, brothers, of the Presbyterian persuasion, and on account of their opinions called "New Lights." Being asked to acknowledge their errors, they refused, and separated from the Church in 1741; and as some followed them, it caused a split in the Church. Rev. Samuel Finley and Gilbert Tennent ministered in the Academy until May, 1752, when the Second Presbyterian Church, Third and Arch streets, was ready for occupancy.

The second object for which the building was erected, that of a charity-school, was not carried out. Franklin, in 1749, believing the city should have a good academy, issued "Proposals relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania," raised subscriptions to the amount of five thousand pounds to be paid in five yearly quotas, and saw the school opened in 1749-50 in Mr. Allen's house in Second street. It proved successful, and larger quarters became necessary.

Owing to a vacancy in the board of trustees of "the New Building," which occurred by the death of a Moravian, the remaining trustees elected Benjamin Franklin a member. The church building being in debt, Franklin arranged that the academy should pay off the debts, keep a portion of the property free for ever for occasional preachers, and maintain a charity-school. The deed of transfer of the property to the new trustees was very long and precise; there was to be founded a place of worship and a free school for poor children; the new trustees were to supply the schoolmaster, usher, and schoolmistress, introduce such preachers whom they shall deem qualified, but so that no particular sect be fixed there, and suffer any regular minister to

preach who shall sign the articles of religion annexed to the deed, and always to permit George Whitefield to preach in it whenever he shall desire. Also the trustees were to have power to found and erect such a seminary for learning the languages, arts, and sciences as should seem not to be inconsistent with the original purposes.

Additional ground was bought, the building was made into two stories, and divided into rooms, and school was opened in "The Academy" in 1751, under Rev. Dr. David Martin, who continued until his death in December of that year, when he was succeeded by Rev. Francis Allison. The deed of trust was dated in 1749, but not acknowledged until Nov. 23, 1753. In July of the latter year the institution was incorporated as "The Trustees of the Academy and Charitable School in the Province of Pennsylvania," which was changed the next year to "The College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia." In 1754, Rev. William Smith, a Scotchman educated in the University of Aberdeen, was made teacher of natural and moral philosophy, and on the reorganization of the college became provost, and Dr. Allison was made vice-provost. The first commencement, with seven graduates, took place in May, 1757, among whom were Revs. Jacob Duché and Samuel Magraw, Francis Hopkinson, Dr. Hugh Williamson, Dr. John Morgan, and Paul Jackson. Among the professors and tutors were Rev. Ebenezer Kinnersley, Rev. Jacob Duché, Rev. Dr. John Ewing, Charles Thomson, David J. Dove, and John Beveridge.

The funds of the college were increased by subscriptions here and abroad. Provost Smith visited England and raised nearly seven thousand pounds, and others added four thousand two hundred pounds. With these funds there was erected a long building running back from Fourth street on the north side of the main building for a charity school, and in the upper stories for dormitories for the students.

The house at the south-west corner of Fourth and Arch streets was built, in 1760, by the University of Pennsylvania for the residence of its provost, Rev. Dr. Smith, and Dr. John Ewing lived there many years. Eyre & Landell were originally boat- and ship-builders in Penn street, near Maiden. They opened the dry-goods store at Fourth and Arch streets in 1839 or 1840. The successors to the firm, under the same name, were there until about 1873, when they were succeeded by Edward E. Eyre & Son. The latter went out of business some time in 1875. The house is still standing.

The medical department was established in 1765; Dr. John Morgan was elected professor of the theory and practice of physic, and Dr. William Shippen of anatomy and surgery, Dr. Shippen having given up his private class for the purpose. Some years later a special building for this department, called

Anatomical Hall, was erected on Fifth street below Chestnut, adjoining the present Dispensary building.

The peaceable progress of the institution was interrupted during the Revolution. Dr. Smith and some of the trustees and teachers were supposed to be affected with too much Toryism. The Assembly in 1779 inquired into the matter, President Reed being active in it. Dr. Smith made a long reply. But an act was passed annulling the charter and creating a new institution, the University of Pennsylvania, with Dr. Ewing at its head as provost, and taking possession of the property. This latter was declared illegal in 1789 by the council of censors, and the Legislature restored the franchises of the college. The college was reorganized with some of the old professors. The university carried on in new quarters for two years, but the two were again united Sept. 30, 1791, by act of Legislature, and were henceforward known as the University of Pennsylvania. The trustees purchased in July, 1800, the elegant mansion built for the President on Ninth street, on the lot extending from Market to Chestnut street. The university removed to the new quarters in 1802.

The old building was devoted to its original purposes; the academy was carried on for many years by Rev. Samuel Wylie Crawford, a most excellent and thorough teacher, who laid the groundwork of education well. He had several teachers under him. Although he was thought by many to be rather a severe man, who did not spare the rod, we consider him to have been thoroughly just and earnest in his work, and, with many others now living, we have cause to thank him. The ground in front of the academy was enclosed with a high wall and was used as a playground.

The southern half of the building was sold to the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, who used it for years, and about 1840 tore down their portion and built the church now standing. The celebrated Bishop Coke preached here when in this country.

The northern half of the building was used as school-rooms, and in the second story was the hall for religious purposes. The charity-schools were continued in the old building on the north under the charge of Dr. Joseph Bullock and John McKinley. Finally, the remainder of the buildings were torn down and stores were erected, which are a source of revenue.

A room for preaching up stairs is reserved under the contract with Whitefield. Formerly, there was a row of buildings along the north side of the yard, occupied by persons connected with the school. Dr. Rogers, "Wiggy" Davidson, "professor of humanity," resided on the Fourth street part of the lot. At this time the Quaker burying-ground opposite was surrounded with a low brick wall, with a soapstone coping, on which the boys used to run; the graves were seen above the wall.

The congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, under Rev. Gilbert Tennent, began in this building in 1743, and continued there till they moved to their new church, north-west corner of Third and Arch streets, which was opened June 7, 1752, with two sermons by Gilbert Tennent, which were published by Bradford. The Academy was about that time spoken of by the church as "the New Building." My great-grandfather, Samuel Hazard, was one of the first elders, and an infant brother of my grandfather was buried there; from which I suppose there was a burial-lot also, and which was perhaps the first burying-ground of the Second Presbyterian Church.

For account of Dr. Smith's proceedings in England see *Col. Recs.*, viii. 438-447.

A university is a collection of colleges under a general government, and not one institution. The University of Pennsylvania is an incorporation of two separate institutions, which may now be said to embrace four institutions—a school of arts, a school of medicine, a school of law, and a school of science—and others are proposed.

The university occupied the "President's House" on Ninth street, and which the President refused to occupy as too grand and expensive for him. This and an octagonal building of the medical department, which had been erected in 1807, were torn down, and two large buildings especially erected for the university—the northern one for the literary department, and the southern one for the medical. The lot occupied nearly three-fourths of the ground between Market and Chestnut streets. The character of the institution stood very high. In 1874 the lot was sold to the United States, on which they have erected a superb building of Virginia granite for a post-office and courts. The University of Pennsylvania, with increased endowment from the sale of their lot and large private subscriptions, have erected most commodious buildings in the Collegiate Gothic style of Brandywine serpentine stone in West Philadelphia, on ground formerly belonging to the city. Finished and opened October 11, 1872.

The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have recently disbanded what is familiarly known as the "University School"—a charity-school established by the founders of the said university—a charity which has been conducted with great prudence and skill, and which has been of incalculable advantage to many who have therein obtained an education equal to that afforded by our common schools. The girls' department for a long period has been in charge of two estimable ladies; and as an evidence of their success it may be stated that but recently the No. 1 graduate of the Girls' Normal School of this city was a pupil in this charity-school and transferred from thence to the High School. It is stated that the trustees are of opinion that in the present condition of the public schools the continuation of these free schools is no

longer necessary; that the common schools afford opportunities for children in all classes of the community to obtain an education; and that it will be of more advantage to the cause of education to apply the fund to the maintenance of poor students at the university. The schools have undoubtedly done great good, but they have been gradually declining for some years past. Fifty years ago there were three of these schools in operation in Fourth street below Arch, adjoining the old Academy and in a building belonging to the institution. The boys' school had probably one hundred and fifty pupils, under John McKinley; the girls' school, sixty or seventy, the teacher being Mrs. Knowles. There was a second boys' school established under a bequest of John Keble. This was known as "Keble's Charity." Franklin tells the story in his Autobiography. The academy, established 1749, to which large subscriptions were made through his energy, was intended to teach the higher branches of learning, and was not a free school. David Martin was rector. In 1750, Franklin, as president of the trustees, reported the condition of the institution to City Councils, and said of the trustees, "And they have engaged to open a charity-school within two years for the instruction of poor children gratis in reading, writing, and the first principles of piety." The schools of the academy were opened April 8th, 1751, but the free schools were not opened until September of that year. The charity-schools therefore owe their institution to the academy, and they were opened by the subscribers for the benefit of the poorer classes of people. The charity-schools were established by the trustees of their own goodwill, and have been carried on to the present time. There can therefore be no doubt of their authority to discontinue these schools if they see proper, and to employ the funds for other uses.

CARPENTERS' HALL.

P. 419. This old structure was for many years better known to our citizens as an auction-store and horse-mart under Charles J. Wolbert, and afterward his son Frederick Wolbert, at least to 1856, than for its historical associations. But the Society of Carpenters, to whom the property belongs, in 1857 took the old hall in hand, and while fitting it up in handsome style adhered as closely as possible to the original plan of the building; and Carpenters' Hall is now nearly in the same condition it was in when the historical events occurred which give it importance.

In the first story the first Continental Congress assembled, and among the furniture preserved that was in use by Congress are two very high-backed quaint arm-chairs. The satin banner borne by the society in the Federal procession of 1788, and that

borne in the procession of 1832, the centennial anniversary of the birthday of Washington, are also displayed.

The upper part of the building has a library and meeting-room and rooms for the janitor's family. In the library are several of the original leather fire-buckets. We give a chronological summary of the most important events connected with this hall:

In 1724 the first Carpenters' Company was formed for obtaining instruction in architecture and assisting poor members' widows and children, the officers a master, assistant master, and wardens. In 1752 another Carpenters' Company joined it. In 1736 the first book for the library was purchased; in 1763 a committee was appointed to look out for a lot for a hall. This was bought in 1768—sixty-six feet on Chestnut street by two hundred and fifty-five feet in depth, for an annual ground-rent of one hundred and seventy-six Spanish dollars; part of the lot was afterward sold off, leaving an entrance through Carpenters' court.

In 1770 the hall was commenced, and the first meeting was held the following year, though the building was not entirely finished until 1791, owing to lack of funds.

July 15, 1774, a conference of committees from all parts of the Province met here, and passed resolutions asserting the rights of the colonies, condemning the conduct of Parliament, and recommended delegates to Congress be appointed.

In 1774 the first Provincial Assembly and the first Continental Congress met in the hall, the latter on September 5th, remaining until October 26th, when Congress moved to the State House. On September 5th the delegates from eleven Provinces met at the City Tavern, in Second street above Walnut, and went up to Carpenters' Hall to inspect it, it having been offered for their use by the company. It was soon approved, and Congress agreed to meet there.

The Congress was composed of such men as Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, and Peyton Randolph from Virginia; Mifflin, Ross, and Dickinson from Pennsylvania; the two Adamses from Massachusetts; and Charles Thomson was secretary. The deliberations of these men and others nearly as prominent from the other colonies resulted in the formation of a national government, which from that time became a strongly united one.

Here Duché offered his celebrated prayer, and read the Collect of the day, the thirty-fifth Psalm; the latter seemed appropriate, as a rumor was circulated that the British fleet had bombarded Boston. As John Adams said, "It seemed as if Heaven had ordained that Psalm to be read on that morning;" and he added, "I never heard a better prayer."

After the First Congress vacated the building it was occupied

during the Revolution by various bodies representing the Province, such as the provincial convention of 1775 and the Committee of Safety to enforce measures recommended by Congress and to devise "ways and means." The Philadelphia Library occupied the upper story from 1775 until 1791, though the library-room was used during the Revolution as a hospital for sick American soldiers. In 1775 the Assembly met here to attend the funeral of Peyton Randolph, the first president of Congress.

The British took possession of the hall in 1777, and continued to hold it during their stay in Philadelphia. The soldiers made a target of the vane on the cupola, and several holes were drilled through it by their balls.

In 1787 the hall was occupied by General Henry Knox as commissary-general of military stores; from 1791 to 1797 by the first Bank of the United States, and afterward by the Bank of Pennsylvania until their house on Second street above Walnut was finished. This bank had previously occupied the Masonic Lodge building in Lodge alley. It was during its occupancy of the Carpenters' Hall that the Bank of Pennsylvania was robbed in 1798 of \$162,821.61. In 1798 it was used by the United States as a land-office, and from 1802 to 1819 as a custom-house. General John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, General John Shee, and General John Steel were collectors; William Bache and James Glentworth surveyors; General William Macpherson and Samuel Clarke naval officers. From 1817 to 1821 it was used by the second Bank of the United States, William Jones president and Jonathan Smith cashier. In 1822 it was used by the Musical Fund Society; in 1825 by the Franklin Institute; the Apprentices' Library used the second story for seven and a half years; in 1827 it was used by the Hicksite Society of Friends as a meeting-house until the meeting-house in Cherry street near Fifth was built. For twenty-nine years C. J. Wolbert sold furniture and had his horse-market here, and Johnny Willetts, the peculiar and well-remembered schoolmaster, held sway; and in 1857 the Carpenters' Society again took possession of their ancient hall, and have, ever since its restoration to former appearances, kept it open for exhibition as an historic relic, as it is only second in interest to Independence Hall. A volume of fifty-seven pages was published in 1858, giving a history of the hall and the society. The architect of the building was Robert Smith, and not Nathan Allen Smith, as has been sometimes stated.

The one hundred and fifty-third anniversary of the Carpenters' Company was held in Carpenters' Hall in January, 1878. Seventy-six out of the ninety members were present and sat down at the annual dinner.

The report of the Centennial Committee, preparing the ancient

edifice for the reception of Centennial visitors, was read. This report shows that over seventy thousand copies of the little work entitled *Carpenters' Hall and its Historic Memories* had been given away to visitors. It is estimated that at least half a million of people paid a visit to this time-honored building during the Exhibition. The names and residences of seventy-two thousand visitors are registered in fifteen large books, but as these registers were kept on the second floor, not more than one person out of ten was able to go up stairs on account of the crowd, and consequently did not sign the register.

One little instance will suffice to illustrate the great interest shown by visitors in everything connected with the hall. In the *Historic Memoirs* mention is made of the prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Duché of Christ Church when the first Congress of the United States assembled in the hall.

Mr. Jay of New York and Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina opposed the motion made by Mr. Cushing, that the session should be opened with prayer, when Mr. Samuel Adams arose and said "that he was no bigot, and could hear a prayer from any gentleman of piety and virtue who was at the same time a friend to his country; he was a stranger in Philadelphia, but had heard that Mr. Duché (Duchay they pronounce it) deserved that character; and therefore he moved that Mr. Duché, an Episcopal clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to Congress to-morrow morning." The motion was seconded and passed in the affirmative.

"Mr. Randolph, our president, waited upon Mr. Duché, and received for answer that if his health would permit he certainly would. Accordingly next morning he appeared with his clerk and in his pontificals, and read several prayers in the Established form, and then read the Psalter for the 7th day of September, which was the thirty-fifth Psalm. You must remember that this was the next morning after we had heard of the horrible cannonade of Boston. It seemed as if Heaven had ordained that Psalm to be read on that morning."

On one of the desks in the hall a Bible published by the American Bible Society at a comparatively recent date was placed for the convenience of visitors who might wish to read over the thirty-fifth Psalm, spoken of above, but the notion being started that this was the "original Bible" from which Mr. Duché read, the relic-hunters tore out piece by piece not only the entire Psalm, but other portions of the book, and now the Bible, all torn and soiled, is retained in the library as one of the relics of the Centennial year.

The secretary's report showed that three members of the company had died during the year, and that two had been admitted. The oldest member, Moses Lancaster, ninety-six years, residing at Newtown, was not able to be present, but John M. Ogden, aged eighty-six, the second member on the list, and D. H. Flick-

wir, the third in point of age, were present. It also mentions the fact that William Wirt Henry of Richmond, Virginia, has presented the society with a mezzotint of his grandfather, the celebrated Patrick Henry.

During the occupancy of the Carpenters' Hall by the Bank of Pennsylvania in 1798, to which it had removed from its former premises, the Masonic Lodge building in Lodge alley, it was robbed September 1st, 1798, in the evening, of the large sum of \$162,821.61. The suspicion of the officers of the bank was directed upon Patrick Lyon, because of his known skill and of the following circumstances: Sixteen months before the robbery he had been employed to make two doors for the vault of the bank; at the time he cautioned the officers that the inner doors were insufficient, and recommended something stronger. His advice was not taken, and in August of 1798 he was again employed to repair the locks upon the two inner doors. At this time the yellow fever, which was raging, drove every one from the city who could get away, and Lyon with an apprentice left the city a week afterward, and stayed at Lewes, Delaware. The boy sickened and died of the yellow fever, and Lyon attended to his burial. Two weeks after the robbery Lyon heard of it, and that he was suspected. He immediately left Lewes and walked to the city, as no vehicle could be had on account of the embargo by the yellow fever. He called at the house of John Clement Stocker, a director, and said he would meet the officers there next day. On the following morning he met the president, Mr. Fox, and the cashier, Mr. Smith, and Robert Wharton, mayor, at Mr. Stocker's house. He gave them in a clear, straightforward manner an account of every hour, and proved that on the night of the robbery he was attending the sick boy. His testimony and manner were in vain. They judged him to be an accomplice; he was imprisoned in the Walnut Street Prison for three months, his bail, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, being too large to be raised. Although, after he had been incarcerated two months, surrounded by and exposed to the yellow fever, one of the real thieves was captured, they still detained him on the plea of being an accomplice. The real culprits proved to be Thomas Cunningham, the porter of the bank, and a carpenter named Isaac Davis. The porter shortly after the robbery took the yellow fever and died within a week. Davis was arrested, and disgorged over one hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars, and was allowed to escape. Not until three weeks later was Lyon let out on two thousand dollars bail, and an indictment carried before the grand jury, who ignored it. Lyon brought suit against Fox, Stocker, and Haines the constable, but it was not till late in 1805 it came to trial, and Lyon got judgment for twelve thousand dollars. A new trial was granted, which was kept off till the spring of 1807, but the matter was compromised by the payment by the bank

of nine thousand dollars to Lyon nearly nine years after his arrest!

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

P. 423. The office for the Secretary of Foreign Affairs was demolished in March, 1846, as well as the small office south of it, both represented in the engraving on p. 419. The house of P. S. Duponceau, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut, a handsome, old-fashioned brick structure, which stood back from the line of the street, with a one-story office north of it, was also demolished at this time—all, with another building at the south of the "office," giving way to a new structure erected for stores and offices by Abraham Hart of the late firm of Carey & Hart, booksellers. It was five stories in height and named "Hart's Buildings." They were nearly destroyed by a terrible fire in the winter of 1851—December 26th, the evening of the banquet to Louis Kossuth at Musical Fund Hall—as well as the buildings on the other side of Sixth street and known as the "Shakespeare Buildings," adjoining the Chestnut Street Theatre. This fire occasioned the death of W. W. Hayley, a lawyer, part author of *Troubat & Hayley's Practice*, just returned from Europe with his wife, *née* Miss Haldeman of Harrisburg; also of another young man, John Baker, a watchman—both crushed by falling walls and burned to death; their bones alone and Hayley's watch were found. By request of the widow, the bones of both were buried in one coffin. The building was rebuilt as it now stands, and is owned by A. J. Drexel, Esq.

PETER S. DUPONCEAU.

Peter Stephen Duponceau, an eminent scholar and lawyer, was a native of France, having been born June 3d, 1760, in the Isle of Rhé, where his father had a military command, the son being also destined for that profession. On the death of his father, by his mother's persuasion, he entered the ecclesiastical order and became the Abbé Duponceau. In 1755 he abandoned it and repaired to Paris, where he lived by teaching and translating, understanding the English and Italian languages. Here he made the acquaintance of Baron Steuben, and accompanied him to the United States as private secretary and aide-de-camp in 1777. His first experience of American military life was at Valley Forge; he served ably for two years. In 1779 he left the army, and became a citizen of Pennsylvania in 1781, and the

following year was appointed secretary to Mr. Livingston, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The business was transacted in that narrow two-story building, which most of us remember, on the east side of Sixth street, adjoining Mr. Duponceau's one-story office.

At the close of the war Mr. Duponceau studied law. In 1788 he married and led a retired life, practising his profession. In that year the Federal Constitution was promulgated; Mr. Rawle and Mr. Duponceau took opposite sides, the latter belonging to what was called the Anti-Federal party. He afterward said, "I thought I was right; subsequent events have proved that I was in the wrong."

For many years he occupied a prominent place at the bar, and was frequently employed in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, whither he went with his eminent contemporaries, Messrs. Rawle, Tilghman, Ingersoll, and Dallas. He thus writes of these journeys: "The court sat there, as it does at present, or did until lately, in the month of February, so that we had to travel in the depth of winter, through bad roads, in the midst of rain, hail, and snow, in no very comfortable way. Nevertheless, as soon as we were out of the city and felt the flush of air, we were like school-boys on the playground on a holiday, and we began to kill time by all the means that our imagination could suggest. Flashes of wit shot their coruscations on all sides; puns of the genuine Philadelphia stamp were handed about; old college-stories were revived; macaronic Latin was spoken with great purity; songs were sung, even classical songs, among which I recollect the famous bacchanalian of the arch-deacon of Oxford, 'Mihi est propositum in taberna mori;' in short, we might have been taken for anything but the grave counsellors of the celebrated bar of Philadelphia."

On their return from one of these expeditions the merriment of these venerable persons became so excessive as to upset the driver, who lost his reins; the horses ran away at a frightful rate; all but Mr. Duponceau leaped from the stage, and were more or less bruised; he kept his seat and took snuff with mechanical regularity and characteristic abstraction. "We had," he said, "a narrow escape. I am now left alone in the stage of life, which they were doomed also to leave before me. I hope I shall meet them again in a safer place."

Mr. Duponceau made himself at home in this community; he mastered the language completely, and spoke with the slightest French accent. He admired our political and social creeds, and revered the founder and early lawgivers of the State. He suggested and took an active part in establishing the "Society for Commemorating the Landing of William Penn," which afterward, unfortunately, died of exaggeration and collapse.

The society met originally, with great and appropriate simpli-

city, in the small, low, two-story building in Letitia court, then kept as a tavern or eating-house by a worthy Irishman of the name of Doyle. A circumstance occurred at the outset which was characteristic of Mr. Duponceau's absence of mind. A committee was appointed, of which he was chairman, to draw up a constitution and by-laws. After waiting some time for a summons from the chairman of the committee to retire and enter upon the subject, they were surprised to see him rise and take from his pocket a manuscript of some length, and announce that the committee had retired and considered the subject, and had drawn up the requisite documents and directed him to report them. All this had passed through his mind, and he thought it had passed through the committee. Of course they acquiesced in the report, and the constitution thus engendered was adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Duponceau had a reverence for the primitive days and early inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and delivered a discourse "On the Early History of Pennsylvania" before the Philosophical Society in 1821. Among his other acquirements, he was a great philologist, and deeply versed, so to speak, in the comparative anatomy of languages. His treatises upon the Chinese tongue display great learning and ingenuity, and with his other writings acquired for him a distinguished reputation abroad and at home. He was president of the American Philosophical Society, of the Athenæum, and of the Historical Society, and member of many literary and scientific societies—to which he left both money and books.

Mr. Duponceau, with his usual foresight and patriotism, gave much thought and attention to the advantages that might arise to this country from extending the culture of the white mulberry tree and the propagation of the silk-worm, for which the great variety of soil and climate offers great facilities. With M. d'Homergue of Nismes, France, who came over at Mr. Duponceau's suggestion, he established a filature under his direction in 1831. They made a beautiful American flag of their silk and presented it to the Legislature. The committee appointed, with Mr. Ingersoll at its head, spoke in the most flattering manner of the valuable experiments of Duponceau, proving it might become a great staple of this country, and, citing the instance of cotton, and "the fact that but forty-six years ago an American vessel, with cotton on board, was seized at Liverpool under the impression that cotton was not the growth of America, and also the fact that last year (1830) more than six hundred and forty thousand bags of American cotton were imported at that port, said there is nothing unreasonable in the anticipation that a similar development may attend American silk." What would the committee say now to the amount of cotton sent to Liverpool yearly, and to the amount of silk raised and manu-

factured in this country? Much of it in a part of the country then an almost unknown land!

Mr. Duponceau died April 1st, 1844, aged eighty-four, and was buried in the Arch street Presbyterian ground, in Arch above Fifth. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, delivered an address at the grave. An eulogium was delivered before the American Philosophical Society by Dr. Robley Dunglison, who was his physician, in the Musical Fund Hall.

In 1784, Mr. Duponceau applied for and obtained the office of notary-public and interpreter of French and Spanish. (See his application and testimonials, *Penna. Archives*, x. 351-354.) A good likeness of him may be seen in the Historical Society rooms, as well as a silhouette, full length.

P. 425.—See a notice of the *discovery* and the virtues of the waters in *Penna. Chronicle*, May 17-24, 1773, and *Penna. Gazette*, May 19, 1773. It proved a hoax.

FORT WILSON.

P. 425.—This riot was a notable one. It originated from the fact that Robert Morris and Blair McClenachan had imported some flour in a time of scarcity, and this flour was taken for the use of the French fleet. A mob of anti-monopolists posted placards threatening monopolists and defenders of treason, James Wilson having defended two men accused of treason. At this time (September, 1779) Continental currency was very much depressed, and the prices of the necessities of life were very high. Meetings pro and con. were held, and many of the privates of the militia banded together to redress their wrongs. On the 4th of October the privates marched down to the City Tavern, in Second street above Walnut, where they supposed some of the obnoxious merchants might be found, but not finding them, they marched up Walnut street to Third, to Wilson's house. Accounts, as usual, differ how the affray was brought on, but there were twenty-six gentlemen in the house, and as the mob were passing and hurraing Captain Campbell threw up a window and brandished or fired a pistol, while he addressed them in an excited manner. The mob turned, fired upon the people in the house, and broke open the door with a sledge. Colonel Chambers was bayoneted in the entry, but finally the assailants were repulsed, just as eight members of the City Troop dashed down Third street from Chestnut. This put the mob to flight, and other troopers appearing on the scene, the mob was dispersed. Major Lenox, who had before this taken an active part against the menaces of the populace, and who led this attack, drew their

enmity upon himself. Captain Campbell was killed on the spot. He had been married only one week. His widow became the wife of the late Alexander Fullerton.

In this building also afterward resided for many years William Lewis, Esq., a celebrated lawyer, with a remarkable nose; a good likeness of him may be seen in the library-room of the bar, at the south-east corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. In warm weather he might very frequently be seen walking bareheaded in front of his house, and always puffing his cigar. He seldom went to church, excepting when Rev. Dr. John Mason of New York preached; who, it is said, he always made it a point to hear, he being a very celebrated preacher.

For various other names in the house see *Col. Recs.*, vol. xii. There a Mark Bird is mentioned. For several letters on the subject see *Penna. Archives*, vol. vii. p. 732, 735, and 744; also *Reg. Penna.*, i. 316, and *Biography of Signers*.

FRIENDS' ALMSHOUSE.

P. 427.—Mr. Watson's statement that John Martin left this property to the Friends in consideration of their supporting him for life is hardly warranted by the facts. Friend Martin, a tailor, was a man well-to-do in this world, certainly in city lots, and his will would prove that he did not even bequeath his property to go after his death for any particular purpose, save by implication. He died in November, 1702, and bequeathed all his property to Thomas Chalkley, Ralph Jackson, and John Michener for their own use. But by the records of Friends' Monthly Meeting, held on the 27th of the same month, it appears he intended "his estate should be disposed of for the use of poor Friends, according to this Meeting's directions." The executors declared in 1714 that they held the two lots of ground for the use of the society and for the habitation and succor of poor and unfortunate members, and for want of such poor to inhabit them that the premises should be let and the rents applied to the benefit of poor Quakers.

Upon this property the Friends built in 1713 several small houses one story high, with a high peaked roof and a large high chimney. In 1729 they erected a long, low stone house, with high basement, one story, and garret, and tall chimneys, with an extra story over one-third the front. The front extended the full width of the lot. The entrance through an archway passed into the garden, which was well shaded and planted with herbs, flowers, and vegetables. Here the elder members of the Friends passed their lives in peace and quietness until the removal of the buildings.

At the western extremity of the front stood for many years a quaint low house, with a door and two large windows occupying nearly the whole front, and surmounted with a very sloping roof, with a curiously-built garret-window. There were high steps and two cellar-doors, possibly put there when the grade of the street was lowered. Here lived Joseph A. Wigmore, a bottler, and after him his widow, a celebrated molasses-candy maker. On the eastern extremity of the almshouse were two large fine residences, the one next the almshouse occupied by Edward Stiles, and the one below it by Benjamin Chew.

The venerable *front* building was pulled down in 1841, and a range of fine brick offices was built upon the site. For many years the buildings in the garden in the rear, with their inmates, were maintained, but the spirit of improvement, helped by the great value of the lots, caused them to be torn down and the high ground reduced to the level of Walnut street. Upon the site the trustees erected in 1876 a number of handsome brick offices in two rows fronting on a new court opening from Walnut street to Willing's alley, and denominated Walnut place. The first story of one of the houses on Walnut street was taken out to make the necessary opening.

The following is a description of the buildings as they existed in February, 1876, just before their demolition :

While Commerce has been so hard at work in the lower part of Walnut street that she has completely hidden from sight the old St. Joseph's Church, darkening its windows with the high brick walls of great railroad establishments, she has left almost untouched a singularly quiet spot within a stone's throw of the busy thoroughfare—a little square so hidden by overshadowing walls that the front might be passed hundreds of times without a suspicion of its whereabouts. Entered through a little green gate and a little dark alley is a square piece of ground, a couple of hundred feet, perhaps, each way, between Third and Fourth streets and Walnut and Willing's alley, containing three antiquated buildings and one of comparatively modern shape. Brick, stone, and gravel walks divide the grounds in all directions, and the remains of little flower-beds may be seen here and there, and occasionally a low marble post set deep in the earth, that might have been either a gravestone or a gatepost. Two of the oldest of the buildings, quaint, two-story bricks, front on Willing's alley, the ten or fifteen feet between them having been filled up with a two-story wooden shed. North of these, in the centre of the grounds, is the most modern of the buildings—brick, like the first, but square at the corners and plumb in appearance, with a shingle roof that might have been put on within the last fifty years or so, and this, compared with the rest of the place, is modern indeed. North of this, again, and within a very short stone's throw of Walnut street, is the oddest little house of them

all, if, indeed, it is not the oddest that ever was built. A thick bed of green moss covers the southern side of the roof, green even with the thermometer reaching for zero, and to the eastern wall clings a rare growth of "the ivy green." The roof reaches far down in front, making a covering for the front door, and beside the solitary front window is an old-fashioned, heavy bench, so comfortable-looking that it is hard to keep from sitting down on it. A widespreading elm tree hovers over this cozy nook, with a pleasant suggestion of summer shades and autumn leaves, and the whole little place is as comfortable to the eye as it must be to the two old ladies who brew their tea and stroke their cat within its walls.

The buildings that front on Willing's alley do not differ materially from hundreds of others that were built in the good old days of Benjamin Franklin. They may be a little older perhaps, and a little more ready to tumble down, but this is all. They are just as small as the rest of the buildings of that historic period. In each building there might be room for two small families, with another, possibly, in the shed. The house in the centre of the yard is divided into three small dwellings, making room for seven families in all, and these were built and supported by the charitable Quakers for the housing of such people of the faith as were unable to provide for themselves. When the charity was started, in 1720, the attendants of St. Joseph's Church, one of whose lofty walls overshadows the little buildings, gave it the name of "the Quaker Nunnery," and this in time was changed to "the Quaker Almshouse," accommodations having been provided at one time for thirteen families. But when property on Walnut street grew too valuable to hold, the front of the lot was sold, and now only the four buildings remain.

For the last hundred and fifty-six years these buildings have been occupied by tenants who paid no rent—not even by Friends always, but always by families who deserved to be helped. But though they lived in John Martin's charity-houses, they were not beggars. A watchmaker named Brewer did a flourishing business in one of the little tenements long ago, and there a school-master once taught his little school. Many will remember old Nancy Brewer, who raised her herbs on the Martin "farm" and sold them, but who, unable to keep pace with the old place in the race against time, gave it up one day many a year ago, and now rests with "94" chiselled on her tombstone. Another old resident was "Crazy Norah," who, after making sport for half a dozen generations of school-boys, found her reason and her Maker together from the quiet Quaker settlement. Popular belief will have it that it was in this friendly retreat that Longfellow's Evangeline found her long-lost Gabriel after the two had been torn from their Acadian home. The poet thus describes the place of the meeting and death of Evangeline and Gabriel:

EVANGELINE.

In that beautiful land which is washed by the Delaware's waters,
 Guarding in sylvan shades the name of Penn, the apostle,
 Stands on the banks of its beautiful stream the city he founded.
 There all the air is balmy, and the peach is the emblem of beauty,
 And the streets still re-echo the names of the trees of the forest,
 As if they fain would appease the Dryads whose haunts they molested.
 There from the troubled sea had Evangeline landed an exile,
 Finding among the children of Penn a home and a country.

* * * * *

Then it came to pass that a pestilence fell upon the city.

* * * * *

But all perished alike beneath the scourge of His anger;—
 Only, alas! the poor who had neither friends nor attendants
 Crept away to die in the almshouse, home of the homeless.
 Then in the suburbs it stood, in the midst of meadows and woodlands,
 Now the city surrounds it; but still, with its gateway and wicket,
 Meek, in the midst of splendor, its humble walls seem to echo
 Softly, the words of the Lord: "The poor ye have always with you."

* * * * *

Thus, on a Sabbath morn, through the streets, deserted and silent,
 Wending her quiet way, she entered the door of the almshouse.
 Sweet on the summer air was the odor of flowers in the garden,
 And she paused on her way to gather the fairest among them,
 That the dying once more might rejoice in their fragrance and beauty.

* * * * *

On the pallet before her was stretched the form of an old man,
 Long, and thin, and gray were the locks that shaded his temples.

* * * * *

Heard he that cry of pain, and, through the hush that succeeded,
 Whispered a gentle voice, in accents tender and saint-like,
 "Gabriel! O my beloved!" and died away into silence.

* * * * *

Still stands the forest primeval; but far away from its shadow,
 Side by side, in their nameless graves, the lovers are sleeping;
 Under the humble walls of the little Catholic churchyard,
 In the heart of the city, they lie, unknown and unnoticed.

The two old ladies who live in the quaint little house are direct descendants of a man who many a year ago was the mayor of Philadelphia. But their quiet home will soon be broken up, for within a few weeks John Martin's charity-houses will have to make way for more pretentious buildings, wherein will reign the master whose slaves vie with each other in getting rich quickly at somebody else's expense.

The Baptisterion, p. 430.—There was a building erected at the wharf on the Schuylkill at Spruce street for the Baptisterion, which is still standing; but it has been altered into two small dwelling-houses, numbered 306 and 308 South Twenty-Fourth street. The original door faced Spruce street, but it has been bricked up for years.

THE SCHUYLKILL FISHING COMPANY.

One of the peculiar institutions of Philadelphia, particularly one for the purposes of conviviality and exercise, is the "Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill," founded in 1732 by the name of "The Colony in Schuylkill" by a few of the original settlers, many of them emigrants with Penn to the New World. It has flourished in full vigor in the romantic solitudes of the river, the most ancient and highly respectable social society existing in the United States.

The Colonial Hall in which the meetings of the young colonists were held was on the estate of "Eaglesfield," judiciously selected in a wood on the western bank of the stream, and now in Fairmount Park, between "Solitude," Penn's estate, and "Sweetbrier," the seat of Samuel Breck. The fine old mansion is now demolished; it was generally called Eggesfield. Here they remained for ninety years, until 1822, when the damming of the river at Fairmount destroyed the perch- and rock-fishing, and obliged them to emigrate to tide-water near Rambo's Rock, opposite Bartram's celebrated Botanical Gardens.

In 1732 and many years after a dense forest of majestic timber lay between their hall and the built portions of the city, and afforded rare sport to the members, who were mostly sportsmen as well as anglers, and thus they contributed game to their larder.

They held two stated meetings each year, in March and October, for business purposes. The stated and first gala-day of the sporting season was held on the first of May, and meetings for fowling and fishing were held on Thursdays, once every two weeks, until the election in October, when the season terminated. They adopted a common seal, and a set of rules which were strictly adhered to. The officers chosen were a governor, five members of Assembly, a sheriff, coroner, and a secretary, acting as treasurer also. In these officers were combined the executive, legislative, and judicial functions of this self-created government. The repast served at the annual elections consisted of rounds of beef, barbecued pig, sirloin steaks, fish and fowl, accompanied with flowing bowls of good punch, lemonade, and madeira, and pipes of tobacco. Tickets were issued to the voters, which entitled the holder to a vote and a seat at the banquet on payment of the tax of five to seven shillings and sixpence. A good turtle, costing sometimes as much as £4 10s., and a barbecue, were also appendages at the election dinners, to which friends were invited, eighty-four frequently sitting down.

In 1747 they built a court-house on the slope of Warner's Hill, paying an annual rent to William Warner of three fresh sunfish. He was baron, as owner of the occupied soil, an honorary member by usage to this day.

It is said, traditionally, that some Indian chiefs of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware tribe, with whom Penn made his treaty on the Delaware, attended a council of the colonists held in the forest, and in the name of the tribe granted the right and privilege to hunt in the woods and fish in the waters of the Schuylkill for ever. When the governor of the Province sent out, in 1732, a commission to survey the river from the mouth upward, they granted permission to the high sheriff of the county of Philadelphia to execute his commission over their lands and waters.

In 1765, by reason of the advanced age and infirmities of His Excellency Governor Stretch, Luke Morris was unanimously proclaimed lieutenant-governor, and the following year was chosen governor on the death of Governor Stretch, but declined. With Luke Morris the office of lieutenant-governor became extinct. In October, 1766, Samuel Morris was elected governor unanimously.

The October meeting in 1769 was the last convention until near the close of the protracted war in 1781, a period of between eleven and twelve years. Forty were members at this time. The war of Independence dispersed the members of the little peaceful colony, some to their country's councils and some to the tented field. Governor Morris, who commanded the First Troop, distinguished for eminent service in the campaigns of 1776-77, was again at the head of his gallant corps at Trenton. Many of the members were in active service in the army or in civil situations of usefulness and high responsibility. One of the members, Thomas Wharton, was elected president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania in 1776. But a single member of the colony proved recreant to the cause of Independence.

At an early period in the eighteenth century—certainly as early as 1747—an association for similar purposes, called the "Society of Fort St. David's," enrolling a large list of the "nobility of those days," was established above the Falls of the Schuylkill. They were, many of them, Welshmen, members of the Society of Ancient Britons, some of them of the Society of Friends, companions of William Penn and co-emigrants to the New World. The names of the officers have not come down to us; the only one known is William Vanderspiegle, "a Dutch New Yorker, famous for his low drollery." Henry Vanderspiegle was a member. On an elevated and extensive rock contiguous to the eastern bank of the river, and projecting into the rapids, rose the primitive, rude, but convenient and strong structure of hewn timber cut from the opposite forest. It was an oblong wooden building, painted brown, resting on a stone foundation, built on a long high rock in the river, fronting the Falls, having a large door in the centre and approached by a flight of spacious steps. A square cupola, containing a bell,

surmounted with a spire, ball, and a vane resembling a rockfish, rose from the roof; a towering flagstaff stood on the adjoining hill, on which His Majesty's flag was displayed on company days. They possessed a tolerable museum. The building was capacious enough for the numerous garrison, who were then more celebrated for deeds of gastronomy than deeds of arms. No place on the river equalled the Falls for rock- and perch-fishing, and small blue catfish were taken in abundance by hand-nets. When the tide was out the roaring of the turbulent waters, precipitated over the continuous and rugged chain of rocks extending from shore to shore, was heard on still evenings many miles over the surrounding country, even to the city, a distance of five miles. But the dam at Fairmount has backed the water so that all this is changed. Also, about the period of the late war many of the great rocks, and amongst them the site of the old Fort, were blown up for navigation purposes and used in the erection of piers and buildings. Yet up to within a few years the taverns on the shore were noted for their fine catfish and coffee, and many a party would drive out there of an evening for these luxuries.

The war of Independence dispersed the garrison of Fort St. David, and peace found their blockhouse in a heap of ruins, having been consumed by the Hessians. On the approach of the foe the members had transferred their movables and a good museum to a place of safety.

The spirit of Independence was rife amongst them. John Dickinson, the author of the celebrated series of epistles known as *The Farmer's Letters*, was presented on May 12th, 1768, with a large circular silver snuff-box, an address from the society in a box of heart of oak highly ornamented, and elected to the dignity of gratuitous member of the Society of Fort St. David, for his patriotic ardor, on 16th of April, 1768.

On the return of peace the reduced Society of Fort St. David agreed to unite their forces and their valuables, in prosecution of their favorite amusements and festivities, with the citizens of the State in Schuylkill. In pursuit of a common object they had long since been well acquainted with each other, and the "State" hailed with lively welcome the timely acquisition to their own reduced numbers and property. Five or six immense pewter dishes, of divers forms, which were brought to this country by the Proprietary, stamped with the family coat-of-arms, and presented to the Society of Fort St. David, were amongst the treasures added to the common stock. The union prospered.

It was not till 1781 that a regular meeting of the governor and council of the State in Schuylkill was held at St. Ogden's, or Joseph the Ferryman's Inn, at the Middle or Market street Ferry—fifteen present. Measures were at once taken to repair

the long-abandoned Castle, Navy, and Dockyard and supply all deficiencies of furniture. The spring and fall meetings for business continued to be regularly held until 1787, twenty-five being the number allowed to be members.

June 8th, 1787, a special meeting was held at Robert Irwin's White Horse Inn, Market street near Seventh, for the purpose of making "arrangements for the entertainment of his Excellency General Washington and such other gentlemen as the company might choose to invite, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at the Castle." Twenty cards were issued to distinguished guests of the army, the navy, and the councils of the country. Such a banquet deserved a full record, but none seems to have been preserved.

At the March meeting in 1789, held at Samuel Nicholas's inn, sign of the Conestoga Wagon, north side of Market street above Fourth, it was recorded that "Mr. Benj. Scull, the Prince of Fishermen, produced a Trout, which he this day took in Schuylkill off his lay-out line, that measured fifteen inches." It was an extraordinary occurrence for this wary fish to be taken in this or in any other manner in the tide-waters of the Schuylkill. Mr. Scull also once caught a shad by a baited hook in one of his piscatory excursions before one was produced in the Philadelphia market. We are perfectly aware that herring will sometimes take the hook, but it is a novel circumstance for a shad to bite. October 5th, 1791, a sturgeon four feet in length leaped on board one of the vessels at her moorings opposite to the Castle, of which the company made a delicious repast.

The worthy Baron, William Warner, died September 12th, 1794, much lamented. His property was bought by Robert E. Griffith, who erected an elegant mansion, pavilion, stables, dairy, and other outbuildings. In 1810 it became the property of Richard Rundle, who lived and died here, constantly improving the estate. He often attended at the Castle, where he occasionally met his neighbor, the venerable Judge Peters of Belmont Farm, and the distinguished Judge Washington.

March 25th, 1812, the raising of the frame of a new building was celebrated and a good time had; and at the 1st of May meeting a nine-gallon elegant china punch-bowl was presented by Captain Charles Ross, who brought it over, and it was christened the "Ross bowl" with all the honors. He also presented two superb mandarin hats, and Baron Rundle presented two splendidly gilt china plates of antiquity, stamped 1692.

On the 7th of July, 1812, the good old governor, Samuel Morris, usually designated Christian Samuel, died in the seventy-eighth year of his age, having been a member for fifty-eight years, and for forty-six years chief magistrate of the Colony and State, to which honorable post he was annually re-elected

with perfect unanimity—respected and beloved by his associates for the cheerfulness of his disposition, the benevolence of his heart, and the blandness and dignity of his manners; he was ever remarkable for studied courtesy and kindness to his guests. A bust of him in wood by William Rush ornaments the Castle

As commander of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse Washington wrote to him as follows: "I take this opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the captain, and to the gentlemen who compose the Troop, for the many essential services which they have rendered their country, and to me personally, during the course of this severe campaign. Though composed of gentlemen of fortune, they have shown a noble example of discipline and subordination, and in several actions have shown a spirit and bravery which will ever do honor to them, and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"HEAD-QUARTERS, MORRIS-TOWN, January 23d, 1777."

Besides Samuel Morris, William Hall, second sergeant, Samuel Howell, Jr., first corporal, John Donaldson, Levi Hollingsworth, and Thomas Peters, of the State in Schuylkill, served with the City Troop. In the summer of 1780 the Troop, thirty-eight in number, marched to Trenton; in September, 1794, fifty-two marched under Captain John Dunlap to aid in quelling the "Whiskey Insurrection;" and again, in 1799, they marched to assist in quelling the rebellion in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

The members were remarkable for longevity. The first was for thirty-four years, and his successor fifty-eight years, member of the association—the one living to eighty, and the other to seventy-eight years, and the two presiding for eighty years.

Robert Wharton, the mayor of the city, was next elected governor, and re-elected for sixteen years. Thomas Morris, nephew of the former governor, succeeded him for years.

In March, 1819, the Castle was broken into and sundry valuables stolen therefrom, amongst which were the ancient pewter dishes, clothing, fishing-tackle, etc; three of the five dishes were afterward recovered.

By reason of the completion of the dam at Fairmount water-works in the spring of 1822 the fishing was broken up, and the Colony removed from Eaglesfield to the vicinity of Gray's Ferry, and agreed to pay an annual rent of fifty dollars.

The Castle was taken down and rebuilt, and the valuables loaded into a scow and transported to Rambo's Rock, the new destination, and the new house was opened with the customary feast and all the honors. The Castle is eighteen feet by fifty-two feet, and will dine eighty persons. The kitchen is sixteen by

twenty-six, with a spacious fireplace for broiling, roasting, and toasting, and an elevated stone platform for a large barbecue. There is also a wood-house and stalls and sheds for horses and carriages.

July 21st, 1825, La Fayette paid the company a visit, and was received in full state, the members dressed in fishermen's style, with white linen aprons and ample straw hats. Gen. La Fayette was elected an honorary member, and he insisted upon performing his share of the duties, and was invested with the apron and hat, and paid attention to the turning of steaks on the gridiron. A sumptuous banquet followed, with choice songs and witticisms.

Admission to the honor of membership is by no means easy. Candidates for vacancies are soon proposed from many persons waiting for the honor. No gentleman is placed on the roll of probation until eight members signify approval. The candidate serves an apprenticeship for six months or longer, and then a majority of votes must be in his favor. He is then qualified and admitted according to ancient form; the secret mystical ceremonies are alarmingly interesting.

The stated days during the fishing season are on each Thursday fortnight between the first day of May and the first Wednesday in October, though sometimes changed on account of adverse tides. Every one who purposes making one of the company repairs to the governor's quarters before eight in the previous evening and records his name, so that the caterer may provide properly. The only meat provided is sirloin beefsteak, and an occasional barbecue for a large company. Rock and shad are always acceptable, and are either boiled or toasted on thick oak planks. All cooking is done by the members. An exquisite refreshing luncheon is provided by the hour of twelve, when the weary fishermen return in their boats from their excursions. This luncheon—not the dinner—consists of a plain hot beefsteak seasoned with cayenne and salt at the table. No one can partake who arrives after one o'clock.

Every member is provided with his own bateau, tackle and bait, apron, hat, etc. An expert fisherman used to take from five to twenty dozen fish, chiefly the delicious white perch; and sometimes the aggregate number brought in amounted, before removal of the Castle, to fifty, eighty, or one hundred dozen. The plumb-line is the favorite, with a snood of horsehair, having from three to six small hooks, mounted on a tapering angling-rod of from twenty to twenty-five feet in length. The deep-sea is used in deep water as an extra line, and at ebb tide generally secures a quantity of fine blue catfish.

It is against the rules of good cooking to cleanse the steaks by washing off the exuding juices before they are committed to the gridiron, or to puncture them with a fork in turning instead of using

the tongs, or to butter the chosen fat beef, or sprinkle it with high seasoning in the process; nor are the steaks taken off the hot coals until the "Ho! steaks ready!" note of preparation is given, the fishermen's palates relishing them best in a very heated and not overdone state. The fish are fried in the best butter to a brown color, and never broken by turning; but in regularly-laid rows and adhering to each other, and not to the pan, they are, with a little practice, dexterously tossed.

Besides those in the City Troop the following served in the Revolution: Major Samuel Nicholas of the marine corps; Lieutenant Anthony Morris of the militia, killed at the battle of Princeton; Lieutenant-Colonel William Bradford, Captains John Graff and John Wharton of the militia; Captain Tench Francis of the rifle corps, etc. Several others appeared in the ranks of the Quaker and Silk-Stocking companies, so designated on account of the wealth or high standing of the spirited gentlemen composing those corps raised in the city, and in other volunteer corps of infantry, at a crisis in affairs when neutrality was treason. In the war of 1812 many served or marched to the field.

MEMBERS OF THE SCHUYLKILL FISHING COMPANY, INSTITUTED A. D. 1732.

1732. 1. Thomas Stretch, first gov.
2. Enoch Flower.
3. Charles Jones.
4. Isaac Snowden.
5. John Howard.
6. Joseph Stiles, treas. and sec'y.
7. James Coultas, sheriff.
8. William Hopkins, coroner.
9. William Warner, baron.
10. John Leacock, coroner.
11. Thomas Tillbury.
12. Caleb Cash.
13. Philip Syng.
14. William Plumstead.
15. Peter Reeve.
16. William Ball.
17. Daniel Williams.
18. Isaac Garrigues.
19. Isaac Stretch, sheriff in 1759.
20. Hugh Roberts.
21. Samuel Neave.
22. Joseph Wharton.
23. Joseph Stretch.
24. Cadwallader Evans.
25. William Parr.
26. James Logan.
27. Samuel Garrigues.
28. Samuel Burge.

The above twenty-eight were members of the original association, or founders of the Colony in Schuylkill.

The original associates assembled fre-

quently on the banks of the river for fishing, fowling, and feasting, previous to the regular establishment of a company governed by laws and officers, whenever convenience permitted or pleasure suggested an excursion from the city.

1748. 29. Luke Morris.
30. James Wharton.
31. Robert Greenway.
32. John Jones.
33. Jacob Lewis.
34. Isaac Warner, sheriff.
35. William Fisher.
36. Samuel Mifflin.
37. George Gray.
38. Joshua Howell.
39. Joseph Redman.
40. Edward Pennington.
41. Joseph Saunders.
42. Samuel Shoemaker.
43. Thomas Wharton, Jr.
44. Thomas Wharton.
45. Jacob Cooper.
46. Henry Harrison.
47. Samuel Wharton.
48. Robert Greenway.
49. Henry Elwes.
50. Joseph Shoemaker.
51. John Lawrence.

Members of the association admitted

vivâ voce this year or previously by the founders—i. e. since 1732.

1754. 52. Samuel Morris, Jr.
53. William Dowell.
54. John Sibbald, coroner.
55. Gurney Wall.
56. Thomas Lawrence.
57. Evan Morgan.
58. Thomas Harper.
59. William Bingham.
60. James Hamm.
61. Judah Foulke.
62. Charles Jones.

Associates admitted to the privileges of the Colony since 1748.

1759. 63. James James.
64. Jonathan Evans.
65. Anthony Morris.
66. Joseph Galloway.
67. Jacob Cooper.
68. John Jones.
69. John Edwards.
70. Thomas Richardson.
71. Joseph Stamper.
72. William Thorne.
73. Jacob Lewis.
74. Josiah Hewes.
75. Israel Morris.
76. Anthony Morris, Jr.

Admissions since 1754 to the Colony.

1760. 77. Zebulon Rudolph.
78. William Bradford.
79. Joseph Jones.
80. Samuel Hudson.
81. Eden Haydock.
82. Samuel Nicholas.
83. Levi Hollingsworth.
84. Peter Stretch.
85. Clement Biddle.
86. Thomas Mifflin.
87. Nathaniel Falconer.
88. James Budden.
89. Samuel Howell, Jr.
90. Tench Francis.
91. Thomas Peters.
92. Peter Kuhn.
93. Gustavus Risburg.
94. James White.
95. Benjamin G. Eyres.
96. Robert Roberts.

Received as associates, and registered as such, this year, including No. 96.

ELECTION BY BALLOT.

Under the provisions of the 7th sect. of the act of the General Assembly, passed 29th March this year, was held

the first election of membership by ballot on October 4.

1760. 97. John Nixon, Oct. 4.
98. Isaac Hopkins, " 4.
99. Francis Holton, " 4.
100. William Morris, Jr., Oct. 7.
101. Samuel Hassell, " 7.
102. Enoch Story, " 7.
103. William Ranstead, " 7.
104. Thomas Cash, " 7.
105. James Eddy, " 7.
106. Israel Morris, Jr., " 7.
107. William Sword, " 7.
108. William Ibeson, " 7.
109. George Dillwyn, " 7.
110. Stephen Shewell, " 7.
1765. 111. John Wharton, gent., Sept. 12.
112. John Wharton, shipt., " 12.
113. William Govett, " 12.
114. William Gray, " 12.
115. George Roberts, " 12.
1767. 116. Abraham Bickley, " 29.
117. John Howard, " 29.
118. William Jackson, Oct. 5.
1781. 119. Benjamin Scull, March 3.
120. Andrew Tybout, " 3.
1782. 121. John D. Mercier, " 23.
122. Thomas Bond, Jr., " 23.
123. Joseph Rakestraw, " 23.
124. John Patton, July 23.
125. William Hall,* " 23.

First election under the new law of 11th Oct., 1782, after the Declaration of Independence:

1785. 126. Steph. Paschall, Jr., Mar. 28.
127. Israel Whelan, June 23.
1786. 128. Hugh Roberts, March 29.
129. Francis Johnston, " 29.
130. Peter Browne, " 29.
131. Adam Clampffer, " 29.
1787. 132. John Baker, June 8.
133. Jeremiah Fisher, June 8.
1789. 134. Anthony J. Morris, Mar. 26.
1790. 135. John Donaldson, " 22.
136. Thomas Forrest, " 22.
137. Robert Wharton, " 22.
138. John Morrell, Oct. 11.
1791. 139. Joseph Donaldson, Oct. 5.
140. John Graff, " 5.
1796. 141. Thomas Greaves, March 23.
142. Thomas Hiltzheimer, " 23.
143. John Harrison, " 23.
1798. 144. Spafford Drury, † March 3.
1800. 145. Thomas Morris, March 18.
146. George Ludlam, May 22.
147. John J. Parry, " 22.
148. John W. Morrell, June 12.
1803. 149. Joseph S. Lewis, May 12.

* The senior of three old ex-members—viz. Hall, Donaldson, and Wharton—living on the 4th of July, 1830, in or near Philadelphia.

† This admission made the full complement of twenty-five members this century.

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| 1804. 150. Richard C. Jones, April 14. | 1839. 204. Daniel Deal, Oct. 2. |
| 1805. 151. Curtis Clay, Jr., Oct. 14. | 205. James C. Fisher, H. M., Oct. 2. |
| 152. Thomas Shoemaker, Oct. 14. | 206. Peter L. Laguerenne, " 2. |
| 1806. 153. Joseph Smith, May 29. | 207. William Jackson, " 2. |
| 1807. 154. Jeremiah Peirsol, May 29. | 208. Philip Physick, " 2. |
| 155. William Gerhard, Oct. 1. | 1840. 209. John J. Werner, Oct. 7. |
| 1808. 156. Robert Morrell, May 2. | 210. William Harmer, " 7. |
| 157. Reeve Lewis, July 21. | 211. Robert Adams, " 7. |
| 158. Henry Graff, " 21. | 212. Thomas C. James, " 7. |
| 1810. 159. Richard Rundle, May 16. | 1841. 213. Stephen G. Fotterall, Oct. 6. |
| 160. Isaac Milnor, June 24. | 214. Francis Peters, " 6. |
| 161. Joseph S. Morris, July 7. | 1842. 215. William Stevenson, Mar. 30. |
| 162. John R. Coates, " 21. | 216. Edmond Wilcox, Oct. 5. |
| 1811. 163. William W. Fisher, Oct. 2. | 1843. 217. Robert E. Gray, Oct. 4. |
| 164. Robert M. Lewis, " 2. | 218. George R. Justice, " 4. |
| 1812. 165. Eli Canby, Oct. 2. | 219. George C. Carson, " 4. |
| 1813. 166. Charles Ross, Oct. 6. | 220. Henry Bohlen, " 4. |
| 167. Thomas P. Roberts, Oct. 6. | 1844. 221. Samuel F. Fisher, Oct. 2. |
| 168. Casper W. Morris, " 6. | 1845. 222. William W. Fisher, Mar. 28. |
| 169. James L. Cuthbert, " 6. | 223. Samuel B. Thomas, " 28. |
| 1814. 170. Samuel N. Lewis, Oct. 5. | 1846. 224. Thomas H. Craige, Dec. 30. |
| 1816. 171. Anthony M. Buckley, Oct. 2. | 225. James Tams, " 30. |
| 172. William Milnor, Jr., " 2. | 1847. 226. William T. Lowber, Oct. 12. |
| 1817. 173. Richard Willing, Jr., Oct. 1. | 1848. 227. J. Ringgold Wilmer, Mar. 30. |
| 174. Josiah Starkey, " 1. | 228. Frederick S. Pepper, " 30. |
| 1818. 175. Charles Watson, Oct. 7. | 1850. 229. Henry Carson, Feb. 4. |
| 1819. 176. William E. Howell, Oct. 4. | 1851. 230. Daniel Smith, Jr., Jan. 8. |
| 177. William Lippincott, " 4. | 1854. 231. Harry C. Hart, Mar. 30. |
| 1822. 178. Samuel N. Gray, March 30. | 1856. 232. Charles Harmar, Mar. 28. |
| 179. William Strickland, Oct. 2. | 1857. 233. Alexander E. Harvey, Oct. 12. |
| 180. John Swift, " 2. | 1858. 234. George Cuthbert, Apr. 15. |
| 181. Cornelius Stevenson, " 2. | 235. Samuel I. Christian, " 15. |
| 182. William H. Hart, " 2. | 1859. 236. William Camac, Mar. 24. |
| 183. John S. Phillips, " 2. | 237. Henry Fling, Oct. 10. |
| 1823. 184. Samuel P. Wetherill, Oct. 1. | 1860. 238. Samuel Pleasants, Mar. 29. |
| 185. Benjamin S. Bonsall, " 1. | 239. Thomas Smith, " 29. |
| 186. William A. Peddle, " 1. | 240. John Wagner, " 29. |
| 1824. 187. William V. Anderson, " 16. | 1861. 241. R. Rundle Smith, Oct. 1. |
| 1825. 188. Henry Lentz, Oct. 7. | 1862. 242. Clement S. Phillips, Mar. 29. |
| 189. Sansom Perot, " 7. | 1863. 243. T. Wharton Fisher, Oct. 6. |
| 1826. 190. Joseph S. Snowden, Oct. 4. | 1864. 244. Henry Carson, Oct. 5. |
| 191. John P. Wetherill, " 4. | 245. Josiah W. Harmar, Oct. 5. |
| 1827. 192. Robert T. Potts, Oct. 3. | 246. Galloway C. Morris, " 5. |
| 193. Joseph Donaldson, " 3. | 247. M. E. Rogers, " 5. |
| 1828. 194. Charles Wetherill, Oct. 1. | 1865. 248. John A. Brown, Jr., Apr. 5. |
| 1829. 195. William Wetherill, " 7. | 1866. 249. Joseph T. Thomas, Mar. 28. |
| 1830. 196. William Weaver, Oct. 6. | 250. Edward Wharton, Oct. 2. |
| 1831. 197. Robert G. Herring, April 30. | 1867. 251. Frederick Klett, Mar. 26. |
| 1834. 198. Richard Paxon, May 1. | 252. Edwin L. Reakirt, Oct. 15. |
| 199. Henry Huber, Sr., " 1. | 1868. 253. T. Somers Smith, May 6. |
| 200. Thomas Hart, Nov. 6. | 1869. 254. Fred'k W. Fotterall, Mar. 25. |
| 1835. 201. Thomas Hayes, Dec. 12. | 1870. 255. Morris Hacker, Mar. 25. |
| 202. Frederick A. Huber, Dec. 12. | 256. Chas. S. Pancoast, " 25. |
| 1838. 203. Jas. Glentworth, Jr., Mar. 22. | 257. John P. Bankson, " 25. |

Mount Regale Fishing Company.—This company was composed of wealthy and fashionable gentlemen, the leaders of society in that day, as may be seen from the names of Shippen, Chew, Hamilton, Francis, McCall, Lawrence, Swift, Tilghman, Allen, Hopkinson, Willing, Morris, Nixon, and others. They met at Robinson's Tavern, at the Falls of Schuylkill, every other Thurs-

day from June to October. Of course the name of the company indicates they met more to have a good time than for any love of Izaak Walton's art.

Whitpain's Great House, p. 428.—July 26, 1701, "Ordered, that for the next session of the Assembly the great front room in Whitpain's house, now in the tenure of Joseph Shippen, be prepared and put in order, and that the said Joseph Shippen be allowed for it by the government." (*Col. Recs.*, vol. ii. 26.)

The custom-house occupied the stores built, it is believed, on the site of this "great house" by John Ross; it was so occupied in 1800 and earlier, George Latimer being then collector and John Graeff deputy collector. As in April 1, 1802, the custom-house was in Carpenters' Hall, it was probably removed there then from the first building, and continued there, with the exception of a few months in 1811, to January 1, 1817, about fourteen years three months and nineteen days.

Offley's Forge, p. 430.—Previous to this there was established in 1747, at the north-west corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, Stephen Paschall's steel-furnace, where blistered steel was made. Another steel-furnace in the city was owned by William Branson. John Hall had a plating tilt-hammer forge at Byberry.

But England was even at this early day pursuing her jealous policy of discouraging manufacturing except in her own establishments. She therefore in 1749 passed "an act to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from His Majesty's colonies in America, and to prevent the erection of any mill or other engine for slitting or rolling iron, or any plating-forge to work with a tilt-hammer, or any furnace for making steel in any of said colonies." Those in operation previous to June 24th, 1750, were excepted from the prohibition.

This feeling was strongly carried out in a work entitled *Gee on Trade*, published in London in 1750, which declared "manufacturing in our American colonies should be discouraged and prohibited. . . . Any such attempts should be crushed in the beginning. . . . It is proposed that no weaver have liberty to set up any looms without first registering at an office kept for the purpose. That all slitting-mills and engines for drawing wire or weaving stockings be put down. That all negroes be prohibited from weaving either linen or woollen, or spinning or combing wool, or working at any manufacture of iron, further than making it into pig or bar iron. That they also be prohibited from manufacturing hats, stockings, or leather of any kind."

Bachelors' Hall, p. 432.—This building was not used only as a festive place, but in the grounds surrounding was started a botanic garden, most probably the first in America, and before that of John Bartram below Gray's Ferry, though he might have been interested in this garden. This place was thoroughly described in a long poem by George Webbe in 1729. Rev. John

Murray (the well-known preacher of universal salvation) in his *Autobiography*, gives an account of a visit to Philadelphia in 1770. In referring to the opposition to Universalism a century ago, he says (page 227): "The combined efforts of the clergy in Philadelphia barred against me the door of every house of public worship in the city. Bachelors' Hall was in Kensington, but at Bachelors' Hall the people attended, and a few were enabled to believe the good word of their God." The street now called Beach street, then nearest the Delaware and north of Gunner's Run, was formerly called Hall street; and we conjecture that Bachelors' Hall was situated on the square now bounded south by Poplar street, north by Shackamaxon street, east by Beach street, and west by Allen street.

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

The Duck-Pond, p. 433.—Some years since, a sewer being rendered necessary, owing to water accumulating at this point, it was dug under the market-house (then standing) down to the Delaware. It was tunnelled, the workmen being at work entirely under ground day and night, the business of the market going on as usual, without any suspension on account of the operations all the time below.

The Origin of the above-named Sewer, p. 434.—John Sharp, who in 1852 was building in Fourth street on the site of the old Indian Queen Hotel, told my father that the route of Dock Creek was distinctly traceable in the rear of his buildings, and that Peter Thompson, his conveyancer, who died several years before this, saw a young woman drowned in a boat loaded with pumpkins in the creek at the end of the market-house on Franklin court, back of his buildings. This market-house—or what tradition says was one—was standing in 1852 in the rear of the old Indian Queen Tavern, and was soon after that pulled down. It was a long building, with a cupola upon it. An old man aged eighty-nine has told him (John Sharp) that he has attended market there in his day, and another person confirms it. William J. Duane, who formerly lived in Brock's house, near Market and Fourth streets, and a relative of Dr. Franklin's, said it was always in his recollection considered a market-house. Dr. Franklin's garden was in the rear of the Indian Queen.

This question, of its having been a market-house, was revived, and the fact flatly denied by the *Evening Bulletin* and *Sunday Dispatch* of April, 1857, but no facts are adduced to contradict the tradition. (See *ante*, p. 182, note to Vol. I. p. 363.)

When the long range, p. 435.—Daniel Suter was an old German grocer who then lived opposite to this "long range," which was afterward the property of William Chancellor, at the north-

west corner of Fourth and High. Mrs. Yohe kept a hotel north of the "range." She afterward purchased the property forming a part of "Jones's Hotel" on Chestnut street above Sixth, and which was the site of O'Eller's hotel till it was burned down with Pritchett's circus, next below O'Eller's. Above Mrs. Yohe's, in Fourth street, lived Pierrie, a barber, who used to shave General Washington, and who boasted that *he had often taken the general by the nose*. He had preserved some of the general's hair, and distributed it to his friends and customers. He promised my father some, but he never got it. Mrs. Spencer, a relative of the Sergeant family, kept an excellent and genteel boarding-house in a dwelling that then stood north of the "range." George Sheaff then kept a wine-store at the north-east corner.

PEGG'S RUN.

P. 436.—Pegg's Run, formerly the Cohoquinoque, was the site of the present Willow street. The reason why so many leather-dressers are located on it, and near it, is, that before Pegg's Run was culverted tanners and leather-dressers sought that neighborhood in order to discharge their dyes and other liquids into the creek; and subsequently, when the culvert was built, they obtained entrances into it. In consequence of this advantage the ground in that neighborhood was sought by leather-dressers; and when a fashion in some lines of business is established, it is very hard to break it. The same thing exists in New York, where in old times the leather-dressers collected in the neighborhood of what is called "the Swamp," the lower part of the city on the East River; and to this day the establishments of that trade are centred there, the neighborhood still being called by old New Yorkers "the Swamp," although no swamp is visible.

Willow street (formerly Pegg's Run) was opened by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions by proceedings which commenced in June, 1828, and by which there was an assessment for damages, which was confirmed in September, 1829. The surface of Willow street is sustained by a culvert, which was built over the course of the stream called by the Indians "Cohoquinoque," and is in modern times known as Pegg's Run. It empties into the Delaware at Willow street wharf.

THE FIRST POWDER-HOUSE.

P. 449.—See manuscript law at Harrisburg in favor of William Chancellor, passed August 14th, 1724–25, vol. A, No. 2, 1710–35, p. 323: “At this time the city of Philadelphia is destitute of any magazine or other suitable repository for the safe-keeping of gunpowder.” May 8, 1747, another law is passed, continuing the law of 1724 in force for another year, in favor of Elizabeth, widow of William Chancellor, or till the Assembly order otherwise. (See MS. law A, 1731–1757, p. 181.) This continued thus till 1783. Captain William Chancellor died in 1742; he was a sailmaker. In 1747 a petition is presented from a number of residents in the Northern Liberties against a continuance of the powder-house, apprehending danger to their dwellings and preventing improvements, and the erection of a market-house in the place laid out for it. (See *Penna. Archives*, i. 676.) On December 6, 1784, another law is passed, referring to those of 1724 and 1727, which says: “And whereas *another powder-house hath been erected in said city in the public square on the south side of Vine street, between the Sixth and Seventh streets from Delaware, at the public expense,*” etc. (A, 2, p. 206.) Joseph Stiles is appointed superintendent of it. (See end of this article.) This powder-house in Franklin Square was built during the Revolutionary War, and was used after 1791 for storing oil for public lamps.

March 28, 1787, a new law was passed, repealing former laws; *this magazine continued in use till the following was built, under resolution of Assembly April 6, 1790, when the governor was authorized to purchase a lot and erect thereon a powder-magazine (Min. of Ass., 1789–90, p. 260–261); and supplement April 13, 1791, speaks of a new magazine on the banks of Schuylkill, north side of Walnut street.*

April 16, 1790, a lot of Colonel Patton was agreed to be purchased for five hundred and sixty-five pounds specie, or its value in paper, for a powder-magazine; and on May 22d the form and dimensions were agreed upon—on Walnut and west side of Ashton street, forty feet east and west and sixty north and south, and house for the keeper at the south-east corner of Front and Walnut on Schuylkill. (See *Col. Recs.*, xvi. 337, 367, 327, 329.) This is probably what was afterward Wetherill’s vitriol-factory, the stone walls then standing. (See Smith’s *Laws*, vol. ii., p. 406, note; also *Penna. Archives*, xi. 276.)

April 4, 1807, an act passed appointing commissioners to sell “present magazine and the lot on which it is erected, and with the proceeds purchase ground and erect others,” not less than one mile from the city, nor of capacity to contain more than ten tons of powder, and one or more magazines to store on deposit powder

in large quantities, not less than four miles from the city; when erected all powder to be removed there. Five thousand dollars were granted by act February 25, 1808, to complete the new magazine. (Smith's *Laws* (note), vol. ii., p. 406; iii. 240, 498.)

Mem. from Book M, p. 79, "Titles to City Property:" "On this square—North-Eastern or Franklin Square—the old powder-magazine is erected, the possession of which, by a resolution of the Legislature of 30th of September, 1791 (3d vol. p. 171), was delivered to the corporation for the purpose of storing oil for the public lamps until the Legislature shall otherwise dispose thereof." (*In City Solicitor's Office.*)

The Schuylkill Arsenal was established about the year 1800; the Frankford Arsenal was commenced about the year 1814. The Schuylkill Arsenal has for fifty years been devoted to the storage of clothing, camp-equipage, and quartermaster's stores for the use of the army. The Frankford Arsenal was intended from the first to be devoted to the purposes of a magazine of arms and munitions of war.

Gibbs' House, p. 444.—The main building still exists on Arch street. It was built by the Keppeler family—a back building with fine garden, with summer-houses, extending nearly to the Lutheran church, which, I believe, purchased it. A row of houses and stores now occupies the garden-space on Fourth street.

Markoe's house, p. 444.—My father remembered when the whole square from Market to Chestnut and Ninth to Tenth was a post-and-rail grass-lot, except what was occupied by this house, its stables and garden. He used frequently to visit there with his mother, who was related to Mrs. Markoe; they used then to speak of these visits as "out to Mr. Markoe's," and would start early after dinner, as from their house in Arch street between Fourth and Fifth was thought quite a walk. Markoe's at this time was the only house, except "Dunlap's," corner of Twelfth and Market streets, between Ninth street and the Schuylkill, and there was nothing to intercept the view from Market to Spruce, where Bellamy's house stood.

P. 444.—Pennington's sugar-house is advertised in *Penna. Journal*, Oct. 27, 1763, as "at the upper end of Market street." The later one was at the north-east corner of Crown and Race streets.

After Edward Pennington, the sugar-refiner, and probably son of the one mentioned in the text, this house was purchased by Mr. Hertzog, a wealthy German and a very large man, who died about 1850. His widow occupied the house, and gave it to the Reformed Dutch Church—of which they were members under Dr. Bethune—at the corner of Filbert and Tenth streets, toward the erection of a theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., under charge of Rev. Dr. John Ludlow, late provost of our

university here. The Peningtons in this country, descendants of the Kent stock, spell their name with one *n*.

P. 446.—Another collection extends on Chestnut street, north side. These are every one pulled down, and their sites are now occupied by fine stores. One of them was the old Khouli Khan Tavern. On Walnut street below Dock two or three of the original houses remain to this date (1879). The house built by David Rittenhouse about 1786–87 at the north-west corner of Seventh and Arch streets was till a recent date a very fine specimen of houses of that time.

Military Hall, p. 446.—The old-fashioned building on Library street, opposite the rear of the Custom-House, was built in the year 1810, and since that time has been used for a variety of purposes—as a coach-factory, military armory, concert saloon, lager-beer saloon, and by the present proprietors. It was erected by Matthew Carey for a printing-office. After he gave up that business it went to other uses. It was occupied as a tavern by Joseph H. Fennimore in 1832–33, and was called the Union House. The upper portion, being the original printing-office room, was fitted up in the second story as a ball-room and concert-room. It afterward became the resort of military companies for a drill-room, and was used by the State Fencibles, Captain James Page; Washington Blues, Colonel William C. Patterson; and by others. The name of the building about 1834 or 1835 was changed to Military Hall. It was afterward for many years in the tenure of John Vasey, and was fitted up in great splendor with mirrors, paintings, etc., and called Our House. It subsequently went into various uses. The second story was at one time used as a gymnasium by W. S. Mann. The Independent Board of Brokers began and ended there a few years ago. Since G. Bergner has been in possession of it the old name—Military Hall—has been restored.

The Sharswood House.—The old Sharswood mansion, situated on a lot bounded by Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets and Master and Jefferson streets, and which was erected before 1798, was torn down in August, 1878. This house was laid down on Varlo's map, published about 1798, and was west of the house of John Nixon, on Turner's lane. From Turner's lane a road ran south and connected with New Hickory lane—now Fairmount avenue—near S. Samson's place, Par la Ville, the site of which is now embraced in Fairmount Park.

CHURCHES.

The first churches established under Presbyterian organization in this country were located in Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Jersey. The reason of this fact is to be found in the free toleration of religious peculiarities granted by the original Proprietors of these Provinces. Virginia was principally settled by Episcopalians. Few of the earliest churches were strictly Presbyterian in their origin. The sparseness of the population or the poverty of the people induced persons of different persuasions to unite their strength and congregate without any reference to any particular organization, and as they were singly unable to support the ministry to which they were respectively attached, their worship was conducted either by lay readers or itinerant clergymen on their occasional visits. Philadelphia claims the honor of the first regularly-constituted Presbyterian church in the United States, as they first attempted the formation of a congregation in 1692. They worshipped with the Baptists and Congregationalists in the old "Barbadoes store," as Mr. Watson says (I. 448). Soon after a dissension took place; the Presbyterians and Congregationalists invited Mr. Andrews, and in 1704 erected a wooden building on Market street. In 1706 a presbytery was organized, and the number of ministers who harmonized in their views was seven. The church flourished so that in 1716 the Philadelphia Presbytery was divided into four subordinate judicatories, to meet in an annual synod in the city.

One-story stocking-store, p. 447.—This store was kept for many years, and was at the time of its being taken down, in June, 1832, so kept—as a stocking-store by Nathan Jones & Son. The present row of granite stores was erected in its place. (See *Reg. Penna.*, ix. 416.)

P. 447, *note*. See *Col. Recs.*, iii. 139, where the Pennsylvania Company is mentioned, which I suppose refers to the Society of Free Traders, and not to the "Barbadoes Company." Claypoole speaks of it as the "Pennsylvania Society." (See Hazard's *Annals*, p. 557, where he also says: "We have a prospect of considerable trade between Barbadoes and Pennsylvania.")

P. 448.—Rev. Jedediah Andrews's letter, dated in 1730, gives an account of the religious denominations in Philadelphia in that year. (See Hazard's *Reg. Penna.*, xv. 200.)

Rev. Jedediah Andrews was the first Presbyterian minister in Philadelphia. Son of Captain Thomas Andrews of Hingham, Mass., he was born there July 7th, 1674, the ninth of ten children. He graduated at Harvard in 1695, came to this city in 1698, and was zealous in the Church till his death in May, 1747. Under his pastorate his congregation left the Barbadoes Store in

1704, and erected a church in Market street, corner of Whitehorse alley, now Bank street, formerly called "Old Buttonwood" church, from the number of those trees growing near it.

George Keith went to England in 1692.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church "is not far from the market—of middling size. The roof is built almost hemispherical, or at least forms a hexagon. The whole building stands north to south, for the Presbyterians do not regard, as other people do, whether their churches look toward a certain point of the heavens." (Kalm's *Travels*, i. 39.) This rule is not now regarded, as several stand east and west, according to situation.

In the years 1755 and 1761 enlargements of the building took place to accommodate the increase of members; and in 1793 the whole building, having stood nearly a century, was taken down and a new and elegant one erected in 1794. It had a lofty portico supported by four Corinthian columns, and was a handsome structure.

The burying-ground in the rear continued to be used for several years after the church was removed and stores erected on Market street, and for two or three years the dead were gradually removed. Some of the older members, whose dead were laid there, and who objected to the ground being appropriated to other uses, having finally yielded, a row of stores was erected in 1847. The congregation formerly worshipping in Market street, in 1825–26 erected a new house corner of Seventh and Washington Square, of which Dr. James P. Wilson was the first pastor, and Rev. Albert Barnes was his successor. It was built on what was known as "the old cow-yard."

The "First Church," on Washington Square, had been without a regular minister for some time, and in 1830 extended a call to the Rev. Albert Barnes, then stationed at Morristown, New Jersey. Being rather reluctant at preaching before accepting the call, he sent a sermon to the congregation entitled "The Way of Salvation," which had already been published. It was very extensively read, and closely criticised by some of the leading divines of the radical school at that time, including Dr. Green, the Rev. William L. McCalla, William M. Engles, and others. Errors were discovered, and the whole sermon was pronounced unsound. A congregational meeting was called in the church for the purpose of sustaining him and his course in relation to the clan formed by certain radical clergymen against him. Such men were there as the late Joseph R. Ingersoll, John Sergeant, Thomas Biddle, and others of that character, who had been raised in the church. Mr. Barnes and his sentiments were upheld as being those of his predecessor. Protests against his admission were made before the Presbytery of Philadelphia. That

body, however, decided to admit him, but the matter being carried to the Synod of Philadelphia, it was referred back to the presbytery, which in November, 1830, disapproved of the doctrines promulgated by Mr. Barnes. There was considerable trouble for some five or six years, which was sought to be got over in the first place by creating the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, to accommodate Mr. Barnes and his friends. This presbytery was two years afterward dissolved, which made more trouble. The matter finally came to the division which took place in 1837. Mr. Barnes at that time had his friends in the church, who stood by him through the whole of his persecution, being at one time suspended from preaching. At every Assembly till 1837 the most bitter feeling prevailed. Mr. Barnes in his declining years still held to his sentiments, and went down to his grave bearing the respect and esteem of the whole Christian community.

The ministers who have officiated in the First Presbyterian Church were—

Rev. Jedediah Andrews; died in 1747, long after he had ceased to preach.

Rev. Samuel Hemphill was an assistant preacher in 1735.

Rev. Robert Cross, ordained in 1739; died in 1766, a few years after he had ceased to preach.

Rev. Dr. Allison was the supply from 1752 until his death, November, 1777.

Rev. Dr. John Ewing became the pastor in 1759; died Sept., 1802, aged seventy years.

Rev. John Blair Linn was called to the church in 1799. He never recovered from a sunstroke in 1802, and died in 1804, aged twenty-seven years.

Rev. Dr. James P. Wilson was ordained May 1, 1806.

Rev. Albert Barnes was called in 1830.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Another church was established in 1730 in Providence township, on the Ridge turnpike, about four miles below Norristown. The next was the Norriton Church, before 1740, at the junction of the Germantown and Perkiomen turnpikes, three miles north-east of Norristown—a small one-story building, still standing.

During the excitement produced by Whitefield's vigorous preaching the Tennents followed his style. Whitefield was refused the use of the churches then existing in the city, and preached for some time from the steps of the old courthouse in Market street, then from the balcony of a private house, and afterward from a stage erected for him by his friends on the site now occupied by the Third Presbyterian Church. William Tennent of Neshaminy had renounced the authority of the Philadelphia Presbytery since 1739. The style of

preaching gave great offence to some, while it pleased the New Lights. Many members withdrew from the First (or Mr. Andrews's) Church, and built the building on Fourth street—seventy by one hundred feet, of brick. The presbytery was also split by the withdrawal of nine from the synod, who were all able men. This also rent the presbyteries throughout the country. The new Presbytery of Londonderry was organized, and with the Presbytery of New Brunswick formed a synod to meet at Philadelphia. The congregation of the Second Church worshipped, under Gilbert Tennent, in the "New Building" in Fourth street till 1749, when the trustees of the Academy giving notice they would require it, a lot was bought at the north-west corner of Third and Arch streets. It was eighty feet on Third street and ninety-eight and a half feet on Arch street. The corner-stone was laid May 17, 1750. My great-grandfather was one of the trustees to sell the lot on Fourth street, and was treasurer of the building committee of the new church. He died in 1754. In it the following gentlemen ministered successively, either as pastors or colleagues: Gilbert Tennent, John Murray, James Sproat, Ashbel Green, John N. Abeel, Jacob J. Janeway, Thos. H. Skinner, Joseph Sanford, and Cornelius C. Cuyler.

"The new Presbyterian church was built in 1750 by the New Lights in the north-west part of the town"—Third and Arch. "The New Lights built first in 1741, in the western part of the town, Fourth below Arch, a great house, to hold divine worship in. But a division arising amongst them after the departure of Whitefield, and besides on other accounts, the building was sold to the town in 1750. The New Lights then built a church which I call the New Presbyterian Church. On its eastern pediment is the following inscription in golden letters: 'Templum Presbyterianum anciente numine erectum, Anno Dom. MDCCL.'" (Kalm's *Travels*, i. 41.) This stone was afterward placed at the entrance of the graveyard.

It is a curious fact that during the eighty-three years this church was occupied the congregation considered their worship much disturbed by the passing of vehicles, and in 1795 they memorialized the mayor and Councils, asking to be allowed to fix chains at the corner of Third and Mulberry (Arch street) to prevent the interruptions. This the city authorities refused to grant, but the Legislature soon after passed a law in favor of it, and so every Sabbath morning the sexton stretched the chains across both Arch and Third streets. It appears that this plan did not work satisfactorily, for horsemen would insist on jumping the chains and making considerable noise.

Many prominent men of the last generation were members of that church—such men as Peter S. Duponceau, Charles Chauncey, Thomas Bradford, Ebenezer Hazard, postmaster-general, Josiah Randall, Thomas Leiper, Isaac Snowden, Andrew Bayard, Samuel

Stillé, Alexander Henry, Matthew L. Bevan, and others well known at that time.

The steeple was taken down in 1805 (?), the building enlarged in 1809; the church itself was sold and demolished in 1837-38, and its site occupied by four-story stores extending from the corner along Arch street and along Third street. The congregation, with the proceeds, in part, of this property and several other lots owned by them on Third street, erected a beautiful marble-front church on Seventh street, east side, below Arch street, on lots bought from Messrs. Stillé and Cresson. It was opened in July, 1837. This was the second church lighted with gas, Dr. Bethune's, Tenth and Filbert, having been lit the Sunday before.

This church was sold in 1871, and is now a variety theatre. The congregation built in 1869-72 a beautiful church at the south-east corner of Twenty-first and Walnut, of which Rev. Dr. Beadle is pastor.

John Ely kept a school in a one-storied frame building on a part of the church lot, on Third street, north of it, in 1792; he died in 184-. This schoolhouse was pulled down, and a three-storied back building erected for the charity-schools of the church, and a lecture-room. This and the adjoining buildings were sold when the new church in Seventh street was built, in 1837.

Elias Boudinot, LL.D., gave to the church a row of four three-storied houses at the south-east corner of Ninth and Cherry streets for the use of poor pious women. They were thus occupied until 1856, when they were sold to Samuel Jeanes for ten thousand seven hundred dollars, and were pulled down in 1857. The occupants removed to the south-east corner of Eleventh and Cherry, purchased with part of the proceeds for six thousand seven hundred dollars.

Arch Street Church—Tenth Church.—The church on Arch street, above Tenth, built for Rev. Dr. Skinner, was established after that, coming from Locust street. The Tenth Church, at Walnut and Twelfth streets, was projected by the late Furman Leaming, at that time in the hardware business in Market street. The corner-stone was laid on the 13th day of July, 1828, and the church was opened for service in December, 1829. The contributors were John Stillé, Furman Leaming, Solomon Allen, George Ralston, James Kerr, and William Brown, all of whom are now dead. The Rev. Dr. Thomas McAuley of New York was the first pastor, but, not proving very successful, he returned again to New York in January, 1833. After being without a pastor until the fall of that year, the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, a young man just admitted to the ministry at Princeton, was called, and remained with the church until his resignation in May, 1876. The church was very prosperous under Dr. Boardman, he being a great favorite with the congregation.

The old Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, which was once in

Ranstead place, in Fourth between Chestnut and Market streets, was pulled down in 1842 to give place to the Artisan Buildings, built by H. Cowperthwait, and which were destroyed by fire. The Tabernacle Church built an edifice in Broad street above Chestnut, which is called the Seventh Presbyterian Church.

BAPTISTS.

The Baptists established their first church at Pennypack in 1687, and the second in the "Barbadoes Store" in 1695.

Dr. William T. Brantley, formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church in Second street, died at Charleston, South Carolina, in April, 1845. His son, of the same name, was called to and occupied the new Baptist church on Chestnut street above Eighteenth in 1857, vacated by Rev. Mr. Clark, the first pastor of it. This son resigned in 1861, and left for the South as a secessionist, as did also Rev. Mr. Cuthbert, his brother-in-law, pastor of the church Broad and Arch streets; both their wives were from the South.

There was a church building in the middle of what is now called Girard avenue, on the line of Sixth street. It was the North Baptist Church, which was originally established in Elizabeth street, above Parrish. It was built in 1845-46, and is found among a list of Philadelphia churches for 1847. It is the same congregation, we presume, which now worships in the Baptist church on Eighth street above Master. The reason why the church was put on Girard avenue was that Franklin street (now Girard avenue), which ran from Germantown road west, extended no farther than Sixth street, the ground beyond being in Penn Township. When Girard avenue was laid out the church building was taken down. Girard avenue, when originally laid out, extended only from Broad street west. It was not open from Broad street to Sixth street in 1847.

FRIENDS.

Friends' Meeting, p. 449.—The wall was originally very low, with a soapstone coping, and was probably raised to prevent the boys from the opposite academy in Fourth street running and playing on it, as they were in the habit of doing. While digging for the foundation of the present meeting-house many of the dead were disinterred, and considerable excitement occasioned by it, and offence given to some of the older families whose friends were buried there.

A row of Lombardy poplars surrounded the new wall outside, many of which were broken and blown down by an uncommon snowstorm in May, 180—. They have all since been removed, partly on this account and partly on account of the alarm created by worms, said to have been very poisonous, which infested the

trees. A very old Lombardy was blown down in 1846 in front of the Friends' Academy in Fourth street below Chestnut.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

P. 451.—See a history of these in the *Reg. Penna.*, iv. 369, drawn up by the son of Rev. Mr. Schmidt, one of the pastors. The Quakers and Swedish Lutherans were the first congregations established within the first five years of Penn's settlement. The German Lutherans, as mentioned by Watson, I. 451, worshipped in the frame building on Allen's lot in Arch street below Fifth as early as 1734. There are known to have been the following preachers in 1742: Anthony John Hinckle in 1726; Johann Caspar Stoever in 1728; John Peter Miller in 1730; John Philip Strieter in 1737; Rev. Mr. Faulkner, ordained by the Swedish Lutherans; and Rev. Valentine Kraft. Many of the German Lutherans worshipped in the Swedish church at Wicaco.

The first church was built in Germantown, the corner-stone being laid by Rev. John Dylander of the Swedish Church, in 1737. He served for a few years, and was succeeded by Mr. Kraft for one year, Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg succeeding him on his arrival in 1742, and at the same time serving the Philadelphia congregation on Fifth street. After him came Rev. Peter Brunholtz, or Brunnholz, in 1745, assisted occasionally by two schoolmasters, Mr. Vigero and Mr. Schaum.

There exists at present the old stone church built in 1743 in Providence township, then in Philadelphia county, but now in Montgomery, and called the Trappe, after an old inn that was there. Its quaint appearance, with the old sounding-board of walnut, and the rough pews, show it to have been built more for strength and use than for beauty. Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg supplied this pulpit also. And, as if he had not work enough to do, he preached to the Lutheran congregation at New Hanover, Philadelphia county, the largest one in the State, and taught school every week-day to young men and women.

In 1743 the Philadelphia congregation, consisting of one hundred persons, bought the lot on Fifth street, extending north from Appletree alley, for £200, and on the 5th of April laid the corner-stone of the church, in which service was held on the 20th of October, though quite unfinished. The congregation sat on boards placed on blocks. It was hurriedly and cheaply built, and the steeple had to be taken down and the side-walls stiffened by adding porches at the side, which is the reason it used to present the shape of a cross. It was denominated St. Michael's Church, and was completed in 1748 at a cost of about \$8000. In 1759 was bought the lot north-east corner of Fifth and Cherry streets for a burial-lot, at a cost of £915, currency. They also purchased a parsonage-house and lot, and built a

schoolhouse in 1761 on Cherry street. Notwithstanding they had erected galleries, and the schoolhouse was frequently used at the same time as the church, the congregation went on increasing so much that they also used the Academy in Fourth street, and finally decided upon building another church.

A lot at the south-east corner of Fourth and Cherry streets was bought for £1540, currency, and the corner-stone of Zion Church was laid May 16, 1766, and consecrated June 25, 1769. It was at the time the largest and handsomest in America.

In 1777 the British used St. Michael's for a garrison church and Zion for a hospital. After the British left Philadelphia the congregation returned and increased fast. They bought another graveyard, the square from Race to Vine, between Seventh and Eighth. In 1789 the Legislature gave the congregation, for the use of the poor school, 5000 acres in Tioga county. They had a very large organ built for Zion Church of the finest character. In 1793 the congregation lost six hundred and twenty-five members by the yellow fever. In 1794, on Christmas evening, the building was entirely destroyed by fire, from hot ashes left in a box in the vestry-room. In little over a year the church was rebuilt, with the tower higher than before.

In 1800 they had four schools and two hundred and fifty scholars. In Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia there were fifty-three ministers, three hundred congregations, and fifty thousand families. In 1802 the question of preaching in English was warmly contested, and for several years the elections were still in favor of the German party; the latter finally offered the English party St. Michael's Church and grounds and other advantages, but they declined. The English party worshipped in 1805 in the Academy, Dr. Mayer preaching to them, and finally built St. John's Church, in Race street between Fifth and Sixth, in 1809. With various efforts, to as late as 1814, the contest was kept up, but in 1829 the English party built another church, in New street near Fourth, called St. Matthew's. At the commencement of this question the English party was rather in the majority, but finally the German prevailed, and subsequently, when the congregation became wholly German, they thought there would be but little increase to a German congregation in an American city except by emigration, and the services were held in both languages until the English became the only one.

Zion Church left their property at Fourth and Cherry streets, and built a fine church on Franklin street above Race. The old church was torn down, and a row of fine stores built on the ground. These were totally destroyed by fire in 1878, but are now being rebuilt.

Interest was lost in the venerable building of St. Michael's; the northern part of the property was sold to the Horstmanns, who built their large factory upon the ground; and in 1871 the

church and remaining ground at Fifth and Appletree alley was sold, and a large shoe-factory erected upon the site. Part of the members of the church built a new St. Michael's, corner of Trenton avenue and Cumberland street. Thus ended the career of one of the oldest and quaintest of our city landmarks.

Rev. Dr. Philip F. Mayer, after serving for about fifty-two years, died April 16th, 1858, and was buried at Lanrel Hill April 19th, aged seventy-seven years. His body was laid out in gown and stock, and was exposed to a large congregation, who, after hearing an excellent address from Dr. Pohlmann of Albany, passed in view of the remains. He was an excellent, useful man, highly respected and beloved by others as well as his people. He was active in the cause of the German Library.

The south-west corner of Fifth and Cherry streets was occupied for many years previous to the building of St. Michael's by a disgraceful row of small houses, occupied by blacks. They belonged to the father of a former highly-respected merchant. The old gentleman might almost daily be seen walking up to receive his rent, about twelve and a half cents from each tenant.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The first was built, p. 452.—See an account of this church by Rev. Dr. Berg, a man of peculiar views, who resigned as pastor in 1852. He afterward preached to a congregation in Whitefield's room in the Academy. Rev. Mr. Berg's congregation afterward built a new church in Race street below Fourth. After preaching in it for some time, he resigned to become professor at New Brunswick.

It is doubtful whether the church mentioned by Watson is the first one, as one is mentioned in old documents as being in Fourth street north of Race, and Dr. Simitière's MSS. speak of one being torn down in Fourth street. It appears by a record at Harrisburg "that a Calvinistic Reformed Church was begun in 1763 in Fourth north of Race street, but that the parties not being able to finish it, it was ordered, by a law passed Feb. 18th, 1769, to be sold for the payment of its debts." Trustees being appointed, it was sold and purchased by the Methodists, and is now St. George's, in Fourth near New street. The stone in the front wall says, "Founded 1763; purchased by Methodists 1770; remodelled in 1837."

The first congregation in this State we have an account of among the Germans was that formed by John Philip Boehm in Whip-pain township, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, about 1726. A small church of thick stone walls was built in 1740, in which Mr. Boehm officiated till his death, May 1st, 1749, and where he was buried. This church was replaced by another in 1818.

A body of one hundred and nine Palatines from Rotterdam

and Dover, with the Rev. George Michael Weiss at their head, arrived in Philadelphia Sept. 27, 1727. Shortly after Mr. Weiss and a part of these immigrants settled at Skippack, twenty-four miles from the city, and built a log church. In 1729, Mr. Weiss returned to Holland to raise contributions of money and books. He was probably succeeded by Rev. John Henry Goetschies, who had lately arrived; his circuit for preaching was a large one. Mr. Weiss, when he returned to America, settled as pastor at Rhinebeck, near Albany, where he remained until the Indian war, when he returned to Philadelphia in 1732. Here he organized the first German Reformed congregation of the city, and preached in a barn or frame building on William Allen's lot, on Arch street near Fifth. They probably built him some small church, as there are allusions to such a building. He probably remained here until 1746, when he became pastor at Goshenhoppen and Great Swamp. Rev. Philip Boehm next supplied this pulpit, as well as those of Germantown and Whitpain. He engaged in a controversy with Count Zinzendorf (or Lewis von Thurnstein), who came as inspector-general over the Lutherans.

The "octagon" church alluded to by Watson, Vol. I. p. 452, was built in 1746-47 of stone, in hexagon shape, with a cupola or steeple surmounted by the usual church-vane of a cock.

Rev. Michael Schlatter arrived in 1746, and assisted Mr. Boehm, but was installed by him as pastor January 1, 1747, and of Germantown Church in the following month. He was obliged to loan the congregation sixty pounds to finish the church. He served faithfully until the arrival of Rev. John Conrad Steiner, in September, 1749, who attached a number of the congregation to him, and a disturbance finally arose which was only settled by referring the question of the right of either pastor to the church to a body of five Quakers and one Episcopalian, who decided in favor of Schlatter. The ill-feeling engendered among the congregation still lingered; Schlatter wearied of the contest, and he was appointed to visit Europe to solicit aid for the Reformed churches in the State. He sailed February 5, 1751.

The one hundred and seventy adherents of Steiner built him a house and church combined at a little distance from the old one, in which he remained only a year.

Another church was built at Falkner Swamp, Philadelphia county, in 1727; it had several pastors until 1748, when Rev. John Philip Leidich was appointed.

A German Reformed church was established in Germantown in 1728 by John Bechtel, the congregation meeting at his house twice daily until 1733, when they built a small church. Bechtel was licensed by the Heidelberg authorities, and ordained by Bishop David Nitschman of the Moravian Church.

At this time a union of all the Germans—Reformed, Lutheran, Moravian, etc.—was proposed, each denomination to retain its ecclesiastical connections and control of its affairs, subject to this Christian union or “unity of spirit.” Bechtel, George Neisser, Nitschman, and others strongly favored it, while Boehm, Weiss, Dorsitus, and Goetschies as vigorously opposed it. Bechtel’s congregation not favoring it, he was dismissed, and his pulpit was supplied by Boehm, Weiss, and others until the arrival of Rev. Michael Schlatter in 1746, who was installed as pastor. The church united with that of Philadelphia, and Mr. Schlatter served both congregations, besides performing considerable missionary duty. This church is fully described in Vol. II. p. 24.

There were churches organized at Great Swamp, Old Goshenhoppen, and New Goshenhoppen, which were served by Rev. Messrs. Goetschies, Schlatter, and Weiss from 1730 to 1747 and for some time after; also, at Providence (now “The Trappe” in Montgomery county), of which Rev. John Philip Leidich was pastor in 1748; at Allemingle, Philadelphia county, of which Rev. John Brandmiller was pastor in 1746; and at Manatawney, or Oley, in 1746.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Reformed Church in Philadelphia was observed in the First Church, Race street below Fourth, on the evening of Friday, September 21st, 1877, and by various services on the following Sabbath. The special event commemorated was the landing here of Rev. George M. Weiss, with about four hundred refugee immigrants from the Palatinate, Germany, on September 21, 1727. Pastor Weiss, with fifty male members of his charge, appeared before the Proprietary Council at the court-house on that day, and on behalf of the colony signed a paper pledging them to “bear allegiance to the king and the Proprietor.” The colony then landed, and with their pastor soon after began the worship of the Reformed Church, continued by the denomination to the present time. There are several congregations of the Reformed Church in the city.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

There was a Roman chapel, p. 453.—In *Reg. Penna.*, vol. xv. 200, is a letter from Rev. Jed. Andrews, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he gives an account of the religious sects in Philadelphia in 1730. He does not mention any Catholics, but after speaking of the great accession of Irish and Scotch immigrants arriving, he mentions “divers new congregations” “as forming by these new-comers.” Nearly 6000 arrived in 1729; it is possible, therefore, that out of them this chapel may have had its origin.

The number of Catholics in 1757, in and about Philadelphia, being all Irish and English, was—men, 72; women, 78; of Germans, men, 107; women, 121—such as receive sacraments. (See *Penna. Archives*, iii. 144; *Col. Recs.*, vii. 328.)

It appears from a correspondence between Dr. Tillotson and William Penn in 1685 that the latter was charged or suspected of being a papist, which he denies. (*Reg. Penna.*, ii. 29, 30.)

In the *London Magazine* for July, 1737, page 373, is a letter containing the following paragraph; the subject of the letter is "The Growth of Papacy:"

"As I join with you about the Quakers, I shall give you a small specimen of a notable step which the people of that profession have taken toward the Propagation of Popery abroad; and as I have it from a Gentleman who has lived many years in Pennsylvania, I confide in the truth of it; let the Quakers deny it if they can. In the Town of Philadelphia, in that Colony, is a Publick Popish Chapel where that Religion has free and open exercise, and in it all the superstitious Rites of that Church are as avowedly performed as those of the Church of England are in the royal chapel at St. James's. And this chapel is not only open upon Fast and Festivals, but it is so all Day, and every day in the week, and exceedingly frequented at all Hours, either for publick or private devotion, tho' it is fullest (as my friend observes) at those times when the Meeting-House of the Men of St. Omer's is thinnest, and *vice versâ*. This Chapel, slightly built, and for a very good reason, is but small at present, tho' there is much more land, purchased round it for the same pious purposes, than would contain Westminster Abbey and the Apartments, Offices, etc. thereunto belonging. That these are Truths (whatever use you are pleased to make of them) you may at any time be satisfied by any Trader or Gentleman who has been there within a few years (except he be a Quaker), at the Carolina and Pennsylvania Coffee-House, near the Royal Exchange."

In the year 1757, p. 454.—See *Penna. Archives*, vol. iii. p. 16, 131, 144; *Col. Recs.*, vii. 448; iii. 563.

Mr. Watson is not very positive in his statements about the three Roman chapels he describes in Vol. I. 452-454, and admits that the oldest the Romanists have records of is St. Joseph's, in Willing's alley.

The coffee-house at the north-west corner of Front and Walnut streets, which Samuel Coates once owned, was until 1850 in the possession of Friends from the grant of the lot by Penn to Griffith Jones in 1683. It was sold by his widow, through the sheriff, Feb. 2d, 1714, to George Claypoole, who resold it on the 25th to Jonathan Dickinson, and was sold by his daughter Mary in 1750 to John Reynell, and at his death in 1784 it was ordered to be sold, but really was not till 1822, when it became the property of Samuel Coates, whose son, B. H. Coates, sold it in

1850 to John Cook. Mr. Westcott very properly argues that, as it was always in the ownership of Friends, no rites were likely to have been performed there, unless such a thing may have been allowed by some tenant in occupancy of the place.

Nor is the testimony much stronger for the property southeast corner of Second and Chestnut streets. It is true that Daniel England, to whom it was granted, built quite a large house there—too large for a Catholic church at that time—but it will be seen that Rev. J. Andrews does not mention any Romanists at all in 1730, or nearly twenty-five years after this house was built.

Though the third place mentioned by Watson has stronger testimony in its favor, it yet may also be considered very doubtful. The John Michael Brown mentioned—not a priest, but a physician—did own some two hundred and ninety-three acres on what is now Nicetown lane, and on part of which Tioga now stands, at that time on the road leading from Frankford to Germantown. Strange to say, this farm was part of a larger tract formerly owned by Griffith Jones, who owned the house at Front and Walnut streets, and where one of the Romish chapels was said to have been located. Dr. Brown in 1747 sold two separate parcels of his farm—each of seven and three-quarter acres, and for the same price, £46—to Father Greateon, who executed mortgages for them. Dr. Brown in his will left certain church vestments and church plate to his sister. He was certainly a Romanist, though he directed his body to be buried on his farm. The chapel testified to by Deborah Logan and Thomas Bradford may have been a small private chapel built by the doctor on his place.

The chapel alluded to in the letter from the *London Magazine*, quoted above, was most probably St. Joseph's, as the Rev. Joseph Greateon, the same priest who bought the land from Dr. Brown in 1747, was sent to Philadelphia about 1732 from Maryland by the Society of Jesus to establish a congregation. It is said he even entered the city in the garb of a Quaker. He took up ground on Walnut street adjoining the Friends' Almshouse, and erected a small dwelling in which was the chapel. Even in after years, when it was enlarged, it covered a lot only forty by forty feet, though in 1748 Kalm described it as "a great house, well adorned within, and has an organ." It soon excited attention, and it was brought in 1734 to the notice of two meetings of the Provincial Council, at which were present Thomas Penn and Lieutenant-Governor Gordon. They were doubtful whether, under the grant of freedom of religion by the Proprietary, it was lawful, or whether the laws of William III. extended to this country and made it unlawful. Nothing further appears to have been done; whether Gordon wrote to his superiors at home, as directed, does not appear. However, it gradually progressed

without further molestation, though the congregation seems to have been very poor.

Father Greateon, who was succeeded in 1750 by Rev. Robert Harding, died in 1753, and left his property to his successor. One church succeeded another as the congregation grew larger until the present building, which is the fourth on the same spot. The third was torn down in 1838; it was a plain building, pebble-dashed on the exterior and whitewashed on the interior; it had a centre arch, with flat ceilings over the north and south aisles. In this church served Bishop Conwell, Revs. Harrold, Ryan, Cummisky, Donohue, and the celebrated John Hughes, for whom was built the cathedral of St. John's in Thirteenth street, and who afterward became archbishop.

The next church in order to St. Joseph's was at Old Goshenhoppen, which originated in the mission of Rev. Theo. Scheider in 1741.

St. Mary's Church, on Fourth street above Spruce, is one of the oldest buildings in the city, being the second Romish church erected. It was built mainly by members of St. Joseph's, under Rev. Robert Harding. The ground was purchased in 1759-60, and the church erected in 1763 as a branch of St. Joseph's and a church of the Jesuits. It was enlarged in 1810, and became the cathedral church when the first bishop of Philadelphia, Right Rev. Michael Egan, was appointed. The diocese had formerly been under the control of Archbishop Carroll of Baltimore.

The Roman Catholic Church in this city was much exercised by a contest in St. Mary's Church in 1820. The Rev. William Hogan was appointed assistant minister of St. Mary's about April, 1820. He came from Limerick the year before, and settled at Albany, which diocese he left against the wishes of Bishop Connelly. He was very active in the church, building up the Sunday-school and becoming a favorite with a large portion of the congregation. He preached a sermon in which his superior, Father de Barth, was attacked; he did not live at the parsonage, but elsewhere, and refused to do so at Bishop Conwell's order. The bishop deposed him. The congregation petitioned for his return and claimed the right to select their own clergyman, which the bishop still refused, and brought certain accusations against him. Hogan published several pamphlets in reply. An election for trustees took place in April, 1821, and the anti-bishop party was sustained. The bishop then excommunicated Hogan, but he, notwithstanding, ministered. The bishop's action was approved by the archbishop and the pope.

A few months after Bishop England came on from Charleston and effected a compromise between Bishop Conwell and Hogan; the latter was to go to Charleston. It fell through, however, and Bishop England re-excommunicated Hogan. Bishop Conwell appointed Rev. William V. Harold, a former pastor, who soon

took active sides with the bishop, and thus alienated himself from the congregation.

At this time Matthew Carey wrote a pamphlet surveying both sides and blaming both—the bishop for violating the canons, and Mr. Hogan for being wilful and petulant. Mr. Carey proposed that the bishop should remove the excommunication, and Hogan should apologize and be associate pastor with Harold. This pamphlet produced a number on both sides, about twenty. Mr. Hogan was then tried for an assault and battery upon a female parishioner, in which eminent counsel was engaged on both sides, but he proved an alibi and was acquitted, the jury being out only five minutes. The Hogan party then attempted in the Supreme Court to have the charter amended, but it was twice refused.

At an election for trustees in April, 1822, the bishop's party went to the church at three o'clock in the morning and took possession of the burying-ground, and when the Hogan party arrived at seven o'clock there was a struggle for possession of the church, and heavy fighting took place; nor was the riot stopped till the officers of the peace put an end to it. Both parties then went into the church to hold the election, each party using an opposite side of the church. The Hogan party, claiming to be elected, held possession of the church, and the following Sunday the bishop's party of trustees were arrested. In May a compromise was effected on a new election to be held under the control of a Protestant umpire. The two parties selected Horace Binney and Clement C. Biddle to name the umpire, and they selected General Thomas Cadwalader. At the June election he decided the Hogan party was elected by sixty majority.

Pope Pius VII. sent a decision, dated August 24th, 1822, against Mr. Hogan, who signed a note of submission, and the bishop agreed to withdraw the excommunication and restore him to the privileges of the Church. But Hogan retracted, on the plea it was not a true document from the pope, and Mr. Harold wrote him sharply upon the subject. Various meetings were held here and in New York and Baltimore. The Hogan party then attempted to have an alteration of the charter made, but it was vetoed by Governor Hiester in March, 1823. Efforts were then made to effect a reconciliation with the bishop, but they failed.

The Hogan trustees next offered to place Rev. Angelo Inglesi in their pulpit, and that Mr. Hogan would resign. The bishop and Vicar-General Harold refused. At the election for trustees in 1823 the sheriff and the mayor were present with their force and prevented a riot. Each party claimed to have been elected, and on the 3d of April the bishop's party took possession without arms, but, strange to say, found quite an armory inside. Chief-Justice Tilghman bound them over to answer a forcible-entry-and-detainer charge. It was suggested the church should remain in the hands of the mayor until the trial was decided; then that

it should be closed; and finally that Aldermen Barker and Shoemaker should hold possession, service to be held as usual. The verdict was found against the bishop's party, who carried it to the Supreme Court, but no decision seems to have been rendered, and the Hogan party remained in possession.

The trustees then entered into correspondence with Rev. Thaddeus J. O'Meally, and induced him to come over from England. He presented his papers, and desired the bishop to confirm him. The bishop refused. O'Meally preached, and was excommunicated, and, as Hogan had gone in November, 1823, to Ireland, continued to preach at St. Mary's. Hogan, when he left, said he would return, but the congregation, which was perhaps becoming tired of the contest by this time, declared that Hogan having left the church it was a virtual resignation as pastor. He came back in June, 1824, and some one having announced he would preach a charity sermon in the church, the trustees announced they had given him no authority to preach. Hogan replied very sharply. On his return from Ireland he had gone to Charleston.

In July, 1824, Hogan addressed his friends, and offered if they could get control of St. Mary's he would be their pastor and establish a church similar to the Greek Church—to be an American Catholic church, independent of all others. He denounced the Romish Church and advocated marriage of the priesthood, as he was at that time contemplating it himself. He offered to advance two thousand dollars to build a church, and do without salary until they could pay him. Nothing came of this, and his connection with St. Mary's was closed; and shortly after he preached in a Protestant church in Charleston.

Mr. Hogan, while on a visit to Charleston, S. C., met for the first time Mrs. Henrietta McKay of Wilmington, N. C., a young and beautiful widow. Her maiden name was Henrietta Berry, her father, Mr. Berry of Wilmington, having married Miss Aneram of Charleston, S. C. She had been married, when quite young, to Mr. McKay, a merchant of Wilmington, who was many years her senior; and who died about three years after their marriage, leaving her a large estate. She had two children by her first husband, but one died while an infant; the other is still living in Wilmington. It has always been understood in Wilmington that Hogan abjured his religion for the purpose of marrying Mrs. McKay. She was exceedingly beautiful, and as amiable as beautiful—in every way most lovable. He proved to be utterly unworthy of her, treated her badly, and neglected her most shamefully. During her last illness he would absent himself from her to attend the race-course and other places of amusement, showing the utmost indifference to her in every possible way. It was charged at the time—and with truth—that he appropriated to his own use her watch and articles of jewelry, which he disposed of for his own benefit. She died within two

years after her marriage with him, leaving no issue by him. She gave birth, the first year of her marriage, to a still-born infant, but had no more. Hogan's reputation in Wilmington is that of an unprincipled adventurer and a very bad man. He was a man of fine address and most cultivated manners, and well calculated to win the affections of a young and confiding woman. The family into which he married was a very prominent one in the State, and was identified with its early colonial history. He courted, it is said, a lady in New Jersey, whereupon her brother desired the pleasure of his absence. This was followed by Hogan sending a challenge to the brother to fight a duel, which was declined.

Hogan afterward went to Savannah, Georgia, about the year 1827, and was admitted to the bar. He practised law, and at the same time edited the *Savannah Republican* for some years. He was a violent and an indiscreet politician, and not unfrequently got into difficulties with his opponents. He left Savannah in 1832. Hogan's reputation in Savannah was bad, although Judge Wayne and Judge Law, in a certificate furnished Hogan while a member of the Georgia bar, declare that "his standing among his brethren is that of a moral, upright, and honorable gentleman."

He married again, in Savannah, Mrs. Lydia White Gardner, the widow of a wealthy planter; she was a native of New Hampshire. After that he settled in Boston about 1842, and became a leader of the Native American party, although a native of Ireland, encouraging the attacks upon his old sovereign the pope which were very popular at that time in Massachusetts. He edited the *Daily American*, but the paper failed in 1843, and he removed to Nashua and boarded at the Indian Head Hotel, and wrote books against the Romish Church, and lectured in different cities. On one of these occasions he drank some water which he believed had been poisoned, and was never well afterward. He died Jan. 23, 1848, aged fifty-two years, and left considerable property to his wife, who died in 1875. It is hard to imagine a more varied career than was Hogan's.

After Hogan left the church, Mr. O'Meally had sharp discussions with the bishop. Finally, the trustees sent him to Rome, where he received no countenance, and was put under censure and signed a recantation. Many of the Hoganites left the church, and the quarrel was the most injurious to the Church in this country that has happened. The unyielding nature of the bishop, backed by Mr. Harold, a learned but proud and bigoted man, had much to do with the unfortunate affair.

St. Augustine's.—This church, on Fourth street above Race, was dedicated in 1801; the present church is 62 feet by 125 feet, with a steeple 188 feet high. The former church was burned in the Native American riots on the 8th of May, 1844, and rebuilt in 1846. With the church was destroyed Rush's masterpiece of wood-sculpture, the Crucifixion, besides the old clock and bel-

which had been formerly on the State House, and which, in 1826, when the front was improved, had been placed in a cupola erected for them; it was done through the exertions and subscriptions of a number of those living in the neighborhood and desirous of having a clock.

Nicholas Fagan, who both designed and built the first church of St. Augustine—1796–1801—was a man of marked ability as an architect, and was at that time thought to be one of the best in this country. A member of a well-known Dublin family of that name, he came in early boyhood to Philadelphia, where a part of his relatives had preceded him a number of years. He was carefully educated, and chose the profession of an architect and builder. He designed and built many of the buildings erected in the Philadelphia of that day. Nicholas Fagan was a strikingly handsome man, of pleasing manners and address. He died in early manhood. The late John Fagan, the stereotyper, was his son. There was much difficulty in obtaining funds for the erection of the church. The Revolution had left the country so poor that the “hard times” mended but slowly. Still, money came in, in moderate sums, continuously. Among the many contributors to the building-fund were General Washington, Commodore Barry, Stephen Girard, George Meade, General Montgomery, and Matthew Carey. Captain John Walsh, the father-in-law of Nicholas Fagan, who after the Revolutionary War had entered the lumber business, donated to St. Augustine’s church nearly all the lumber used in its construction.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.

P. 454.—This has been pulled down, and a new church erected at Franklin and Wood streets, above Vine, on a part of their burying-ground; during its building they worshipped in the Academy, 1854–55. The church was opened in the morning by a sermon by Dr. Berg; afternoon, by the pastor, Dr. Schweinitz; in the evening, by Dr. Newton of St. Paul’s (Episcopal), all of which were printed. Dr. Schweinitz afterward removed to Litiz.

On Sunday, Nov. 25, 1877, the church held its one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary, on which occasion the building was profusely decorated with flowers, and the Rev. Herman Jacobson said:

“When the first Moravians arrived in this country Pennsylvania was almost a wilderness: its boundaries were the Susquehanna and the Blue Mountains. Philadelphia was in its infancy; its number of inhabitants thirteen thousand, its number of houses fifteen hundred, and the greater portion of the city lay south of Market street. On Race street, between Second and Sixth, not more than a dozen houses had been erected. Pennsylvania at that time presented a great mixture of nations—English, French, Scotch, Irish, Germans, Swedes, Swiss, Dutch, Jews, and Indians.

The number of Germans was estimated at one hundred thousand to one hundred and twenty thousand.

"Every variety of religious creed was represented, and the expression 'Pennsylvania religion,' for persons caring neither for God nor His word, had become proverbial. The first Moravians arrived in 1734. From 1734 to 1741 quite a number of them came from Georgia, as their colony there had proved a failure on account of the climate. They worked altogether as home missionaries.

"Count Zinzendorf arrived in Philadelphia December 10, 1741. He was full of religious enthusiasm, eager to preach the gospel to all men. His idea was to unite all Protestant denominations into a Christian confederacy. He certainly did not come to this country with a view of founding Moravian congregations. His activity consisted in preaching in Philadelphia and the neighborhood, and in holding seven synods or free meetings of all denominations, most of them at Germantown, each lasting two or three days, the first in January, 1742, and the last in June, 1742. These meetings were without practical result, but they served to awaken a greater interest in religious matters.

"In May, 1742, Zinzendorf was called by the Lutherans of Philadelphia to be their pastor, but as he intended soon to set out on his famous journey to the Indian country, he appointed in his place John C. Pyrlæus, a minister of the Moravian Church. There was a strong faction in the Lutheran Church hostile to the Moravians, and July 9, 1742, Pyrlæus, while officiating in church, was forcibly ejected by a gang of ruffians. Some of the congregation followed him.

"This event led to the erection of the First Moravian Church in Philadelphia, corner Race and Bread streets. The foundation-stone was laid September 10, and the church was dedicated November 25, 1742. Zinzendorf himself paid for its erection out of his own means. The first members composing this congregation were mostly Germans, but in October, 1742, they were joined by quite a number of Moravians from England. The congregation was formally organized January 12, 1743, by Zinzendorf, on the eve of his departure for Europe. The Moravians at that time had no less than twenty-five preaching-places in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

"In 1747 the young congregation passed through a dangerous crisis which threatened its dissolution on account of the differences between the English and German members. In 1817 the German language was altogether dropped in the services; up to that year there had been German and English preaching alternately. In 1819 a new church was erected in the same location, corner Race and Bread streets. January 26, 1856, the present church edifice, corner Franklin and Wood streets, was dedicated. It stands on a portion of the old Moravian graveyard, in which

the first interment took place in 1756. The congregation is at present in a flourishing condition, promising well for the future."

EPISCOPAL.

St. Paul's Church, p. 455.—A printed account of this church was written by Dr. Tyng, then its pastor, but afterward of Epiphany, on the north-west corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets. He was called to New York. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Allen at St. Paul's, and afterward by Dr. Newton, who published an account of the church.

Dr. Tyng was succeeded at Epiphany Church by Mr. Fowles, who was much beloved. He died in South Carolina, at the house of Rev. Mr. Pringle in Richland District, in 1854. His remains were brought to this city and interred in the ground of the church, over which a monument to his memory was erected.

Dudley A. Tyng (son of Rev. Stephen H., as above), while settled very agreeably at Cincinnati, was invited to take the place of Mr. Fowles, and entered on his duties May 14, 1855, and so continued till November, 1856, when he resigned his charge. On the 29th of June, 1856, he preached a sermon "On Our Country's Troubles," chiefly in allusion to Kansas affairs, taking the popular side of the question, during the delivery of which he was interrupted by one of the vestry (Dr. Caspar Morris) rising from his seat and publicly addressing him. This sermon induced the vestry to ask his resignation. It appears from the statement published that there had not been for some time the most friendly feelings toward the pastor. Mr. Tyng resigned, and the sermon and statements by the pastor and vestry were printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. Tyng and numerous persons from Epiphany began holding meetings at the National Hall, Market below Thirteenth, which was constantly filled. There they organized the Church of the Covenant in March, 1857, on which occasion Mr. Tyng preached a sermon, which was printed. They proposed erecting a church to contain three thousand persons, half the seats to be free, toward which a considerable sum was subscribed. The next Sunday Rev. Stephen H. Tyng preached a sermon, which was printed.

Mr. Tyng's labors, however, were suddenly arrested by his death, which occurred April 19th, 1858. In examining a machine at the place where he resided at Conshohocken, about nine miles from the city, his arm became entangled, and the upper portion was so much lacerated as to require amputation; death ensued two days after. The grief of the citizens was general, as they had become much attached to him for his bold, vigorous character and as a most useful man of prominent talents and pleasing manners.

METHODISTS.

P. 458.—John Hood was a ladies' shoemaker, and a very respectable man amongst Methodists. He occasionally exhorted.

Eastburn was for many years associated with Peter Lesley as a blind- and coffin-maker. Their shop was a red frame, standing with gable to Arch street, and occupying the space from the steeple to the street, before the church at Third and Arch was enlarged by taking in the steeple, in 1805. Joseph Eastburn was appointed an evangelist, and left the business several years before his death.

The congregation purchased a shell of a church on the 23d of November, 1769. This church was subsequently called St. George's, a name which it still retains. The property was formally deeded in September, 1770, to Richard Boardman, Joseph Pilmoor, Thomas Webb, Edward Evans, Daniel Montgomery, John Dower, Edmund Beach, Robert Fitzgerald, and James Emerson. For a long time the church edifice remained unfinished. The British army allowed the Methodists to worship in the First Baptist Church in Lagrange street. When the army left Philadelphia the Methodists reassembled in the church. They half covered the ground with a floor, and put up a square box on the north side for a pulpit. Mr. Pilmoor preached five months, and when he left there were one hundred and eighty-two in the society. The society boarded Mr. Pilmoor at fifteen shillings a week, paid for his washing, postage, shaving; also furnished him with a paper, scarlet cap, yarn cap, wig, and gave him in cash about £33 9s. 10½*d.* On Friday, March 23d, 1770, the first American love-feast was held in this city. Mr. Boardman followed Mr. Pilmoor at St. George's. Mr. Pilmoor returned in July, 1770, and not only occupied the pulpit at St. George's, but in the afternoon would take his stand upon the State House steps and in other eligible positions in different parts of the city. On Monday, October 4th, 1771, he preached the funeral sermon of Mr. Edward Evans, one of the original trustees, who had been converted thirty years previously under Mr. Whitefield. On Sabbath, October 27th, 1771, Francis Asbury and Richard Wright, after a voyage of more than fifty days, reached Philadelphia. On the following Monday evening Mr. Asbury preached his first sermon in America in St. George's Church, and on the 4th of November held his first American watch-night. In 1791 the galleries were put in the church. Rev. Richard Wright, who shared with him the pastorate of St. George's, remained but a short time, returning to England in 1774.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Extracts from a MS. sermon of Rev. Mr. Furness, late pastor of the Unitarian Church, Tenth and Locust streets, preached in 1848 (he resigned January 12, 1875):

"It is just twenty-three years this day since I first officiated in this church." "On Sunday, 12th June, 1796, nearly fifty-two years ago, fourteen persons assembled for the first time in this city as Unitarian Christians to establish and observe religious worship upon the simple principles of our faith. The meeting took place in a room in the University of Pennsylvania granted for the purpose. The number was shortly increased to twenty-one. Such was the commencement of the first Congregational Unitarian church in this city, and, I believe, the first professedly Unitarian company of worshippers on this continent; so that this church may claim to be the oldest Unitarian church in the country. Of its first fourteen members none now survive. The religious services of this little company were conducted by its members in turn. There are grounds for connecting the distinguished name of Priestley with this the earliest effort made in this country in behalf of liberal Christianity." He then gives a short sketch of Priestley, and says:

"He came to this country in 1794. In the winter of '95 and '96 he delivered lectures in this city, which drew around him many eminent citizens, Philadelphia being then the seat of the general government. The arrival of Dr. Priestley was one of the circumstances which led to the formation of this religious society. He was present at some of the preliminary meetings, and after the association was formed he recorded his name; it stands in the books of the church among its members; although he never officiated, as he was not a resident of the city, yet he attended the services of the infant church whenever he came to the city from Northumberland, where he made his home and where his ashes now repose."

"This small flock continued to meet regularly every Sunday until 1800, when its meetings were discontinued, some of the members having died and others being scattered by the visitations of the epidemic which in those years was fearful and fatal here, as it is to this day in our Southern cities." (These must have been in the Old Academy building, the University in Ninth street not having been finished till 1797.)

"In 1807 the church resumed its regular worship under the care of Mr. William Christie, the author of a very able and complete volume on the unity of God." [See a notice in *Poulson's Advertiser*, May 20, 1807, of these regular meetings, conducted by Rev. Mr. Christie at "Carpenters' Hall, near the Custom-House;" as the latter was then in the hall, the society probably occupied a room of the company on the side of the court.] "The place of meeting at this time was for a brief space the Universalist church in Lombard street. After a few months a private room was obtained, from which, however, the society was soon compelled to withdraw, their religious views having excited prejudice and alarm. A place of worship was next found in

Church alley, where they remained without molestation until a small church (the cupola of which, by the way, now surmounts the public schoolhouse at the north-east corner of Twelfth and Locust streets) was erected, on a portion of the ground occupied by our present building, in 1813. Mr. Christie conducted the services only for a few months. He was succeeded by three members of the church, who led the service by turns—Mr. Eddowes, Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. Taylor. In 1811 the project of building a church was started, and after many difficulties, by great effort and by liberal assistance from the well-disposed among their fellow-citizens, and at an expense of some \$30,000, a small brick church of an octagonal shape, about half the size of the present church, was erected and dedicated in 1813. In 1815, Mr. Vaughan ceased to take part in conducting the religious services. In 1820, Mr. Eddowes was led by increasing age and infirmity also to retire. In 1823, Mr. Taylor followed the example of his associates. In 1825 the present pastor was ordained. In November, 1828, nearly twenty years ago, this building was completed, the corner-stone having been laid in March of the same year."

SWEDENBORGIAN.

The First Swedenborgian Church of this city was formerly at the south-east corner of Twelfth and Sansom streets, in a building afterward occupied by the Academy of Natural Sciences. There are three congregations now.

CHURCH HISTORY.

In the *Philadelphia Christian Observer*, edited by Rev. Dr. Converse, there is a series of numbers—1 to 33, commencing April, 1853, and ending December, 1853—giving reminiscences of the writer, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, then attached to Pine Street Church, Fourth and Pine, where his father was for some time chorister or clerk, and perhaps elder. These "Brief Notes on the Churches of Philadelphia" are in general very correct. They do not profess to be histories of the churches, but contain many facts of value and interest. Most of the events, as currently reported at the period embraced, were fresh in the recollection of those living at the time of their publication.

The entire number of churches in Philadelphia is probably under five hundred and fifty. If the whole were assessed at an average price of ten thousand dollars each—which may be half the real value—the amount of tax realized, at present rates, would be about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

P. 460.—See proceedings respecting the law for a hospital in *Col. Recs.*, v. 513, 516, 526; also an *Address* at the Centennial celebration by Dr. George B. Wood, June 10, 1851. It contains a list of contributors, managers, physicians, etc. from the beginning.

In 1750 a number of benevolent individuals applied to the Assembly for a charter for a hospital. It was granted in May, 1751, by James Hamilton, lieutenant-governor under Thomas and Richard Penn, and £2000 were to be given as soon as a like amount was subscribed. More than that amount was soon raised, and on July 1st the contributors elected as managers Joshua Crosby, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Bond, Samuel Hazard, Richard Peters, Israel Pemberton, Jr., Samuel Rhodes, Hugh Roberts, Joseph Morris, John Smith, Evan Morgan, Charles Norris; treasurer, John Reynell.

In the year 1751 a few benevolent persons rented a private house, the residence of Judge Kinsey, on the south side of Market street, above Fifth, and there first established the Pennsylvania Hospital. On this same lot of Kinsey's, Mary Masters built the fine house that Robert Morris, and afterward General Washington, lived in. Medicines were given out, thus establishing the first dispensary.

They applied to the Proprietaries for a lot of ground on the south side of Mulberry (or Arch) street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The Proprietaries offered a lot on the north side of Sassafras (or Race) street between Sixth and Seventh streets, part of what is now Franklin Square. The managers objected to it, because "it is a moist piece of ground, adjoining to the brickyards, from which the city hath been supplied with bricks about forty years past, where there are ponds of standing water, and therefore must be unhealthy, and more fit for a burying-place—to which use a part of it is already applied—than for any other purpose; besides, as it is a part of a square allotted for public uses, as the old maps of the city will show, our fellow-citizens would tax us with injustice to them if we should accept of this lot by a grant from our present Proprietaries on such terms as would seem to imply our assenting to their having a right to the remainder of the square." These noble men were determined to carry out their useful work properly. They then offered to buy the first proposed lot, and declined to accept a large lot offered them by one of their own number, because it was a mile out of town, as it would be inconvenient to the physicians who gave their time and skill. The Proprietaries finally granted to the hospital about one acre on the northern part of the square they now occupy, the remainder of the

square having been purchased in 1754 from individuals at a low rate.

On the 28th of May, 1755, the corner-stone of the new hospital building was laid, and the following year the eastern wing was completed and occupied; the western wing was first used in 1796, and the centre building in 1805; in 1851-52 the eastern wing was rebuilt, and at that time many important permanent improvements were made. So diligent and successful were they in their applications for contributions that scarce a tradesman, or even a laborer, was employed in any part of the work without first engaging a reasonable part to be charitably applied in the premises. John Key, the first-born, was present, by invitation, at the laying of the corner-stone. The hospital is placed in the centre of a plot of ground of four and a quarter acres, which has always for sanitary purposes been carefully cultivated; the tall buttonwood trees around the enclosure were planted more than one hundred years ago. These buttonwood or Occidental plane trees, the largest growth of our forests, were planted in 1756 by Hugh Roberts, one of the first managers. They owned also the vacant square to the east, and several lots to the south and west—in all about ten acres. Unable to complete the whole building, they yet commenced on a liberal scale, adopted a symmetrical plan, and filled it out at successive periods as they got the funds and as the population required it. The hospital is intended to accommodate two hundred and twenty-five patients; the largest number at any one time under treatment has been about three hundred; of this number, however, one hundred and twenty-five were insane persons; but the latter, since 1841, have been exclusively treated in the Department for the Insane on the west of the River Schuylkill.

Since the hospital was first opened nearly one hundred thousand patients have been admitted within its walls. Its benefits have not been confined to the native-born; during the last ten years, of nearly nineteen thousand admissions, only eight thousand were born in the United States. Medical and surgical cases are alike received, and any case of accidental injury, if brought to the gate within twenty-four hours, is received without question. This institution is, and always has been, the great "accident hospital" of this large manufacturing city.

The hospital is provided with every appliance for the comfort and cure of its patients, and no pains or expense have ever been spared to render the wards healthy; and since the introduction of the forced ventilation, which was effected during the past year at an expense of about six thousand dollars, we believe that it would be almost impossible to offer more favorable surroundings in any hospital for the recovery of the sick and wounded. By aid of the fan twenty-six thousand cubic feet of fresh, pure air is forced through this building per minute, or six thousand cubic

feet per hour for every patient. The air from the fan is driven into various chambers in the basement. It there comes in contact with coils of iron pipe, which are heated by steam. Thence the warm air is distributed to the various parts of the hospital, while the foul air is taken out through openings near the floor. For more than two years no case of pyæmia, or "hospital disease," so called, has occurred in the wards.

The managers, with their usual liberality, have now introduced into the service of the hospital an ambulance, and the telegraph to communicate with all parts of this great city; so that injured persons can be brought immediately to the institution, and in a much more comfortable and far more humane manner than heretofore, and by this means many lives will be saved. In cases of necessity application for an ambulance should be made to the nearest police station-house, from which word will be sent to the hospital by telegraph.

In the building now occupied by the Historical Society was formerly exhibited Benjamin West's picture of *Christ healing the Sick*, presented by him in 1804, and which used to bring in a revenue of from five hundred to one thousand dollars per annum. A statue of William Penn, presented by his grandson, John Penn, of Stoke Pogis, England, placed upon a pedestal of white marble, occupies a conspicuous place on the lawn in front. It is lead, bronzed. A chair, once the property of that great man, is preserved in the house. A scion from the Treaty Elm of 1682 had in 1832 attained considerable size.

The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.—The thirty-sixth annual report of Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, for the year 1876 shows that at the date of the last report there were 419 patients in the institution; since which 260 have been admitted and 265 have been discharged or have died, leaving 414 at the close of the year. The total number of patients in the hospital during the year was 679. The highest number at any one time was 451; the lowest was 397; and the average number under treatment during the whole period was 428—210 males and 218 females. Of the patients discharged during the year 1876, there were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cured,	42	51	93
Much improved,	4	16	20
Improved,	39	13	52
Stationary,	40	10	50
Died,	29	21	50

Statistical tables are given showing the particulars of the cases of 7427 patients received into the institution in the last thirty-

six years. The following figures show the supposed causes of insanity in these cases: Ill-health of various kinds, 1360; intemperance, 673; loss of property, 246; dread of poverty, 6; disappointed affections, 90; intense study, 52; domestic difficulties, 146; fright, 60; grief, loss of friends, etc., 345; intense application to business, 61; religious excitement, 220; political excitement, 14; metaphysical speculations, 1; want of exercise, 8; engagement in duel, 1; disappointed expectations, 31; nostalgia, 8; stock speculations, 2; want of employment, 46; mortified pride, 3; celibacy, 1; anxiety for wealth, 3; use of opium, 28; use of tobacco, 17; lead-poisoning, 1; use of quack medicines, 4; puerperal state, 287; lactation too long continued, 12; uncontrolled passion, 12; tight lacing, 1; injuries of the head, 99; masturbation, 95; mental anxiety, 453; exposure to cold, 6; exposure to direct rays of the sun, 72; exposure to intense heat, 2; exposure in army, 6; old age, 3; unascertained, 2952. The following are the officers of the institution: *Managers*—William Biddle, President; Benj. H. Shoemaker, Secretary; A. J. Derbyshire, Samuel Mason, Samuel Welsh, Wistar Morris, Jacob P. Jones, Alexander Biddle, Joseph B. Townsend, Joseph C. Turnpenny, T. Wistar Brown, and Henry Haines. *Treasurer*—John T. Lewis. *Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent*—Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.

The new hospital of the Jefferson Medical College, on Sansom street, above Tenth, was formally opened Sept. 17, 1877. The new building cost two hundred thousand dollars, one half of which was given by the State and the other half raised by private subscriptions. Dr. E. B. Gardette, president of the board of trustees, made the opening address, and Professor Pancoast followed in a review of the history of the college—how it sprang from a medical class established by the late Dr. George McClellan, growing gradually until it now was second to none in the country.

John Key, p. 461.—See Vol. I. p. 511, for life of him.

POOR-HOUSES.

Poor-houses, p. 462.—See *Col. Recs.*, iii. 589, Mar. 28, 1735, prior to which time “the alms-house built for the city of Philadelphia” had been erected, in 1731–32. Also *Minutes of Common Council*, 1704–76, pp. 309, 330; Mar. 13, 1730, 620.

My father had an engraved view of the “House of Employment, Almshouse, Pennsylvania Hospital, and part of the City,” which gives a back view of the almshouse and a view of the old portion of the hospital, taken about this time, which represents quite a country view. It formerly belonged to Du Simitière, and was photographed in 1857 for Mr. Dreer on a smaller scale.

In 1742 a Pest-house was erected on Fisher's Island, p. 461.—Everybody fearing to have the pest-house in his neighborhood, the committee on site found a difficulty in procuring the proper ground. Finally, it was located on Fisher's Island, which contained three hundred and forty-two acres, with some buildings and negroes, the whole of which were bought for one thousand seven hundred pounds by the committee, Joseph Harvey, Thomas Tatnal, Joseph Trotter, James Morris, and Oswald Peel, who were to hold the estate in trust. This island was on the southwest side of the Schuylkill, near its mouth. It originally consisted of two islands, called Sayamensing and Schuylkill Islands. On the west was Minquas Creek, and on the north a stream formed by the junction of Church or Bow Creek and Kingsessing Creek, which ran easterly into the Schuylkill. Fisher, who owned it, gave the name, but it was changed to Province Island, afterward changed to State Island. Penrose Ferry bridge crosses from the eastern shore of the Schuylkill to the western shore of Province Island. Some of the buildings were used as hospitals, and the rest rented out. Six acres nearest the Delaware were reserved on which to erect a new building, and the remainder were to be leased. Fines were imposed to prevent any one harboring a person ordered to Province Island. In January, 1750, one thousand pounds were appropriated to build pest-houses.

The Friends' alms-houses were the first erected in this city, as they built some small houses on John Martin's lot in 1713, and the larger one on his front lot in 1729. But they were only for the members of that Society. In 1712 the need of a poor-house was laid before the City Council, and it was resolved to hire a work-house “to employ poor p'sons.”

In February, 1729, the Overseers of the Poor represented to the House the lack of accommodation for the poor from the great accession of foreigners and the increase of insolvent debtors, wives, and children. It was therefore resolved that one thousand pounds should be loaned to the mayor for purchasing ground and building alms-houses. In 1739 the Assembly put this money

into the hands of trustees. A pleasant meadow between Spruce and Pine and Third and Fourth streets was bought in 1731 of Aldran Allen, and buildings erected. The Philadelphia Hospital started here with the alms-house in 1732, being the first one established in this country. The building was a long low one, with a piazza around it, with outbuildings, and stood near to Third street, and was entered by a stile in that street and by a large gate on Spruce street. This was abandoned in 1767, when the new ones, built at Tenth and Spruce streets, were ready.

Alms- or Bettering-house.—In 1765 the poor had increased so largely that the overseers applied to the Assembly for greater accommodations. There were in that year one hundred and fifty out-pensioners, and the support of the poor cost three thousand two hundred pounds, of which eight hundred and fifteen pounds were contributed by the citizens. In February, 1766, the Assembly authorized a number of citizens, under the title of "The Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City," to hold lands and goods for the purpose, and the old alms-house lot to be sold. Contributors raised a portion, two thousand pounds were borrowed on mortgage on the property, and seven hundred and fifty pounds were loaned by the city. Twelve managers were appointed from the contributors. If the contributions for its support were not sufficient, the balance was to be raised by tax. Magistrates had power of commitment of disorderly, idle, or dissolute people for three months to the House of Employment.

The new buildings were generally known as the Bettering-House, or Alms-house for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, and were built on the lot from Tenth to Eleventh and Spruce and Pine streets. The alms-house fronted on Tenth street and the house of employment on Eleventh street, each building being in the form of an L, one hundred and eighty by forty feet, two stories high with attics, and a tower thirty feet square and four stories high at the corner of the two portions. In the centre between the two was a building three stories high with attics, surmounted by a belfry or cupola. Running around the lower story and opening upon the interior yard was an arcade.

At its opening, in October, 1767, two hundred and eighty-four poor were admitted to the alms-house, which was increased to three hundred and sixty-eight by the end of the year from the city and districts. At this time the old house was abandoned, and in its turn the bettering-house gave way when the new alms-houses at Blockley, across the Schuylkill, were erected, about 1835.

"*The Present Alms-house out Spruce Street.*"—This was pulled down in 1834–35, when the new alms-house was built over Schuylkill. The ground was sold (see *Reg. Penna.*, xiv. 320), with the then vacant square, half of which belonged to the hos-

pital, and is now covered with fine houses. My father was secretary of the Board of Guardians at the time, and as such signed the deeds, and was present at the laying of the corner-stone of Blockley Alms-house. (See *Reg. Penna.*, v. 347-8; also, for estimated cost, ix. 66.)

In the *North American and United States Gazette* for November 5, 1860, it is stated that a bell had lately been discovered at the alms-house having on it "City Alms-house, 1758—Thomas Gregory;" and the article says: "This was the bell cast for the first alms-house erected in this city," "which . . . stood at Front and Pine streets." This must be a mistake, as the "original poor-house" was probably that on the lot referred to by Watson (I. 462), through which Union street now runs, and which was erected in 1731. (See *Min. Com. Council*, as above.)

LIBRARIES.

Association Library, p. 462.—My father had a "Catalogue" of the "Books belonging to the Association Library Company of Philadelphia, printed by William Bradford, corner of Market and Front, 1765." It is a 12mo pamphlet of 68 pages, interleaved, and contains 20 pages of the "Articles" and a list of 107 members. The titles of books are alphabetically arranged. The property was transferred to the Union Library Company, which had been chartered by Governor Denny October 6, 1759, and the company passed a law 30th of January, 1769, "for the admission of the members of the Association Library." The Union Library Company was a flourishing one, with many members, and owned a building at the south-east corner of Third and Pear streets; it was afterward merged into the Philadelphia Library in 1769. He had also a printed certificate dated February 17, 1769, signed "John J. Laigton, secretary, admitting John Crozier of city, etc.," "for and in consideration of his share and property in the Books and Effects of the said Association Library, delivered to the Directors of the said Union Library Company, and also the sum of 20s. paid in the hands of James Whiteall, the said Company's Treasurer."

The Loganian Library was formerly kept in a small brick building on Sixth street near where George (now Sansom) street enters. It stood with its gable to Sixth street; the lot was not then enclosed, but was the receptacle of paving-stones, and was a dreary-looking place. This was removed after the union with the City Library, the street cut through and filled up with houses. A catalogue of this library was published in 1760. (See *American Daily Advertiser* for January 31, 1792.) By order of General Gates the books were ordered to be removed June 23, 1777.

that the building might be used as a place of deposit for the ammunition of the army. (See *Penna. Archives*, v. 399; *Reg. Penna.*, ii. 326.)

On Clarkson & Biddle's edition of Scull's map this library, marked K, is laid down considerably nearer to Walnut street than the present George (or Sansom) street. A fac-simile of this map was published in 1858-59.

Centennial Libraries.—Pennsylvania, in 1776, had eight public libraries: one at Chester, the Chester Library, founded in 1760, with 1500 volumes; one at Lancaster, the Julian Library, founded in 1770, with about 1000 volumes; and six in Philadelphia. Of those in Philadelphia, that of Christ's Church was founded in 1698, and contained 800 volumes; that of the four Monthly Meetings of Friends was founded in 1742, and contained 111 volumes; the Loganian Library was founded in 1745, and contained 4300 volumes. The Pennsylvania Hospital founded a library in 1762, and the University in 1775. The former contained 805 volumes, and the latter 2500.

The Friends' Library, now at 304 Arch street, belonging to the "four Monthly Meetings of Friends," was commenced by a request of Thomas Chalkley in 1741, and increased by a bequest of John Pemberton in 1794, and by other gifts. Its books are excessively rare, some unique.

The Junto was the first literary association in the Province. It was sometimes called the Leathern-Apron Club. It was formed in the fall of 1728 by Benjamin Franklin and others for their mutual improvement. It was a debating society, where essays and questions of morals, politics, and natural philosophy were discussed by these inquiring minds. The members were all men of no elevated origin. They met on Friday evenings—at first at a tavern, but afterward at the house of Robert Grace, in Market street near Second, the only member who was wealthy. The president directed the debates, and each member was required to furnish an essay once in three months. They were required to declare they respected each member, they loved mankind in general, they believed in freedom of opinion, and that they loved truth for truth's sake. It was difficult for new members to join, which many were anxious to do after it had been in existence some years. To accommodate these, other juntas were formed under the names of "The Vine," "The Union," "The Band," etc. The original members were Benjamin Franklin and Hugh Meredith, his first partner, Joseph Breintnall, Thomas Godfrey, Nicholas Scull, William Parsons, William Maugridge, Stephen Potts, George Webb, Robert Grace, and William Coleman. It was in existence about forty years.

About 1730, Franklin proposed, since their books were often referred to in their disquisitions, that they should all bring them together, so that they might be consulted, and that they might be

used as a library by the members. It was agreed to, but the number was not so great as had been expected, due care was not taken of them, and in about a year each member took his books home again. But Franklin thought a public library could be supported. He drew up proposals, and had them put into form by Charles Brockden the scrivener, and with the help of the other members of the Junto procured fifty subscribers of forty shillings each to begin with, and ten shillings a year for fifty years, the term the company was to continue; after the number increased to one hundred a charter was obtained. As Franklin says, "This was the mother of all the North American subscription libraries." The instrument of association was dated July 1, 1731. The first directors were Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Hopkinson, William Parsons, Philip Syng Jr., Thomas Godfrey, Anthony Nicholas, Thomas Cadwalader, John Jones, Jr., Robert Grace, and Isaac Penington. William Coleman was elected treasurer, and Joseph Breintnall secretary. And thus originated

The Library Company of Philadelphia.—The books were first kept in Robert Grace's house, from which those who in 1731 signed the articles of association were allowed to take them home for perusal. Robert Grace removed from Barbadoes to Philadelphia about February, 1707–8; his son Robert was born April 25, 1709, and inherited considerable property, amongst which was the residence on the north side of High street below Second, at that time one of the most eligible portions of the city, and nearly opposite the town-hall. After Franklin and Mr. Grace became intimate friends the residence of the latter was selected as the place of meeting of the famous Junto and the place of deposit for the new library. The house was one of the oldest brick houses in the city. An arched carriage-way opened in the rear upon Pewter Platter (or Jones's) alley, and through this the members entered, so as not to disturb the inmates of the house. The collection remained here for ten years, or until 1740, and was then removed, by permission of the Assembly, to the upper room of the westernmost office of the State House, and went on gradually increasing by purchase and donation. The Proprietaries contributed a lot on Chestnut, south side, between Eighth and Ninth streets, marked on Scull & Heap's 1752 map, but it was too far out of town to build upon, and also gave them a charter in 1742.

From the earliest start James Logan took an active interest in the library. Well known as a man of learning and the best judge of books, his offer of assistance in suggesting such books as it would be well for them to select was at once accepted. The list was made out, given to Thomas Hopkinson, who was on a visit to England, and he procured them through Peter Collinson of London. This gentleman wrote a note containing his best wishes, and sent a contribution of Newton's *Philosophy* and

Miller's *Gardener's Dictionary*. The books, to the amount of £45, were received in October, 1732. The first librarian was Lewis Timothee, who attended on Wednesday afternoons and on Saturday from ten to four. He received a small salary, remaining in office till 1737, when Franklin succeeded him. Then William Parsons, and afterward Francis Hopkinson, Z. Poulson, George Campbell, J. J. Smith, and Lloyd P. Smith. Books were allowed to be used in the library-room by "any civil gentleman," only subscribers and James Logan being allowed to take them home.

Various gifts were made to the library. John Penn presented an air-pump, then a great curiosity, also a microscope and a camera-obscura; Dr. Walter Sydsers of Antigua, £58 8s. 8d.; Samuel Norris, £20. The shares had increased in value by 1741 to £6 10s. 0d.

The utility and success of this library caused the establishing of others, but as it was soon proved that one large collection was more in the interest of the people and of literature than several small ones, they were all by 1771 merged into the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the separate names of the Amicable, the Association, and the Union existed no longer. The united libraries were removed in 1773 to the second floor of Carpenters' Hall, where they remained until 1790, when the whole collection was transferred to its present site in Fifth street.

The library was housed in its present quarters in 1790; the first stone was laid August 31, 1789. A tablet was inserted in the building with this inscription:

"Be it remembered,
in honor of the Philadelphia youth
(then chiefly artificers),
that in MDCCXXXI
they cheerfully,
at the instance of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
one of their number,
instituted the Philadelphia Library,
which, though small at first,
is become highly valuable and extensively useful,
and which the walls of this edifice
are now destined to contain and preserve;
the first stone of whose foundation
was here placed
the thirty-first day of August, 1789."

This inscription was prepared by Franklin, with the exception of the reference to himself, which was inserted by the committee. The statue of Franklin, which occupies a niche in the front of the building, was given by William Bingham, who, in consultation with the directors, learned that Dr. Franklin "would approve of a gown for his dress and a Roman head." It would be a curious inquiry to learn what successive distortions of some

simple remark of the doctor resulted in this queer recipe for a statue. Mr. Bingham sent an order to Italy, accompanied with a bust belonging to the Pennsylvania Hospital and a drawing of the figure. The resultant statue, we are told, was regarded by his contemporaries as showing a good likeness. It was said at the time to have cost five hundred guineas.

The Philadelphia Library passed through the Revolution without suffering any special detriment; both of the opposing parties had the benefit of it. In August, 1774, it was ordered "that the librarian furnish the gentlemen who are to meet in congress in this city with such books as they may have occasion for during their sitting, taking a receipt from them;" and the British army-officers who occupied the city during the winter of 1777-78 were in the habit of using the library, but invariably paid for the privilege. At the close of the war the number of books was about 5000.

The present building has a quiet, venerable appearance, and its interior, though plain, is impressive. Besides the books, the rooms contain portraits of Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, William Penn, John Penn, James Logan, Benjamin Franklin, Rev. Samuel Preston, a benefactor (the portrait by West), William Mackenzie, a donor of books, Joseph Fisher, a donor of money, Thomas Parke, Zachariah Poulson, and others. There are various relics, such as William Penn's writing-desk; a colossal bust of Minerva which formerly stood behind the Speaker's chair in the first Congress under the Constitution; a mask of Washington's face from the original and used for Houdon's statue; a reading-desk of John Dickinson, author of *The Farmer's Letters*; James Logan's library-table, and other curiosities. Many of the books are now excessively rare and of great value; there are manuscripts in various languages; incunabula or specimens of the work of the earliest printers; finely-illustrated volumes of antiquities; many costly and large illustrated books; and the collection of books on America is unusually full and valuable, especially on the local history of the city and State, including complete files of newspapers from 1719 to the present day, and all the important maps. The arrangement of the books on the shelves is by sizes, not by subjects, which presents a uniformity of appearance; they are readily utilized by classified alphabetical catalogues.

The Library Company now numbers 967 members, and has over 100,000 volumes, including 11,000 rare and valuable books of the Loganiau Library, founded in 1750, placed in its keeping in trust by James Logan, a descendant of the Founder, which was formerly kept in a small double one-storied structure on the west side of Sixth street above Walnut. This modest building was the first in the United States devoted to the uses of a public library. Mr. Lloyd Pearsall Smith holds the only hereditary

office in the United States—that of librarian of the Loganian branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia. This is in accordance with the will of Mr. Logan, who placed the position in the right of his descendants, the present incumbent issuing from the line of Hannah Smith, one of his daughters. The position was occupied from 1766 to 1776 by William Logan; to 1792, by James Logan the second; to 1806, by Zachariah Poulson; to 1829, by George Campbell; to 1851, by John Jay Smith; and to the present time by the present incumbent.

The necessity for a fireproof building for this valuable library has long been felt, and was made more evident by the fire at the Mercantile Library in 1877. In 1864 the late Joseph Fisher bequeathed \$54,488.12 to the building fund, which now amounts to \$118,000. The directors some years since purchased various properties in Locust street from Juniper to Broad, on which a building over eighty feet square is now being built.

In 1869 the late Dr. James Rush left his large estate, appraised at over \$1,000,000, for the purpose of erecting a fireproof building, to be called "The Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library." His executor, Henry J. Williams, has built a noble granite building on Broad street between Christian and Carpenter streets, in the Doric style of architecture, finished in 1877, and capable of accommodating 400,000 volumes, and worthy of the sixth city of the civilized world. The directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia accepted it in 1878; it will contain, besides the Loganian Library and books seldom called for, the library of its founder, which consists of quite a large collection of really valuable books. The newer volumes and those most consulted will remain in the old building, which at some future time will be sold and a new one erected on their own ground, corner of Juniper and Locust streets. There is a memorial apartment occupied with the household furniture, the library, the paintings, and the personal effects of Dr. Rush. As the somewhat eccentric testator directed that this room should not be exposed to "vulgar curiosity," the public need not expect to gain admittance within its sacred precincts or to gaze upon its treasures. In other parts of the building may be seen much of the furniture which belonged to the Rush household. In the northern wing are some twenty-five tables of a uniform size, which Mrs. Rush in her lifetime used to place in a long row to accommodate the famous banquets and dinner-parties given at her mansion. The splendid tapestry furniture and over twenty large mirrors which once embellished that mansion now decorate the reading- and conversation-rooms of the new library building. The plain marble slab which covers the remains of the doctor and his wife in the crypt on the eastern side, and over which the light is shed through a window of stained glass, bears the following inscription:

"Sacred
 to the memories of
 MRS. PHOEBE ANN RUSH,
 daughter of
 Jacob and Rebecca Ridgway,
 and wife of
 James Rush, M. D.,
 born December 3d, A. D. 1799;
 died October 23d, A. D. 1857;
 and of
 JAMES RUSH, M. D.,
 third son of
 Dr. Benjamin and Julia (*née* Stockton) Rush,
 born March 15th, A. D. 1786;
 died May 26th, A. D. 1869."

Mr. Smith, the librarian, states that seventy thousand books, including the Loganian collection entire and all books published before the year 1856, will be removed to the Ridgway branch, leaving about thirty thousand books at the establishment on Fifth street.

On the Broad street front of the Rush building grounds for many years there had been a lumber-yard; the other portions have been vacant. In the centre of the lot stood an old-fashioned, two-story double house, fast going to decay. It appeared to have had a portico around it, and there were also indications of numerous outhouses, etc. A very old buttonwood tree stood near the house, with other trees, which appear to have been fruit trees. An old lady well remembered after the war of 1812 seeing the First City Troop, then commanded by Captain Ross, and Colonel Fottrell's regiment, assembled in front of this country-seat at that time and mustered out of service, and, after the muster, marched into the enclosure, and the men, as she inferred, paid off. In 1824, in the fall of the year (September), the four cream-colored horses belonging to Carter, which conveyed General La Fayette into the city from Frankford on his arrival here, were driven up and down Carpenter street, which was then an open road, before a fire of artillery, for the purpose of testing their ability to stand a heavy fire as a salute to the general. Many remember "Cherry Grove" and "La Grange," on South Broad street, many years ago. This property was once known as La Grange, and it was bought by Dr. Rush of the heirs of the Rev. Dr. I. H. C. Helmuth of Zion Lutheran Church, and it is said he died in that house.

Dr. James Rush lived at No. 358 Spruce street in 1849. He was living in Chestnut street, west of Schuylkill Fourth, in 1851. Consequently, he must have removed to the new mansion in the latter part of 1849 or the beginning of 1850. The alterations of the house for the purposes of the Aldine Hotel were completed in 1877.

The lawyers have begun proceedings to set aside the will of Dr. James Rush, who left the principal part of his estate to

found a free library. He married Phœbe Ann Ridgway, whose father left her over a million dollars, which she in turn left to her husband. The claimant is a Mr. Robert Manners, an Englishman, whose mother was a sister of Dr. James Rush. If the will is void because the trusts cannot be executed, then there are other heirs who would take a portion of the estate. The late Dr. Rush was a son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Revolutionary memory and for some time the surgeon-general of Washington's army. He left surviving him several children besides James. Richard, at one time our minister to England, was the eldest. Samuel, another son, was at one time recorder of Philadelphia when that office corresponded to that of recorder of London, and the recorder presided over the principal criminal court of Philadelphia. He was a resident of Westchester for a number of years during the latter part of his life. Mrs. Manners, the mother of the claimant in the case just commenced, was the eldest daughter. All these children of Dr. Benjamin Rush left children surviving them who would inherit a portion of the estate if the will is declared void. None of the other heirs have joined with Mr. Manners in his effort to set aside the will, but, it is understood, are anxious to see its provisions carried out. It was drawn by the executor, Henry J. Williams, Esq., one of the soundest lawyers at the Philadelphia bar, though he retired from active practice twenty years ago.

The Mercantile Library Company was incorporated in 1820 for the benefit of young men in mercantile business. From 1821 to 1845 it had no settled habitation or abiding-place. It was first opened at 100 Chestnut street, adjoining the Bank of the United States, in the second story; it afterward removed to the second story of the American Sunday-School Union building, Chestnut above Sixth, and finished the first building of its own in 1845. In July of the year last named possession was taken of the building on Fifth street, corner of Library. Then the library building had a capacity for 50,000 volumes, though the number actually possessed was less than 10,000. The first practical step toward finding new quarters was the creation of a building fund, and that step was taken on the 31st of December, 1863. In 1867 this fund had accumulated to a sufficient extent to justify the board in seeking out a property in such a location and of such dimensions as to provide for the wants both of that time and of the future. The new building on Tenth street, above Chestnut, which had just been completed for the Franklin Market Company by John Rice, who was one of the leading spirits in that company, but which organization subsequently fell through, was purchased in 1868 for the sum of \$126,000. Alterations were made to it, costing an additional \$100,000. Every effort was made by the board, in all the arrangements connected with the

building, to please and gratify a judicious taste and to promote the comfort and accommodation of those entitled to partake of the intellectual feasts that were there presented. In fact, the building is one of the most complete of its kind in the country. According to the annual report of the board for 1876, the library numbered 130,814 volumes, with 9327 unbound pamphlets. The number of persons entitled to the use of the library on January 1, 1877, was 9207. In 1877, owing to the burning of Fox's Theatre, the western end of the building was much burnt and many valuable books were destroyed by water.

The *Athenæum* owes its origin to that taste for literary pursuits which has characterized this city. In the year 1813 half a dozen young men established rooms for reading and resort. By Feb. 9th, 1814, when the articles of association were adopted, the number of members amounted to two hundred; a board of directors was then chosen, and the institution was opened on the 7th of March in a room over the bookstore of Matthew Carey, at the south-east corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. Mr. Carey afterward bequeathed to the Athenæum a large collection of bound pamphlets on the history and statistics of the country. The first officers of the Athenæum were men eminent in their day: president, Chief-Justice William Tilghman; vice-president, Dr. James Mease; treasurer, Roberts Vaux; managers, Samuel Ewing, Nicholas Biddle, John Cole Lowber, George Vaux, William Lehman, Peter Stephen Duponceau. In 1818 the institution was removed to rooms in the Philosophical Hall, on Fifth street below Chestnut, where they remained for almost thirty years, and then removed to their own new building, in Sixth street, corner of Adelphi, below Walnut. The edifice was designed by John Notman, and constructed mainly with funds left by William Lehman; he left \$10,000, which by good management of Quintin Campbell, the treasurer, amounted to nearly \$25,000 at the time they opened the new structure in 1847.

The Apprentices' Library, founded in 1820, for the free use of books by apprentices and girls, is located in the old building erected by the "Free Quakers," at Fifth and Arch streets. It was first opened in Carpenters' Hall, then in Jayne (formerly Carpenter) street below Seventh, and then in the old Mint, in Seventh street below Arch. The present building is leased to the Apprentices' Library by the descendants of the Free Quakers for a small sum, and the trustees are doing a great deal of good with the free library for boys and for girls and women, and the reading-room, moulding the characters of future worthy citizens. (For account of the Free or Fighting Quakers see under the head of "Friends," p. 435, and Vol. I. 499.) Upon the gable-end on Arch street is a stone tablet with this inscription:

"By general Subscription,
For the Free Quakers.
Erected A. D. 1783,
of the Empire, 8."

The last line means that when the building was erected it was the eighth year of the empire composed of independent American States under the Confederation. An empire is a joint government, comprising several nations. The word "empire" was a common one applied to the American States after the Revolution, and before the Federal Constitution made the States a nation.

TAVERNS.

By the middle of the eighteenth century the customs of drinking had taken fast hold of society; rum and beer, Jamaica spirits and Madeira wine, were common in the best houses, and some kind of liquor always stood ready on the sideboard, and was at once handed to every guest. Drinking had become so common as to excite remark and the fears of the judicious. In the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of 1733 we find the following: "It is now become the practice of some otherwise discreet women, instead of a draught of beer and toast, or a chunk of bread and cheese, or a wooden noggin of good porridge and bread, as our good old English custom is, or milk and bread boiled, or tea and bread and butter, or milk, or milk and coffee, etc., they must have their two or three *drams* in the morning, by which their appetite for wholesome food is taken away."

It was customary at public vendues, funerals, festivities, etc. to provide plenty of liquors. At vendues the drinkers would be excited and bid "fast and furious," thus often paying too much and buying what they should not. In 1729, on the first three nights of October, which was election-time, the *Weekly Mercury* said there were used 4500 gallons of beer in the city. The Friends were the first to endeavor to stop the practice, and in 1726 the Yearly Meeting adopted a minute against liquor at vendues; and an additional complaint was made against the same from Chester county in 1743. In 1736 the Yearly Meeting issued caution against the too frequent use of drams, and giving children a taste of them. This advice was repeated by the Meeting in 1738, '49, and '50.

P. 463.—2d mo. 18, 1704, the governor, attended by several members of Council, met the representatives of the Lower Counties, "where they were met at *the Bull's Head in Philadelphia.*" (*Col. Recs.*, ii. 134.) This was probably in Strawberry street, or the one west of it.

Jan. 10, 1748-49, auction to be held "at the sign of the Queen of Hungary, in Front street."

The following signs and names of landlords are from a list printed in *Penna. Archives*, iii. 559, as *officers' quarters* of Gen. Forbes's Seventeenth Regiment, Nov. 15, 1758:

John Groves, Front street ;	Samuel Soumina, Market street ;
Mrs. Jones, Second and Water streets, Three Crowns ;	John Sutler, Cherry alley, White Oak ;
Paul Isaac Volto, Second street ;	Mrs. Howell, Second street ;
Leonard Melcher, do.	Mr. Bartholomew, Arch street, Henry, King of Mohawks ;
John Biddle, Market street east of Third, Indian King, formerly by Owen Owen, and in 1785 by Mrs. Sidney Paul ;	Mr. Seymain, Market street ;
Mr. Lukans, south-west corner of Second and Arch streets, St. George ;	Mrs. Giles, Arch street ;
Capt. Brown, Second street ;	Mr. Kilwaggoner, Front street, Wagon ;
Mrs. Bridges, Front street ;	Wm. Whitehead, Second street, opposite Christ Church, King's Arms ;
Mrs. Parrott's, Water street ;	Mrs. Grant, Walnut street ;
Mr. Prim's, Chestnut street ;	Mary Biddle, Market street, Fountain ;
John Nicholson, Market street, Indian Queen ;	John Pearson, Second street, Barracks.
Mrs. Childs, Arch street ; .	

The following were tavern-signs in Philadelphia in 1785:

Battle of the Kegs, Water street, between Race and Vine ;

Bird-in-Hand, corner of Penn and Pine streets ;

Faithful Irishman (Isabella Barry), in Strawberry alley ;

Golden Swan (Paul Britton, afterward by Cameron), Third street above Arch ;

Mason and York Arms, Water street, between Chestnut and Market ;

Sailor's Return, corner of Walnut and Water streets ;

Ewe and Lamb, Front street, between Vine and Callowhill ;

Jolly Sailor, Eighth street, between Chestnut and Walnut ;

White Horse, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh ;

General Washington (Jacob Mytinger), Vine street above Second ;

Conestoga Wagon (Samuel Nicholas), Market street above Fourth ;

King of Poland (Philip Oellers), Vine street, between Fifth and Sixth ;

Lamb (Francis Oskullion), Second street below Lombard ;

Seven Stars, Market street, between Front and Second ;

Dragon and Horse, Walnut street, between Front and Second ;

Green Tree, Water street, between Race and Vine ;

Hen and Chickens (Valentine Pegan), Spruce street, between Front and Second ;

Louis the Sixteenth, South street, between Fifth and Sixth ;

Ship, Water street, near Chestnut ;
 Kouli Khan, Chestnut and Front streets ;
 Horse and Groom, Sixth street, between Market and Chestnut ;
 Bunch of Grapes (John Razer), Third street above Market ;
 General Wayne (Tobias Rudolph), Penn and Pine streets ;
 Harp and Crook, Water street, near Spruce ;
 Rising Sun (Sarah Stimble), Market street above Front ;
 Kouli Khan (Robert Stephens), Chestnut street below Second ;
 Horse and Groom, Strawberry alley ;
 Jolly Tar (John Stafford), Water street below Race ;
 White Horse, Second street, between Vine and Callowhill ;
 Moon and Stars (Mary Switzer), Second street above Vine ;
 Eagle, Fifth street above Race ;
 Organ (William Shedecker), Spruce street above Fourth ;
 White Horse, Strawberry alley ;
 Three Jolly Irishmen, Water and Race streets ;
 Cross Keys, Race street, between Sixth and Seventh ;
 Darby Ram, Church alley ;
 United States, Water street, near Spruce ;
 Rising Sun (Samuel Titmus) ;
 Wilkes and Liberty, Market street wharf ;
 Boar's Head, Elbow lane ;
 Cumberland, Front street, near Pool's Bridge ;
 Turk's Head (Adam Weaver), Chestnut street above Second ;
 Fox and Leopard, Pine and Penn streets ;
 Cross Keys, Water street, between Market and Arch ;
 Buck (George Yoe), Callowhill street, between Second and Third ;
 The Struggler (Edmund Conner), Water street, between Spruce
 and Pine ;
 Cork Arms (John Conner), Water street below Walnut ;
 Black Horse (Isaac Connelly), Market street, between Fourth
 and Fifth ;
 Plough (Matthew Conrad), Third street above Market ;
 Cordwainers' Arms (James Culbertson), Walnut street below
 Second ;
 Harp and Crown (William Carson), Third street above Market ;
 Dusty Miller and White Horse (John Clemens), Chestnut street
 above Second ;
 Strap and Block (Cook Lawrence), Arch street wharf ;
 Blue Ball, Elbow lane, near Third street ;
 Boatswain Hall, Front street, between Walnut and Spruce ;
 Dr. Franklin (John Fiegele), corner of Race and Second streets ;
 The Rose (Mrs. Fourrage), Race street, between Fifth and Sixth ;
 Sportsman (Charles Gordon), Water street, between Walnut and
 Spruce ;
 Red Lion (David Gordon), Race street, between Fourth and Fifth ;
 Leopard, Spruce street, between Third and Fourth ;
 General Washington, Front street, between Arch and Race ;

King of Prussia (Michael Hay), Race street, between Third and Fourth ;
 Butchers' Arms (Edward Handle), New Market street above Callowhill ;
 The Salute (William Hood), Third street, between Chestnut and Walnut ;
 American Soldier, South alley, between Fifth and Sixth streets ;
 Red Cow, Water street, between Race and Vine ;
 Blue Ball, corner of Sixth and Market streets ;
 Cross Keys (Israel Israel), Third and Chestnut streets ;
 Green Tree (Andrew Kesler), Third street, between Arch and Race ;
 Plough, Market street, between Seventh and Eighth ;
 Seven Stars (Charles Kugler), Fourth and Race streets ;
 Buck (Michael Kraft), Second street, between Race and Vine ;
 Golden Fleece (Luke Ludwig), corner of Fourth and Lombard streets ;
 Harp and Crown, Front street, between Market and Chestnut ;
 Fountain (James McCutcheon), Second and Lombard streets ;
 Seven Stars (John McKinley), Fourth and Chestnut streets ;
 Jolly Sailor (Robert Moffett), Second and Lombard streets ;
 Mermaid, Second street, between Pine and Lombard ;
 Rose, South street, between Fourth and Fifth ;
 Noah's Ark (Ingellert Minzer), Second street, between Vine and Callowhill ;
 The Oley Wagon, Third street, between Vine and Callowhill ;
 The Black Horse (John Fritz), Second street, corner of Black-horse alley ;
 The Samson and Lion (John Eisenbrey), south-west corner of Crown and Vine streets.

The three latter houses were the only ones remaining and that retained their signs in 1859 as they had them in 1785. The last one, the Samson and Lion, at the south-west corner of Crown and Vine streets, was an old yellow frame house, and has always been used as a tavern. It had a very clean and comfortable appearance. It had a sign of Samson slaying the lion, which has often been retouched since placed there, and bore upon its top the date 1813. In 1785 it was kept by John Eisenbrey, who in 1791 was at 110 South Fifth street. In 1800 John Smith kept it, and about the time of "the last war" the keeper of the tavern was Speck, to whom his widow succeeded, and kept the house for many years. This tavern is one of the oldest in Philadelphia, and is one of the very few inns that has not changed its sign to suit modern fashions.

The following also were in existence between 1700 and 1750 :
 Vintners' Arms, Front street ;
 Plume of Feathers (George Campion), Front street ;
 Prince Eugene (Matthew Garrigues), Front street ;

Bear (Nicholas Scull), Second, between Race and Vine ;
 Centre House, Centre or Penn Square ;
 Lion (George Shoemaker), Elbow lane ;
 Dolphin, Chestnut street ;
 Buck (Anthony Nice), Germantown ;
 Mariner's Compass and Four Horseshoes (Elizabeth Walton),
 Strawberry alley ;
 Two Sloops, Water street ;
 Boatswain and Caul (Philip Herbert), at the Drawbridge ;
 White Hart (Richard Warder), Market street ;
 Three Mariners, Front street ;
 Half Moon (Charles Stow), Market street ;
 Red Lion (Sampson Davis), Second street ;
 London Coffee House, near Carpenters' wharf, between Chestnut
 and Walnut streets ;
 Rose, Arch street ;
 James's Coffee House, Front street ;
 London 'Prentice, ——— ;
 A Jolly Trooper, Arch street ;
 Fleece, Front street ;
 Roberts' Coffee House, ——— ;
 Bear, Frankford ;
 The Blue Bell, Frankford ;
 Free Mason (Thomas Jarvis), Front street ;
 Rising Sun (A. Nice), Germantown road ;
 Swan, Chestnut Hill ;
 Black Bull (John Chappel), Market street ;
 Hen and Chickens (Widow Brientnall), Chestnut street ;
 Plough and Harrow (John Jones), Third street ;
 Three Tuns (Christopher Robbins), Whitemarsh ;
 West India Coffee House (Margaret Ingram), ——— ;
 Lion (Michael Israel), Wicaco ;
 Anchor and Hope, Blackhorse alley ;
 Swan (John Ord), Spruce street, west of Front .
 Brig and Snow, Strawberry alley ;
 Queen of Hungary, Front street ;
 Bear and Highlandman (1748), Front street ;
 Star and Garter (Robert Mills), ——— .

P. 464.—The Crooked Billet was on King or Water street,
 north of Chestnut street, kept early in 1700 by George Farrington,
 and afterward by Barbara Lewis ; the sign was a crooked billet
 of wood. Near here was what was known as the Crooked Billet
 steps, leading down the bank to the wharf. Just here was the cave
 described on p. 48, Vol. I. Prior to the opening of Delaware
 avenue there was a dock or inlet here, which prevented drays
 from proceeding farther, but they passed through an alley at
 the head of it into Water street. A block of red frame build-
 ings stood on the wharf north of the dock, so close as to furnish

but a footway between them, which led around the front of the building on a narrow wharf. This block was a blockmaker's shop, kept by Richard F. Sparks; to the north of these the stores ranged with those on the south side of it; the first occupied by William Bell, called "Greasy Billy," from his general want of a cleanly appearance; he was a rich man.

Mrs. Jones, p. 464.—The whole row, from the Bank of Pennsylvania (now the Appraisers' store), to Walnut street, was torn down, including the old Coffee House, in 1854–55, and the site occupied with a fine brownstone building, erected by Mr. Lennig. *Mrs. Jones* kept the Three Crowns in November, 1758.

The "smaller rooms" of the City Tavern, afterward the Coffee House, on the south, were occupied by R. E. Hobart and Jacob Shoemaker, insurance brokers, where a great deal of private underwriting was done, there being in those days (1800 to 1806) but two or three public insurance offices—the North America, the State of Pennsylvania, and perhaps the Philadelphia. There is now no private underwriting done, the decline in our commercial shipping affording no more than the insurance companies can do. The largest underwriters were James Paul, L. Clapier, Daniel Mann, etc. There was a bar in the large room then. James Kitchen, a smart actor, a consequential, small man, then kept the Coffee House, where at one o'clock all the principal merchants met on "'Change" and did much of their outdoor business.

In the year 1768, Mrs. Graydon, p. 465.—She also kept in the Slate-Roof House. (See p. 165; also *Graydon's Memoirs*.)

The Indian Queen, p. 466.—This building, after several changes, especially filling up an archway through which carriages formerly entered to the yard and stables in the rear, was pulled down in May, 1851. (See p. 470, Vol. I.)

It appears that in November, 1758, there was *a sign of The Indian Queen* in Market street, kept by John Nicholson, as well as an *Indian King*, also in Market street below Third, kept by John Biddle, at the corner of the alley named after him.

The George Inn (p. 466), south-west corner of Arch and Second, kept early in 1700 by Nicholas Scull, and in 1740 by John Steel. This building in my father's time was the great starting-point of the New York and other stages. It was kept by John Inskeep, who was afterward a china-merchant, mayor of the city, and president of the Insurance Company of North America—a very respectable man. Saml. F. Bradford married his daughter, and afterward took into partnership his brother-in-law, John Inskeep. They kept then a large bookselling establishment in Third below High, west side, and published Rees's *Cyclopædia*. It was while with them that Charles Leslie, the great painter, made his admirable sketch of Cooke, the celebrated actor, which was the start of Leslie, he being encouraged and assisted by several gentlemen to go to Europe to develop his peculiar talent, and where he became an R. A.

The George Inn was afterward kept by John (?) Vanarsdalen. The building was still standing in 1856, and used as a grocery, though the neighborhood was much changed. The old stables on Arch street, afterward an iron-store, are now replaced with brick buildings. Old Dr. Redman then lived in Second street, next north of the Baptist church. (See *Reg. Penna.*, ii. 175, etc., and iii. 11, etc.)

The Federal Convention, p. 468.—About 1796 there was a tavern kept by one Hanna on South street above Fourth, opposite the old theatre, which had for its signboard a picture representing the Constitutional Convention of 1787, with portraits of the members of that body. This sign was painted by Matthew Pratt, father of the late Henry Pratt. Underneath the picture were these words: "These thirty-eight great men have signed the powerful deed" (or together have agreed), "that better times to us will very soon succeed." It is said that this sign, which was taken down in 1814, is yet somewhere in existence. (See Vol. I. 468.)

In 1812-13 there stood on the present site of the Arch Street Theatre an old-fashioned tavern, kept by Mr. Brown, with a large swinging sign on which was represented a hunting-scene—that is, hounds chasing a deer, with huntsmen on horseback; beneath the picture was painted—

"Our Hounds are good, and Horses too,
The Buck is near run down;
Call off the hounds and let him blow,
While we regale with Brown."

"The Cat," or "Spotted Cat," at the south-east corner of Eighth and Zane (now Filbert street), has for many years been a noted place. It was built in 1740, and must have been originally lower than the street. The high rent it brings is probably the reason it has not long since given way to the march of improvement on Eighth street. An action was brought in 1877 against the lessee of the old tavern to recover three thousand five hundred dollars, annual rent. The occupant contests the claim on the ground that the building, which is one hundred and thirty-seven years old, is untenable and insecure, and, in short, so dangerous to the occupants that the tenant has been compelled to close up and abandon the occupation of a number of the rooms. The sign up at present is that of The Golden Lion. It has very lately been much altered and cut up into rooms, and a store-window opened on Eighth street.

The following is a list of old tavern signs within the last forty years:

The Hornet and Peacock, an old frame building next to St. George's Church, Fourth street;

Bull's Head, Third street, above Callowhill, east side;

- Black Bear, Front street, west side, near Callowhill ;
 Commodore Porter, Callowhill street, below Second, east side ;
 First Ward Northern Liberties Hotel, adjoining ;
 Sign of the Lamb, Second street, above Callowhill, now occupied
 by the Farmers' Market ;
 Bull's Head, corner of Sixth and Willow, now Montgomery
 Hotel ;
 Robinson Crusoe (Isaac Painter), south-east corner of Garden
 and Callowhill streets ;
 The Volunteer, corner of Willow street and Ridge road ;
 Franklin, Third street, above Buttonwood, east side ;
 Wagon and Horses, now Military Hall, Third street, near
 Green ;
 Butchers' Coat-of-Arms, Old Drove-yard, Vine street, near
 Eighth, now a brewery ;
 Red Lion (Schrack), north-east corner of Fourth and Wood
 streets ;
 Cross Keys, north-east corner of Fourth and Poplar streets ;
 Plough, New street, south side, above Third ;
 Lemon Tree (Major Graves), famous for Fourth-of-July dinners,
 ox-roasting by the Democrats after elections, and head-quarters
 of the victuallers and their stock of cattle, sheep, swine, etc.,
 about 1823, on the west side of Sixth street, from Noble to
 Buttonwood, and westward nearly to Seventh street ;
 Cock and Lion (Grundlock, and Mr. Kerlin, then by his widow),
 south-west corner of Second and Coates streets, afterward on
 Fourth street above George ;
 Two Bulls, Germantown road, opposite the Globe Mills ;
 Hog (John Wellbank), corner of Buttonwood and Fifth streets,
 afterward at north-west corner of Callowhill and Rugan
 streets ;
 General Jackson, Brown and Oak streets, Northern Liberties ;
 Simon Snyder (George Zeigler, 1827), Callowhill street and York
 avenue ;
 Hay-Market Hotel (John Weaver), north-west corner of Fifth
 and Green streets ;
 Thomas Jefferson, south-east corner of Fifth and Poplar streets ;
 Green Tree, corner of Girard avenue and Marlborough street,
 Kensington ;
 Robin Hood, Poplar street, below Fourth, famous as a dance-
 house and for bear- and bull-fights on holidays ;
 Fox-Chase (now occupied by Alderman Cahill), Third street, be-
 low Buttonwood ;
 Northern Liberties Town-House (Mintzer), Second street, above
 Coates, east side ;
 Cross Keys, south-west corner of Race and Ninth streets ;
 Wounded Tar, north side of Vine street, above Eighth ;
 Tiger Hunt, north side of Vine street, below Fourth ;

Lion, west side of Second street, below Noble ;

Girard Bank and Surroundings (McGowan's), west side of Dock street, below Third ;

Napoleon crossing the Alps, west side of Ninth street, below Coates ;

William Tell, south side of Callowhill street, below Second.

The sign of the "State Fencibles, Second Company," was in front of a two-story yellow frame public-house still standing on Third street below Coates, east side. This house was kept by John Christine, a lieutenant in the Second Fencibles, and a dinner was given by the company at that house on the 4th of July, about the year 1826 or 1827, at which time this sign was in front of the house. In November, 1831, it was standing as a sign at a humble public-house in the town of Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, but it disappeared from there shortly after that date. It was painted by John Woodside in his best style. It had also an iron sign, by which it was known. It was kept in 1812 by Mr. Belsterling.

It must be noticed that there are not near so many pictorial tavern signs as there were formerly. The keepers of such places have lost all taste for originality, or else the art of ornamental sign-painting has deteriorated. The following picture-signs hung out from 1824 to 1836 :

The Enniskillen Castle (Martin Rees, afterward Charles Bard Rees), Fifth street, below Walnut, east side ;

The Volunteer of Camp Dupont, south-west corner of Tenth and Arch streets ;

General Jackson's Head (Chalkley Baker), Race street, between Seventh and Eighth ;

The Goose and Gridiron, a most elegantly-painted restaurant sign (Brown), Chestnut street, below Sixth ;

General Washington, a copy of Stuart's famous picture (Mrs. Yohe), Fourth street, above Market ;

Noah's Ark, corner Front and Noble streets ;

The White Bear (Myers' Tavern), corner Fifth and Race streets ;

The Red Lion, Market street, west of Sixth ;

The White Horse, corner of Fifth and the present Commerce streets ;

A portrait of Cooke, the actor, in the character of Rolla carrying Elvira's child, at the south-west corner of Front and Catharine streets ; a sign of a Bird in the Hand and Two in the Bush, at the south-west corner of Market street and Penn Square ; a very handsome likeness of Shakespeare, on the south side of Market street, a square or two west of Penn Square (there was a fine row of buttonwood trees in front of the tavern) ; a very handsome sign of the Indian Queen, painted by Woodside, at the hotel of that name, on the east side of Fourth street above Chestnut.

There was many years ago a tavern in Front street, above

Vine, with one front on Water street and the other on Front street. The Front street side had a sign with the Constitution and Java on, and the Water street side had a sign with a Durham boat on it. This place was a kind of head-quarters for the men who ran these boats (which at that time were quite plenty) up the Delaware. They were sharp at each end, and were steered by a long oar. They used a small pointed sail, and some of them were very fast sailers. On Front street above Callowhill, west side, there was an iron sign (open work) with a dove in the centre. Then there was a sign on Callowhill street below Water, with a ferry-boat or horse-boat, with a bird-box on top, where the swallows made their nests. This tavern was kept by Thomas and Jeremiah Hand. Then there was a sign, Death of Warren, on Buttonwood street above Fifth. In Water street, between Race and Vine, was one with Bird in Hand worth Two in the Bush, representing a painting of a man with a bird in his hand and two others in the bush. There was also one at Eighth and Buttonwood streets of General Harrison.

The Penn Township Blue sign was in Callowhill street, below the first milestone, which stood at Ridge road and Callowhill street, near where John Wellbank now keeps. Heck's Tavern was on the east side of Decatur street, and was a very old-fashioned house, with a porch and seats on each side. When Heck opened his place there were seven taverns in that street: Schock's, Mrs. Shuster's (afterward Harboard's), McDonald's, White's, Heck's, and one kept by an Irishman (afterward Boyd's). The Wasp and Frolic was at the north-west corner of Garden and Vine streets. One evening in 1829 a party of butchers and drovers were at this place, a short time after the robbery of the Kimberton mail, when one of the latter said that he was going to leave the city that night. One of the butchers told him that he had better look out for the mail-robbers. The drover, a big, burly fellow, swore that no three men could tie his hands behind him. That night the Reading mail left the city. When it arrived at Turner's lane the horses were suddenly swung around that lane by one of the robbers; another pointed his pistol at the head of the driver and ordered him to remain quiet; the third robber opened the door of the stage, and said, "Gentlemen, I wish you to get out, one at a time." The boasting drover was the first one called upon to get out, which he did without uttering a word. His hands were tied and his pockets were emptied. The others were served in the same manner. One of the passengers objected to having his tobacco taken from him. This created some merriment, in which the robbers joined. Another passenger, taking advantage of the merriment, requested the return of his watch, which he said was a family keepsake. It was handed to him. That drover was ever after known under the sobriquet of the "Reading Mail."

- The Three Tuns (three wooden barrels strung crossways on an iron rod) (Sarah Potts), was in Vine street, below Eighth, where the church now stands;
- Eclipse and Sir Henry, Broad street and Centre Square, where the church now stands;
- Constitution and Guerriere (William Hurlick, afterward famous as a militia-fine collector);
- The Bull's Head, said to have been painted by Benjamin West (John Evans), Strawberry street;
- Commodore Decatur (George Schock), Decatur street, near Carpenter (Jayne) street. In 1826 Mr. Schrock said that when he opened his tavern the place was a mere lane, unpaved, leading to the Tilghman mansion, and that the street received its name from his sign long before the City Councils named it.
- The Black Bear was in Market street, above Tenth, north side, afterward in Tenth street, above Market;
- The Bull's Head, Market street, above Tenth;
- The White Horse, Market street, above Thirteenth, in front of the Tivoli Circus. In this circus the notorious George Washington Dixon, the buffo-singer, made his first appearance in Philadelphia, about the year 1828;
- The Sorrel Horse was in Market street, below Thirteenth;
- The Golden Horse, Market street, below Twelfth;
- General Montgomery, Sixth street, near South;
- General Brown (Simpson), north-east corner of Fifth and Buttonwood streets;
- General Washington, Callowhill street, below Thirteenth;
- The Sorrel Horse, Second street, nearly opposite Christ Church;
- Head of Franklin (Mrs. Bradshaw), Chestnut street, below Sixth;
- General Simon Bolivar (Carels's), north-west corner of Seventh and Zane streets, afterward Chestnut street, below the Arcade;
- The Seven Presidents, Coates street, above Ninth;
- The Volunteer (Vanstavoren), Race street, opposite Franklin Square;
- Robert Fulton, north-east corner of Front and Chestnut streets;
- Coat-of-Arms of the States of the Union, Callowhill street, below Second;
- Topgallant (Hammitt), Cherry street and Bryant's court;
- Bird Pecking at Grapes, south-west corner of Third and Chestnut streets, in the basement;
- Patrick Lyon, Sixth street, below Race;
- Sheaf, Second street, between Race and Vine;
- Barley Sheaf, Fourth street, below Vine;
- General Washington (Von Buskirk), Market street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth streets.
- Before the present market-houses on Shippen street, between

Third and Fifth, were built, there were houses on the south side of that street which were demolished to make room for the improvement. Upon one of these, kept as a tavern, between Third and Fourth streets, there was a tin sign on the window, upon one end of which was painted a sailor, upon the other end a woman, and in the middle of the sign was the following inscription :

“ The sea-worn sailor here will find
The porter good, the treatment kind.”

About the year 1810 there was a sign upon a frame house which stood back from the street at the south-west corner of what was then called Harmony court and Fourth street, which read as follows : “ P. Ryan’s Milk House. Crier and Bell-ringer. Lost children, pocket-books, and other valuables recovered by giving notice here.” A sign on a tippling-house near the Navy Yard, on which were paintings of a tree, a bird, a ship, and a mug of beer, with the following inscription :

“ This is the tree that never grew ;
This is the bird that never flew ;
This is the ship that never sailed ;
This is the mug that never failed.”

Also, in the same vicinity another representing a rooster in the act of crowing, with the following motto : “ The old cock revived.” Among the many curious tavern-signs may be mentioned a large log of wood in the shape of a bottle swung on a hickory pole (erected in the fall of the year in which David R. Porter was elected governor of this State). Said “ Porter bottle ” was at the tavern then kept by William Newton, at the south-west corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets, diagonally opposite the old school-house, where at that time the elections were held, and where the citizens of the entire district of Spring Garden voted. Some ten or twelve years ago there was an Irishman by the name of Patrick Keegan, who kept a tavern in Frankford, having for its sign a straw bee-hive, with bees flying around it, and underneath the following lines :

“ ‘ Here in this hive we’re all alive,’
Good liquor makes us funny ;
If you are dry, step in and try
The flavor of our honey.”

On the west side of Thirteenth street, at the south-east corner of the second alley below Walnut street, there stood, some years ago, a frame tavern, painted blue. On the sign over the door was the following notice :

“ I, William McDermott, lives here ;
I sells good porter, ale and beer ;
I’ve made my sign a little wider,
To let you know I sell good cider.”

In front of a tavern on the west side of Third street above Shippen there was a sign which had on it "X 10 U 8." This tavern was known as the Extenuate House. About fifty years ago a man by the name of McClain kept an oyster-cellar on the west side of Third street below Vine. Over the doorway was a neatly-painted sign with the following inscription on it:

"Oysters opened or in the shell,
Of the best I keep to sell;
Walk down and try them for yourself,
That D. McClain may gain some pelf."

About the year 1830 there was a retail tobacconist on the east side of Front street above Chestnut. There were many retail stores in the neighborhood at that time. In the window was a painted sign representing three persons—one with a pipe in his mouth, one with a plug of negro-head in his hand, and the third conveying, from a snuff-box, "a pinch" to his nose. Beneath was this inscription:

"We three brothers be
In one cause;
Tom puffs, Bill snuffs,
And I chaws."

Sixty years ago, on Sixth street near Diamond, was the sign of The Pilgrim, a tavern, store, and hay-scales, kept by Samuel Claphamson, a little Englishman. At the same time, at the junction of Sixth street and Germantown road, was the sign of the Spread Eagle, a tavern kept by John Slifer. There was also the Woodman tavern and garden at Fifth street and Germantown road, with the sign of a man with an axe, with the following verse below:

"In Freedom's happy land,
My task of Duty done,
In Mirth's light-hearted band,
Why not the *lowly woodman one*?"

When an ornamental signboard painter's apprentice, and before he studied portrait-painting, Thomas S. Fernon either re-painted the old Woodman sign or painted a new one at his father's house in the old district of Kensington.

About sixty years ago The Castle stood at the north-west corner of Ninth and Walnut streets. Many who frequented that unpretentious place afterward became men of note on the stage, at the bar, and in business circles generally. The then youthful Edwin Forrest played his part there, and to his own satisfaction at least; and others, with less confidence in themselves, and even more grace and intellect, hoped soon to rival the great Talma. It was then and there that the proprietors, the immortal Stubbs & Allen, furnished the public with their incomparable shoe-blackening, bearing their trade-mark—a label

representing a game-cock fighting his shadow in a boot. Huddled closely together in front of this rude shanty on both streets, every night when the old Walnut Street Theatre (or circus) performances were given, sat a lot of Africa's daughters dealing out their bewitching "peppery-pot-with-chickery-in-it," which, with their "hot-corn" and "peanuts," fortified the inner man for witnessing such "tragic scenes" as that classic neighborhood afforded. The Castle was originally built as an office for the lumber-yard of Joseph Parham on the premises. It was probably not more than twelve feet wide, and was about twenty feet in depth along Walnut street. The balance of the lot, running westward to the line of the residence of Charles Kuhn, Esq., and northward to George street (now Sansom), was afterward occupied as a wood-yard. In that old Castle were crowded nightly a large number of eccentric, ambitious, and fun-loving young men, whose patronage and talents induced the veteran Stubbs to fit up the rear portion of his classic abode to enable them to work themselves into frenzy and provoke bursts of applause when personating Young Norval, or some bloody Turk, or jealous Moor. Of course he who strutted, shouted, or groaned upon that miniature stage estimated his future glories by the amount of applause which he then elicited.

Thirty years ago, there was a sign on the south side of Race street above Fifth representing a dog with a bird in his mouth, the tavern being called the Dog and Pheasant. Also the Camel Hotel, on Second street above Race, with its sign of the camel. This was a favorite stopping-place for farmers doing business on Second street. It was torn down within the past ten or fifteen years. Its erection dated before the Revolution.

A contributor says: "In the year 1839, at the north-west corner of Sixth street and Middle alley, just above Pine street, there was a two-story frame house in which was kept a tavern or drinking-saloon by one Edward Kelly. In front he had a large swinging sign—a bee-hive, with the motto, "By Industry we Thrive." It was very handsomely gilded, and represented the busy bees going in and coming out of the hive. [In fact, I suggested and drew the design for Kelly.] A few weeks after the sign had been put up I attended a temperance meeting, where I was quite mortified at hearing the Rev. John Chambers ridicule the idea of said sign. He condemned it truthfully, and his remarks made me feel like anything but a 'morning star.'"

In the *Independent Balance* of August, 1820, this advertisement appeared: "*Union Hotel*.—Samuel E. Warwick respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a house of entertainment at the north-east corner of Seventh and Cedar streets (or South street), and has copied for his sign Mr. Binn's beautiful copper-plate engraving of the Declaration of Independence by that justly-celebrated artist, Mr. Woodside:

'Whate'er may tend to soothe the soul below,
 To dry the tear and blunt the shaft of woe,
 To drown the ills that discompose the mind—
 All those who seek at Warwick's Inn shall find.'

The Caledonia Tavern, a great place of resort for Scotchmen, was on the south side of South street near Front. It had a swinging sign, on one side of which was a picture of two friends shaking hands, and underneath were the words, "May we never see an old friend with a new face." On the reverse side was a thistle.

About sixty years ago there was a tavern at the south-west corner of Tenth and Arch streets which had a large sign of General Washington. It was kept by William Raster, and was sometimes known as the "Washington Soup House," as the proprietor was famous for his soups and pepper-pots.

Robinson Crusoe, was kept by the widow Waltman, on Locust street above Eleventh, on the ground now occupied by the Odd-fellows' Hall. This sign dates as far back as 1814 or 1815.

Camac's Lane.—About forty-five years ago a road bearing this name ran from Turner's lane in a south-eastwardly direction to Sixth street or Germantown road. It passed to the south of the late Mr. Turner Camac's country-seat, which was lately pulled down. A small part of Camac's lane is still in existence, running north-westwardly from Broad street to Turner's lane. The rest of the road has been vacated for many years, and its site is now built over for nearly the whole distance. On the east side of the end of the lane, at Sixth street, stood the Phoenix Tavern and garden property, fronting on Fifth street on the east, Sixth street on the west, and Camac street on the south. The latter is now called Oxford street. The tavern was built about the close of the war of 1812 by Samuel Hymas, an Englishman. He kept it for a number of years, and then sold it out to Joseph Knox, another Englishman, who also kept it for several years. The Cohocksink Creek ran across the lot from north to south, and had a fancy bridge over it. It was a beautiful place fifty years ago. The tavern and outbuildings were destroyed by fire some years since, when the large glue and morocco factories adjoining were burned. The entire premises of the old Phoenix Tavern are occupied by D. B. Slifer as a manufactory and dépôt for chairs and furniture, and the oldest inhabitant could not recognize it as being once the resort of the élite and aristocracy of the city. In connection with the history of the Phoenix Tavern, more than half a century ago, a large organ factory was destroyed by fire which stood adjoining, or in close proximity to, the Phoenix on the east. The hotel was not injured by fire, although the yard and garden were somewhat damaged from the trampling of feet, etc. It was on a Sunday morning early that this fire occurred, and during that day the old Phoenix had an unusual "run of luck" from old

and new patrons. The organ factory was carried on by William Hall, whose family lived in one part of the building. There was public worship held in the factory on Sunday afternoons by some of the members of Rev. James Patterson's church, then at the north-west corner of Second and Coates streets. The factory was destroyed by fire in the fall of the year 1818. A colored boy belonging to the establishment perished in the flames, and the other inmates made a very narrow escape. The nearest fire company at that time was the Friendship, which stood at the north-east corner of Brown and St. John streets. When the firemen arrived they got plenty of water from the Cohocksink Creek, in the rear of the fire, but a short distance off.

There used to be, at the time of our last war with England, a little one-story tavern in Christian street, above Swanson, near the old Swedes' Church. You had to go down three steps below the pavement to get to the bar. It had a pitched roof, and was altogether a comical-looking place, with a sign over the door, about three feet square, with an old hen and a brood of young chickens, and an eagle hovering over them holding a crown in its beak, with this inscription on it: "May the wings of Liberty cover the chickens of Freedom, and pluck the crown from the enemy's head." Over sixty years ago there was a tavern in Water street above Almond, west side, with a well-painted sign about three feet square, with three sailors painted on it. One was sitting down strapping a block, and the other two were standing, with this inscription:

"Brother sailor, please to stop
And lend a hand to strap this block;
For, if you do not stop nor call,
I cannot strap this block at all."

Among the old signs were the Horse and Anaconda, in Swanson street, near the marine railway; The Four Nations, in Coates street near Fairmount, there were four castles or forts, with a national flag of the United States, also one of England, France, and Spain, displayed from each; The Moon and Seven Stars, at the north-west corner of Fourth and Race streets; The Canal Boat, out Market street, some distance beyond Broad, the place was called the Schnylkill Navigation; the Ferry Boat, horse, on the south side of Market street, near Water. On the top of this sign, a swinging one, there was a neat model of a wherry-boat by which passengers in winter were ferried across to Camden. Can any tell where this model is? The peculiar style of these boats is not seen now, and many of the present generation probably never saw one. On the north side of Spruce street, east of Second street, is a small alley which runs into Dock street. In this alley more than fifty years ago was an ancient tavern with a very attractive sign, having on it a man and his wife, the latter leaning on his arm. In the hand of the woman was a bandbox and a cat

on top of it. The man had a monkey on his shoulder and a parrot in his hand. It was intended to represent "A Man Full of Trouble." This tavern retained this name for more than a hundred years.

A once famous old tavern in Kensington was the Sorrel Horse, at the point where Shackamaxon street terminates in the Frankford road. Most Kensingtonians who have seen two-score years—especially Fishtowners between Frankford road and Gunner's Run—have heard the violin and tambourine at the Sorrel Horse. The Lady Washington was another well-known tavern-sign on the Frankford road, opposite Bedford street, in front of an old three-story brick house which is still standing. A large room in the third story, with a frescoed ceiling, was rented by the Odd Fellows or Masons. Another famous sign, Shooting the Deserter, swung in front of Peter Boon's tavern, at the foot of Shackamaxon street on the Delaware. Penn's Treaty tavern-sign was on Beach street below Marlborough. The sign of the Landing of Columbus, painted by Woodside, was on Beach street one door from Laurel. On Second street, between Thompson and Master streets, west side, was a sign of Daniel O'Connell, under whose bust was inscribed these lines:

"Hereditary bondmen! who would be free,
Themselves must strike the blow."

Some forty years ago there was a tavern kept in a frame house, painted lead color, at the south-east corner of Sixth and South streets. On the sign was the representation of a soldier and a sailor in the garb of "a man-of-warsman," with hands clasped in each other, and a wreath over their heads with "Where Liberty dwells, there is my country." By the side of the soldier was the Temple of Liberty, supported by the thirteen columns, and also the implements of war. In the background was the sea and ships. B. McKeown used to keep a tavern at that time on the east side of Second street, next to the south-east corner of Lombard street, in a yellow frame building. On the sign was painted a good portrait of Washington, and also on strips of about two inches wide, running perpendicularly, so as to give a full view of Washington from the north, south, and from the front. "Old Johnny Upton," as he was familiarly known, used to keep a tavern on the south side of Dock street above Second. He had a sign extending across his house, on which were painted fish, game, meats, etc.; and so natural were they painted that on one occasion a dog passing by, on looking up and seeing them, thinking them real, made a jump for them. He did not find out his mistake until his head came in contact with the sign-board. So it was said! In 1844 John C. Righter raised the sign over his

naval rendezvous, in Front street above Union, of the capture of the *Cyanne* and the *Levant* by the "Old Ironsides," *Constitution*. There was a sign which presented the three portraits of Washington, La Fayette, and Franklin—one to a person directly opposite to it, and the others painted on slats at right angles to the main sign, showing other faces to those who approached in different directions. This sign was in front of a tavern on the south side of Chestnut street above Sixth. It was afterward in Second street below Lombard. On the brewery in Fifth street below Market a similarly-constructed sign presented the names of the three partners who carried on the business for about twenty years.

The Brown Street River Market—a building project of some magnitude, covering a lot one thousand feet long by one hundred feet wide, bounded by Delaware avenue, Beach street, and Cohocksink Creek—extends over the site where, many years ago, was located a famous inn, known to old residents of Kensington as "General Washington crossing the Delaware."

In Letitia court was the Penn Tavern. On the sign was a portrait of Penn. It stood at the head of the court, directly facing Market street. About the same time there was the Two-headed Eagle, Third street, above Race, and the Bald Eagle, farther up Third street. The Wigwam was in Fifth street, above Chestnut, a little two-story building. At the south-east corner of Sixth and Vine streets was the Cross Keys, kept by Mrs. Rex; and there was the same sign at the south-west corner of Second and Lombard streets. In Sixth street above Arch was the *Metamora* House (1833), with Forrest as *Metamora* for a sign. On Ridge road, near Laurel Hill, was the Robin Hood, and at Laurel Hill was a tavern kept by Renshaw. In Fourth street below Callowhill was a blue frame two-story house called the Bird in Hand. On one side of the sign was a sportsman with a dead bird in hand. On the other side were two birds in a bush, out of the sportsman's reach, with the motto, "A bird in hand worth two in the bush." There was a place of resort called Adam and Eveses Garden. On the sign was Adam and Eve in Paradise. This was on the west side of Sixth street, near where Berks street now is, and extended to Seventh street. It was just above Miller's Creek, and in the rear of the Old Cottage Garden. Miller's Creek was the name given to Cohocksink Creek in that locality, because it went through the grounds connected with Miller's glue-factory. It was fifteen or twenty feet wide and from two to four feet deep, and was the favorite resort for swimming of many of the boys in the northern section of the city. The tavern and garden were kept by Daniel Ley, a German.

At the north-east corner of Second and Union streets about the year 1813 there was a plain tavern-sign representing a gate, and the following was inscribed under it :

"This gate hangs well ;
It hinders none ;
Refresh and pay,
Then travel on."

About twenty-five years ago there was a sign on the front of a little two-story brick house on the west side of Sixth street above Catharine. The house is still standing. A step or two has now to be taken before entering the lower story, the grading having thrown the house several feet below the street surface. The sign was about five feet long and about four feet wide, and represented a fine mansion or palace, with four steps, on which were figures, with an inscription below as follows :

- "1. *King*—I govern all.
2. *General*—I fight for all.
3. *Minister*—I pray for all.
4. *Laborer*—And I pay for all."

On the west side of Sixth street, only a few doors above the sign of The Four Alls, there was some years ago a little tavern called The Ram's Head Head-quarters. Over the front door was nailed to the wall a huge ram's head, with large crooked horns, etc. This was about the year 1840. One Sunday evening in the Methodist church (Catharine street, above Sixth street) the pastor, Rev. "Billy" Barnes, the Shakespearian pulpit-orator, was seen to walk slowly up the eastern aisle and go into the pulpit. When there he turned around and gazed at the congregation for a few seconds, and then spoke thus: "While walking to this house of worship I was pained to see men going in the Ram's Head Head-quarters—a rum-shop—head-quarters for rams! Oh, brethren, what a contrast!—the lambs of heaven and the rams of hell!" This caused some little merriment among the curious, which was increased by Barnes doubling up his fists in a pugilistic attitude, stamping upon the floor, and daring the devil to come right out and fight him—"Here! here! in this pulpit!"

Forty years ago there was a familiar sign in Franklin place, below Market street, west side. On a post about fifteen feet high at the curbstone was an oval sign, Going to Law on the one side, and Coming from Law on the other side, represented by a man on a handsomely-mounted steed going to law, and a worn-out man and a horse all jaded and torn coming from law. Another was on the south side of South street, below Fourth—The Bob Logic—a tavern kept by Jim Bath, a pugilist who taught sparring. This was forty-five years ago. He commanded the "Corntoppers," who had burlesque parades on militia training-days. On Shippen street, above or below Sixth, a negro named Joe Battis kept a barber-shop and also taught sparring. On his shutters was a tin sign with a couple of men stripped to the buff having a set-to. It was said that he had a white wife.

and that his customers and companions were white "sports," etc. Bob Tate, south-east corner of Fourth and Shippen streets, had a large sign on the corner—a full figure of General Jackson. This was a loafing-place for "Corntoppers" and "sports." This was about fifty years ago.

About the year 1796 and after, there was a sign at the south-east corner of South and Vernon streets, between Second and Front streets, representing a woman sitting with a tub in front of her, in which a stripped darkey, apparently up to his middle in water, was standing; her hand was raised, with a scrubbing-brush in it, and from her mouth proceeded a scroll with the words, "Labor in vain to wash blackamoor white."

More than fifty years ago there was a large swinging sign, with a blue ground and a large bunch of purple grapes, which was the origin of the Purple and Blue, a short distance below Landreth's garden. The house was then kept by a Frenchman of the name of Lutier. Afterward it was kept by a Mr. Douglass, who altered the sign. He had painted on it a woman, well executed and of full size, with her head cut off, lying at her feet. He called it the "Quiet Woman"—as much as to say a woman couldn't be quiet unless her head was cut off. The people got very indignant at the sign, and Mr. Douglass was obliged to remove it or to lose his customers. The Yellow Cottage was one square above the Purple and Blue, between Second and Front streets. Purple and Blue was a retreat for persons to refresh themselves after a long rural walk, and a meeting-place for sportsmen in quest of game—birds and fish. It was also a stopping-place or halfway house for the "Neckers" and truck-growers to water their horses and to take a drink on their way home from market. Old Colonel John Thompson occasionally had parades of his regiments there; and Colonel Pluck, who was an hostler at the Old Drover tavern, Fifth and Callowhill streets, was elected to the command of the militia of Philadelphia to make it odious and more unpopular, with a view of abolishing the law and its penalties. Billy Hurlick was at that time collector of militia-fines. The suits and levies made by this man made him the terror of every delinquent householder. Colonel Pluck made his first parade fantastically dressed and mounted on an old crippled horse, supported by guards to keep the poor animal on his feet, followed by the fantastic Corntoppers, who paraded through the streets with a comic band to the Purple and Blue, and went through burlesque field movements and company drill, to the greatest joy, shouting, and laughing of the militia-men and lookers-on. While going through the streets of old Southwark it was amusing to see the windows raised and the heads pop out, and then the rush from doorways and alleys by crowds of laughing men, women, and children, some of them

only half dressed, shouting "Corntoppers!" or "What is it?" or "Who are they?" etc.

The Yellow Cottage Tavern stood back from the front fence and shrubbery on the east side of Second street near Greenwich, extending through to Front street, some two hundred yards or more. There was in front of this house a swinging sign, with this inscription:

"Rove not from sign to sign, but step in here,
Where naught exceeds the prospect but the cheer."

The tavern was owned and kept by an old man named Steel. It was a place of great resort at that time. Beyond the lot it was all an open space to the Delaware River. Occasionally shooting-parties enjoyed themselves here. The rifle and target were used for prize-shooting for a pool, for chickens, and sometimes for a fat hog. Quoits, throwing of an axe, large stones, and fifty-six-pound weights were also indulged in. But the most amusing entertainment was walking up the hill to the tree blindfolded. A good southerly breeze could be enjoyed, together with a charming view of the river. These were the days when Ned Sproge, "the terror of the Neck," was living. He kept the Point House for a while, and was twice tried for murder. It was said that he waylaid a drover on the Point House road below the Yellow Cottage. The victim had been at his house, and he was returning to the city after night, etc. However, he got off. Ned Sproge kept a low kind of a whiskey-shop somewhere in these parts, which was visited by a bad set of fellows, who idled away their time in killing frogs, blackbirds, and reed-birds (which sold at the low price of six and ten cents per dozen). His house was generally avoided by respectable persons.

The Red Cow was on the west side of Vernon street—a red cow, with a milkmaid alongside of her, the bucket upon the ground. The Harp and Crown—or as it became after the Revolution, Harp and Eagle—was situated in Third street (east side) below Arch, where Hieskell's City Hotel was built subsequently. Judge Henry, on his return from the Arnold expedition to Quebec, mentions stopping at the Harp and Crown. The Directory of 1785 states it to have been in Third street above Chestnut, corner of Elbow lane. Family deeds and papers attest this. This inn in later times was known as the "Robinson Crusoe" Tavern. It was a frequent practice in old times for innkeepers, when removing, to take their sign with them, which accounts for the change in location. Hieskell's City Hotel was in full operation forty years ago, but it has been torn down for over twenty years.

The sign of Burns's head in Bank street was kept by Muirhead forty years ago. On the south side of the sign were these words:

"'Twas thus the royal mandate ran,
When first the human race began:
The friendly, social, honest man,
Whate'er he be,
'Tis he fulfils great Nature's plan,
And none but he."

The annexed lines were over the front door :

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp;
The man's the goud (gold) for a' (all) that."

On the Chestnut street side of the Muirhead sign was the portrait of Burns, with the following lines, also from his own song :

"Tak' a Scotsman frae his hill,
Clap in his cheek a Highland gill,
Say such is Royal George's will,
And there's the foe:
He has nae thought but how to kill
Twa at a blow."

The Royal Standard Tavern, in Market street near Second, was kept by Henry Pratt, P. D. G. M. of the Masons, who held their Grand Lodge here in 1749.

The Queen's Head, in King (or Water) street, where the Welsh "Society of Ancient Britons" had their annual dinners, was kept by Robert Davis in 1729.

The Crown, where the St. George's Society had their annual dinner, was kept by David Evans in 1731.

The old Phenix Tavern, that was a popular drive years ago, stood at the north-east corner of Sixth and Phenix (now called Thompson) streets.

The tavern and hay-market at Fifth and Green streets were kept in 1836 by John Weaver, a brother of Thomas Weaver. Thomas Weaver lived at that time on Sixth street, east side, one door above Green. John Weaver, after moving out to Nicetown, was elected Register of Wills.

The Bell Tavern, at 48 South Eighth street, west side, was a two-story, rough-cast house, and was named after the old bell that hung in the State House, which was presented to St. Augustine's Church, and destroyed by the fire in May, 1844. The Bell Tavern in 1828-29 was kept by Hines Causland, and was said to have been the first house in this city in which "Old Hickory" was named for the Presidency. About that time it was a great resort for politicians—such men as George Smith (the blacksmith of Sansom street), John and Henry Horn, Col. Samuel B. Davis, and others. It was for a long time a tavern. In 1845 it was kept by James Boylen. In later years it became a "three-cent shop," and was resorted to by blacks and whites, who, though they might have been well enough in their sphere,

were not considered the most respectable members of society. At the time of the great fire of 1854, when the Museum and the National Theatre were destroyed, the building escaped the devouring element; but it has now been replaced by other improvements.

Robert Bogle, waiter, No. 46 South Eighth street, is in the Directory for 1825-28. In the Directory for 1829 he is located in Pine street above Tenth. He lived in the house adjoining No. 46, on the north, where he had a store for the sale of confectionery and other small articles. He resided there for many years, and was well known to many of the inhabitants of that section of the city—many who remember him by his elastic gait and manner, with his hands, and sometimes his arms, filled with funeral and party invitations. Afterward he moved into Pine street above Tenth, and died in the spring of 1837. He was buried in St. Thomas's churchyard, in Fifth street. His funeral was attended by Johnson's band, of which he was a member, and by a numerous assemblage of colored citizens, who held him in high estimation. We have been told that Bogle occupied both houses—the "Bell" and that next door. (See a poem on this celebrated waiter and undertaker, by Nicholas Biddle.)

The Howard House, Walnut street above Third, a large marble structure, was more a first-class boarding-house than a hotel.

The Falstaff House, north-west corner Sixth and Carpenter (now Jayne street), probably owes its existence to the fact that the Chestnut Street Theatre was built in its vicinity. It was erected about the same time; so that its existence goes back no further than 1790. In 1795 it was kept by Lewis Young, and the sign was Washington. Young was there in 1801. He left the place in 1810. It is doubtful whether the sign of Falstaff was adopted before the time William Warren, one of the managers of the Old Chestnut, became famous in that character, which was probably after the Chestnut Street Theatre was burned and rebuilt—about 1821. The painting was by Woodside, and was an excellent likeness of Warren.

The Sans Souci Hotel, on the west side of the Schuylkill, on the cliffs near Gray's Ferry, was a romantic place. It was the country-seat of the Say family; and after the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Wilmington Railroad was opened, and after a bridge was built at Gray's Ferry, this mansion was taken by William Debeaufre, who opened it as a tavern and place of resort. Orthwine, who had the tavern on the east side of the Schuylkill at Gray's Ferry, also kept this tavern. It was a short-lived affair, and only lasted a few years, being torn down to make way for the widening of the railroad.

The Rush mansion, on Chestnut street above Nineteenth, whose history is coextensive with that of Philadelphia as the bright centre around which the fashion and intelligence of the city were often

gathered, was opened in 1877 as a first-class hotel, and is known as The Aldine. It was the residence of the late Dr. Rush, who founded the Rush Library. He married Miss Ridgway, the daughter of the millionaire, Jacob Ridgway. She was a prominent leader of fashion and the literati of Philadelphia for many years.

The Franklin House, north-east corner of Chestnut street and Franklin place, was built by David Winebrener, and opened as a hotel by James M. Sanderson & Son in 1842. It occupied the site of several small dwellings. It has been so recently demolished that we should suppose that it would be very generally remembered.

The Continental Hotel was opened for visitors February 13th, 1860, and for guests February 16th. The escort to the Japanese ambassadors from the Baltimore Railroad dépôt to the Continental Hotel took place June 9th, 1860.

The Black Bear, p. 466.—This tavern, on Fifth street below Market, stood where Merchant street now is, as that was cut through its grounds. It was formerly in Market street below Fifth, kept by Branham, and afterward moved to Fifth street, and kept by Justice. It was a large brick building, with an arched entrance, up which led a flight of marble steps to the first floor. Its large stable-yard accommodated the numerous farmers who sold in the Market street markets and stopped here. It also gave excellent dinners at a moderate price, and many of the merchants regularly dined there. Upon the demolition of the markets its custom of course went with them, and it gave way to the present fine market-house. From here also several lines of stages started.

P. 467.—“Died on Friday, Mr. Joseph Yates, a noted tavern-keeper in Chestnut street in this city. (*Penna. Chron.*, Nov. 26, 1770.)

Three-Tun Tavern was in Chestnut street, south side, below Second, kept by William Tidmarsh before 1725. “C. Marshall, druggist, opposite Strawberry, near the Three-Tun Tavern.”

The Tun, in King (now Water) street, below Chestnut, at the corner of Tun alley, was kept by Ralph Basnet in 1732. It was the place where the Masonic Lodges were held.

P. 469.—The Turk’s Head (or Khouli Khan) was pulled down in the spring of 1847, and fine stores built where it stood.

Number of Taverns and Saloons in the City in 1877.—At the request of the Municipal Commission, Mayor Stokley caused to be made by the police a census of the taverns and beer-saloons within the consolidated city. The whole number is 5455, being 718 more than when the census was taken in June, 1875.

SHOP SIGNS.

P. 467.—The following were some of the most known about 1720 to 1750:

- Lion and Glove, Water street, by Andrew Morris, glover;
- The Hat, Market street;
- Lock and Key, Chestnut street;
- Paracelsus' Head, Market street, Evan Jones, chemist; afterward William Shippen;
- Crown and Cushion, Germantown, by the Quaker Meeting;
- Two Bibles, Market street, by St. Thomas Hyndshaw;
- The Whalebone, Chestnut street, by John Breintnall, 1731;
- Blue Ball, Water street;
- Tobacco Pipe, Second street, next the meeting-house, by Hugh Roberts;
- Black Boy, Market street, by John Prichard;
- The Still and Orange Tree, North Second street, by Nathaniel Downer, distiller, afterward opposite State House;
- Still and Blue Ball, King street, by Benjamin Morgan;
- The Scales, Walnut and Front street, by Edward Bridges;
- Crown and Sceptre, Front street;
- Adam, by Charles Williams, tailor;
- Easy-Chair, by Plunket Heeson, upholsterer, 1739;
- Ship Aground, by Richard Pitt;
- The Gun, Market street, near John Kinsey's;
- Bird-in-Hand, Chestnut, opposite Strawberry alley;
- The Shuttle, Third street;
- The Green Stays, Front street;
- The Bell, Second street, opposite Baptist meeting-house;
- Golden Ball, Chestnut street, opposite Strawberry alley;
- Blue Wig, Front street, by William Crosthwaite;
- Chest of Drawers, Front street, by May Emerson;
- Two Sugar-Loaves, by Timothy Matlack;
- The Globe, Market street, by Simon Myer, pewterer;
- Golden Heart, High street, by Samuel Emlen, druggist;
- Spinning Wheel, Market street, by James Meredith;
- Unicorn, by B. Farmer, druggist;
- Golden Ball, Chestnut street, by Christopher Marshall, apothecary;
- Amsterdam Arms, by Simon Siron;
- Highlandman, Second street, above High, by David Wells, tobaccoconist and distiller;
- Hand-saw, Market street, by Mordecai Yarnall;
- The Still and Greenman, Market street, corner of Strawberry alley, by Henry Dexter;
- Trumpet, Market street, by William Klemm;
- Dove, Third street, by John White, druggist;

'The Crown, Market street, by David Evans, olives and capers ;
Coopers' Arms, Front street, by Nathaniel Tyler, beef and pork ;
The Sun, Second street, by Samuel Roberts ;
The Rose and Crown, Front street, by Philip John.

THEATRES.

P. 471.—See Dunlap's *History of the Stage*; *The American Stage*, by James Rees, published in the *City Item*, July, 1853; Weymiss's *Chronology of the American Stage*; Durang's *Early History of the Stage*, with notes by the editor, Thompson Westcott, in the *Sunday Dispatch*, 1854; Wood's *Personal Recollections of the Stage*, 1855; *Life of Edwin Forrest*.

It is not known exactly who were the first performers alluded to by Watson as appearing in 1749. The only play spoken of was that of the tragedy of *Cato*, which was acted in August, 1749, probably in Plumstead's store in Water street. Though some of the Quakers "expressed their sorrow," the company probably remained some time, as on January 8, 1750, the Recorder called the attention of Councils to the matter, as stated by Watson, and most probably the magistrates drove them from the city, as their arrival in New York was announced in the *New York Gazette* of February 26th, 1750, as a company of comedians from Philadelphia; the managers were Messrs. Murray and Kean.

The Southwark Theatre was opened by David Douglass November 21st, 1766. It was the only theatre in the city until the Northern Liberties Theatre was erected by Kenna, in Front street, below Noble, in November, 1791. It was superseded as a fashionable theatre by the opening of the Chestnut Street Theatre April 2d, 1793. The South Street Theatre continued to be a place of occasional dramatic performances until it was burned, May 9th, 1821. The property was then purchased, the old walls built upon, and a distillery opened there. We never heard of Patrick Lyon's having any interest in that property.

P. 473.—The first Chestnut Street Theatre, in Chestnut Street, north side, above Sixth, was built in 1793 and burned down in 1820, on April 2d. Nothing was known as to the origin of the fire. It was rebuilt, and opened in 1822. Its popular name was "Old Drury." In this theatre Jenny Lind first sang, October 16th, 1850. She afterward sang in the Chinese Museum, corner of Ninth and Sansom streets, which was burned in 1854. About 1830 the New Orleans Opera Company, of which Davis was the manager, performed, at the Chestnut Street Theatre, *La Gazza Ladra*—a favorite piece at that day. The title was *The Magpie Thief*; and the subject of the plot was devoted to the misfortunes and sufferings of the heroine, who was suspected and persecuted

for the stealing of jewels which the magpie had really carried away. The piece was afterward translated into English under the title of *The Maid and the Magpie*. Mrs. Jane Sheriff, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Seguin, the elder, played and sung in that piece throughout the United States.

Fanny Elssler, the famous danseuse, arrived in this country in the spring of 1840, and performed at the Chestnut Street Theatre in the summer and fall of the same year.

The opera of *Norma* was first produced in this country on the 11th of January, 1841, at two theatres in Philadelphia. At the Chestnut Street Theatre Mrs. Wood sustained the character of *Norma*. At Burton's National Theatre Madame Sutton was the prima donna.

Miss Charlotte Cushman played the *Actress of Padua* at the old Chestnut Street Theatre, under the management of James Quinlan—W. S. Fredericks, stage manager—in the season of 1850–51.

The Chestnut Street Theatre was closed after the performance, on May 1, 1855, of the burletta of *The Loan of a Lover* and the comedies of *Faint Heart never won Fair Lady* and *Perfection*. The principal characters were personated by Miss Julia Daly, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Mueller, Miss Annie Graham, Mrs. Monell, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. H. Lewis, Wayne Olwyne, Mr. S. W. Glenn, Mr. Morrow, and Mr. Jones. Olwyne and Griffiths were the managers. The house was torn down shortly after. The site is now occupied by Rockhill & Wilson's clothing store, and by the *Evening Bulletin* building. This latter was built by H. Cowperthwait, the bookseller.

The Chestnut Street Theatre was purchased by Mr. Swift, a wealthy stock and exchange broker, and was taken down in May, 1855. Fine stores were erected upon its site. At the sale of old material and marble front Messrs. Struthers bought the four marble columns, which had cost a large sum to import, at twenty-five dollars each.

The new Chestnut Street Theatre, above Twelfth street, was first opened for performances on the 26th of January, 1863, under the management of William Wheatley—Edwin Forrest playing the part of *Virginius*. There was a fire at the New Chestnut a few years after, which was fortunately extinguished without much loss.

There have been twenty-five theatres in this city, as follows: Corner of South and Vernon streets, between Front and Second, opened 1759; the New Theatre, corner of South and Apollo streets, between Fourth and Fifth, opened 1766; Northern Liberties Theatre, Front street, above Pool's Bridge, 1792; Chestnut Street Theatre, Chestnut, above Sixth street, 1793; Olympic Theatre, corner of Walnut and Ninth streets; Apollo Street Theatre, opened 1811; Prune Street Theatre, Prune street, below Sixth,

1821; New Chestnut Street Theatre, opened 1822; Tivoli Garden Theatre, Market street, near Broad; Vauxhall Theatre, corner of Walnut and Broad streets; Arch Street Theatre, Arch street, near Sixth, 1828; Washington Theatre, Old York road, above Buttonwood street, opened 1830; Pennsylvania Theatre, Coates street, near Third, opened 1836; National Theatre, Chestnut street, near Ninth, opened 1840, burned July 5, 1854; Silsbee's Lyceum, south-east corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets; City Museum, Callowhill street, between Fourth and Fifth; New Chestnut Street Theatre; New Arch Street Theatre; Continental Theatre; Fox's American Theatre; New Walnut Street Theatre; Theatre Comique; Philadelphia Museum, Ninth and Arch streets; Kiralfy's Theatre, Broad street below Locust; New National Theatre, Tenth and Callowhill streets; New Adelphi Theatre, Broad street above Arch; Enochs' Varieties, Seventh street, below Arch. Some of these were originally erected for circus purposes. There have been several instances of circuses being turned into theatres, but none of which we know where theatres were turned into circuses—except it might be temporarily. The circus buildings in Philadelphia have been as follows: First, Market street, near Centre Square; second, corner of Twelfth and Market streets; third, Ricketts' Circus, south-west corner Sixth and Chestnut streets; fourth, Lailson's Amphitheatre, Fifth street above Prune; fifth, Pepin & Breschard's Circus, corner of Ninth and Walnut streets; Washington Circus, Old York road; Cooke's Circus, Chestnut and Ninth streets; National Circus, Walnut street, above Eighth; Warner's Circus, corner Tenth and Callowhill streets. The Academy of Music, corner of Broad and Locust streets, although at times used for theatrical purposes, can scarcely be classed among the list of theatres. There have also been very good theatrical companies exhibiting at other places—as, for instance, McArar's Garden, the Chinese Museum, the old Masonic Hall, in Chestnut street, the Assembly Buildings, and other places. Ethiopian minstrelsy has had during this period but two buildings specially devoted to its purposes, being Carncross & Dixey's Eleventh Street Opera-House and Simmons & Slocum's Arch Street Opera-House.

Cooke's equestrian circus company first opened in Philadelphia at the circus building, Chestnut street below Ninth, especially erected for their use, August 28, 1837. The company appeared at the Walnut Street Theatre after it was burnt out at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore.

The circus at the north-east corner of Walnut and Ninth streets was first opened to the public February 2d, 1809, by Pepin & Breschard, equestrians. It was rebuilt and opened by Inslee & Blake, January 21st, 1829. It was then a theatre and circus combined. After the ring performances, Mr. Cowell, who was

the manager, played Paul Pry. It was until within a recent period known as the Olympic Theatre, and now as the New American or Walnut Street Theatre. One circus company, we think, was under the management of Turner the equestrian, who performed from February 7th to March 14th, 1842, in a movable ring set on the stage.

Dan Rice and company of equestrians performed at the Walnut Street Theatre for two weeks, commencing March 3d, 1862. The ring was built upon the stage. Nixon's Royal Equestrian Troupe exhibited at the Walnut Street Theatre June 11th, 1860, a gutta-percha ring being placed upon the stage.

Some years ago the most fashionable places in the theatre were the boxes and first and second tiers. Next was the pit, now called the parquet. And lastly, the gallery, now called the amphitheatre. The dearest seats were those of the orchestra, adjoining the musicians. The "pit" originally built at the Arch Street Theatre remained without change until the season of 1852, when Thomas J. Hemphill, then lessee, remodelled the house, removed the old pit, and fitted the space occupied by the benches with seats in the parquet style. With these alterations the theatre was opened August 21st, 1852. The theatre was *first* opened October 1, 1828.

List of Places of Amusement burned in Philadelphia.—The following is a list of all the theatres and places of amusement destroyed by fire in Philadelphia: Rickett's Circus, south-west corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, December 17, 1799; Vauxhall Garden, north-east corner of Broad and Walnut streets, burned by a mob, September 8, 1819; Chestnut Street Theatre, north side of Chestnut street, east of Sixth, April 2, 1820; Southwark Theatre, corner South and Apollo streets, between Fourth and Fifth, May 9, 1821; Maelzel's Hall, Fifth above Prune, 1845; Athenæum (Barnum's Museum and Theatre), south-east corner Seventh and Chestnut, December 30, 1851; Assembly Buildings, south-west corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, March 18, 1851; Sanford's Opera-House, Twelfth street below Chestnut, December 9, 1853; National Theatre, south side of Chestnut street, east of Ninth, July 5, 1854; Chinese Museum, north-east corner of Ninth and Sansom streets, July 5, 1854; American Museum, north-west corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, December, 1854; Melodeon, north side of Chestnut, between Sixth and Seventh, 1857; Fox's American Theatre, Walnut street, west of Eighth, June 19th, 1867; City Museum Theatre, Callowhill street, between Fourth and Fifth, November 25th, 1868; National Hall, south side of Market street, east of Thirteenth, January 29th, 1874; Harmonie Hall (German Theatre), Coates street near Seventh, March 8th, 1871; Sanford's Opera-House, Second street above Poplar, October 17th, 1871; Arch Street Opera-House (Simmons & Slocum's), Arch street,

west of Tenth, March 20th, 1872; Fox's American Theatre, Chestnut street, above Tenth, February 25th, 1877.

Lailson's Amphitheatre and Concert, north-west corner of Fifth and Prune streets, was destroyed by the falling in of the dome July 8th, 1798.

The Vauxhall Theatre, north-east corner of Walnut and Broad streets, was used for various forms of exhibitions and for balloon ascensions, and more particularly for displays of fireworks and other attractive amusements, etc. On the evening of September 8, 1819, it was destroyed by an infuriated mob who took offence at being disappointed in a balloon ascension. The elm that stands on Walnut street, overhanging the street, was an old tree then. One other old tree—a cedar—is still standing in the garden of the Dundas mansion. At the Old Vauxhall, many years ago, a fight took place between two gentlemen (one a broker in Third street, the other a celebrated dentist in New York). They had an old quarrel, and resolved to come out to the garden some evening with a few friends and fight it out; which they did, the former decidedly getting the worst of it. But the attractions attending the Old Vauxhall Garden have all passed away. Mr. Durang mentions in his *History of the Philadelphia Stage* several instances in which plays were performed at Vauxhall.

The Garden Theatre, called the Tivoli Theatre, was originally opened by Lawrence Astolfi, about the year 1815, under the name of the Columbian Garden. It was not very successful, in consequence of the superior attractions of the Vauxhall Garden Theatre. After the latter was destroyed by a mob in the year 1819 the star of the Columbian Garden began to shine again. It was leased by Stanislaus Surin, a juggler, who gave it the name of Tivoli, after the celebrated Italian cascade near the city of the same name in Italy. It was first opened under that name for musical performances on the 22d of May, 1820. On the 29th of May it was opened as a summer theatre, and closed on the 21st of October. Stanislaus then procured the use of a building in Prune street, between Fifth and Sixth—which was latterly used as Roussel's mineral-water establishment—which he opened on the 20th of November, 1820, as the Winter Tivoli Theatre. The Tivoli Garden Theatre was never used as a circus. The property on Prune street belongs to Swaim's estate. On Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856, it took fire, and owing to a high south-west wind its destruction appeared inevitable, but it was extinguished in about an hour, after destroying the roof and much of the upper stories. Shortly after the roof of the African church on Fifth street, above Prune, was discovered on fire, but was soon extinguished.

FOX'S FORTUNES.

Robert Fox has been for a long time connected with the variety business in this city, and during that time has met with various

fortunes. His first connection was with the Casino, an establishment which was opened for variety performances in the old building which had been for many years occupied as Jones's Hotel, in Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. He was at this place for some time, but, ambitious for a better establishment, he changed his quarters to the old Continental Theatre, in Walnut street, above Eighth. This building had seen many changes. It was constructed on a large lot running from Walnut to Sansom streets which had been occupied in 1831 by Roper's, and afterward by Barrett's, Gymnasium. Raymond & Waring erected the first building there for the purposes of a menagerie, and occupied it with their zoological collection for some years, being succeeded by Welch & Lent, and subsequently by General Rufus Welch on his own account. During its occupancy by Welch & Lent as a zoological institute a tragic accident occurred to two fine large elephants that were drowned in the Delaware. They were called Virginius and Bozzaris. The mistake was in chaining them. All efforts to get them on the ferry-boat were futile, and it was at length decided to swim them over. Elephants are good swimmers, and have the power of raising and lowering themselves in the water without any apparent effort, and also of remaining in the water a long time; which, when the drivers are in a hurry, detains them. It was to overcome these peculiarities that they were shackled, so that the keeper could go alongside in a boat and hurry them up. In the middle of the river, from some unknown cause, they became entangled, and were eventually drowned. A man—William Williams—was killed by the elephant Romeo at winter-quarters near Philadelphia.

The elephant Columbus, which was exhibited at the Zoological Institute, assaulted William Kelly, a keeper, on the 24th of December, 1847. Kelly died a few days afterward. It being feared that the elephant would break out of the building, the mayor provided a piece of cannon, which was planted in front of the doors; but the animal did not come out.

Ballard & Stickney altered this place for the purposes of a circus, and opened it for equestrian performances on the 3d of December, 1853. After the National Amphitheatre, Chestnut street, east of Ninth—now a portion of the site of the Continental Hotel—and occupied by Welch & Lent, was burned, July 5th, 1854, negotiations were made for the Walnut Street Menagerie. They succeeded Ballard & Stickney, and the house was for some years known as Welch's National Amphitheatre and Circus. It was opened for that purpose July 5th, 1854.

William Wheatley succeeded General Welch. He tore out the ring, put up a stage, altered the house for dramatic purposes, and opened the house as the Continental Theatre—a speculation which was not fortunate. It was at this house, during Mr. Wheatley's management, that the Gale sisters lost their lives by their dresses

taking fire while they were performing on the stage. The house seemed doomed after that, and Mr. Wheatley abandoned it about 1861. Allison & Hincken succeeded, and opened the place as a variety theatre in 1862.

Mr. Fox followed them, and gave up the Casino, which, after a few months' trial in other hands, was unable to compete with better attractions, and was closed. Mr. Fox gave to the building on Walnut street the name of Fox's American Theatre, and opened it to the public August 23d, 1865. He remained there with much success until June 19, 1867, when the building was totally destroyed. The *Black Crook* was in the course of performance when the fire broke out, about half-past nine o'clock in the evening. Fortunately, the audience was warned in time, and vacated the building safely. But notwithstanding this happy circumstance, there was a great loss of life. While the firemen were laboring faithfully, the front wall of the theatre fell out into the street, by which thirteen persons were killed and sixteen wounded. After this disaster Mr. Fox with great energy applied himself to the rebuilding of the house, and it was opened in the same year. He remained here for about three years. In consequence of difficulties with his landlord, he turned his attention to a new situation. He bought from the Academy of Fine Arts the large lot on Chestnut street formerly occupied by that institution, and opened Fox's New American Theatre, December 17th, 1870. The Academy of Fine Arts sold the property upon which the theatre was erected to Mr. Fox for one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, subject to a ground-rent of three hundred and twenty dollars per annum. This theatre was destroyed by fire February 25th, 1877, involving, besides several other houses, the Mercantile Library in partial destruction. It was rebuilt with more elegance, and opened for performances in November, 1877.

Forrest and Macready.—The late Edwin Forrest, the American tragedian, while in England, claimed to have been badly treated by Macready, and Forrest admitted he hissed Macready when playing Hamlet in London for "introducing a fancy dance." When Macready visited this country in 1848, he made several addresses in which he spoke against Forrest, to one of which, at the Arch Street Theatre, on November 20th, Mr. Forrest replied. This theatrical war had numerous partisans on each side, and waged hot for a time, and what was known as the Forrest-Macready riots took place May 7, 1849.

Capacity of the Present Theatres.—Walnut Street Theatre, parquet and parquet circle, 800; total seating capacity, 1800. Chestnut Street Theatre, parquet and parquet circle, 558; total seating capacity, 1846. Arch Street Theatre, parquet 500; total seating capacity, 1500. Academy of Music, parquet and parquet circle, 1078; total seating capacity, 2960.

Academy of Music.—This the finest structure in the city for

operatic performances, was commenced in 1855, the corner-stone being laid July 26th, with an address by Mayor Conrad, at the corner of Broad and Locust streets. It holds 3000 persons. The architects were Napoleon Le Brun and Gustavus Runge. It was opened for use Jan. 26, 1857, with a concert and a splendid ball, which was crowded; during four or five nights promenade concerts were given and well attended, though the weather was very unfavorable. The charge for tickets to the ball was \$5 for gentlemen and \$2.50 for ladies. The adornments and fittings are very elegant, and the chandelier is superb. The gaslights are lit by electricity. The stage is perhaps the largest in the country.

The business of the Academy of Music for 1877 was smaller than for any year since 1865. There were 123 representations during the year, of which 25 were operas, 25 dramas, and 31 concerts. The receipts were \$38,859.44, and the expenditures \$30,600.45; \$25,375.50 was received as the rent of the Academy. The net receipts, after paying interest, etc., were \$164.87. The institution is out of all debt, the total stock held amounting to \$289,900.

MODERN ACTORS.

The great comic actor Jefferson was the delight of the visitors of the (late) Chestnut Street Theatre sixty years ago. Many who had seen Munden, Liston, and all the great comedians of that day said that Jefferson excelled them all. He had a son—known as J. Jefferson—who was of no great excellence, taking such parts as Rosencrantz in *Hamlet*. The audiences were so accustomed to laugh when the elder Jefferson appeared that they thus greeted him when he appeared in parts that were not comic, such as Polonius. The present Joseph Jefferson is the son of Joseph Jefferson, who was the son of the original Joseph Jefferson, who was the first actor of that name who came to this country. He came to the United States in 1796, and was a leading member of the old Chestnut Street Theatre company for nearly thirty years. His son, Joseph Jefferson the second, was really an artist and scene-painter, and of more ability in that line than as an actor; but his wife, known to old theatre-goers as Mrs. Burke, who was a widow when she married Joseph Jefferson the second, was a lady of exceedingly fine talent, and was a great favorite. There are many of our older citizens who recollect Charles Burke, the comedian, who was half-brother of the present "Rip Van Winkle" Jefferson, and who was one of the best comic actors on our stage. The present Joseph Jefferson (Rip Van Winkle) is the third of the name. Temperance Hall, in North Third street below Green, was bought by the temperance people to purify it. It had previously been known as the Northern Exchange, and was a flash sort of drinking-house, kept by John Vasey. Concerts had been given there occasionally, and in October, 1834,

Joseph Jefferson—father of the present Joseph Jefferson—fitted up the grand saloon of the second floor as a theatre. It was used as such for two or three months, but proved to be a failure. During that time, and afterward, concerts were given there.

John Drew.—He first made his appearance at the old Chestnut Street Theatre, under Quinlan's management, in 1852; went to the Arch, with Wheatley, in 1853; went to England in 1855; was abroad travelling until the latter part of the year. Mrs. Louisa Drew says: "Mr. John Drew acted at the Walnut Street Theatre (Mr. Marshall then being manager) in November, 1855, immediately upon his return from a visit to England and Ireland. He took the National Theatre on Walnut street, and opened it May 16th, 1857, producing then the *Naiad Queen*, with Joseph Jefferson, George Boniface, Theodore Hamilton, Edwin Adams, and Mary Devlin (afterward Mrs. Edwin Booth). The theatre was unsuccessful, and closed August 8th, 1857, Mr. Drew having lost all his property in the venture. Mr. Drew and myself acted at the Walnut Street Theatre, under the management of Mrs. D. P. Bowers, either late in 1857 or early in 1858; and Mr. Drew played a farewell engagement there previous to his departure for California and Australia in the latter part of November, 1858, Mrs. Garretson then being lessee. He reappeared at this theatre (Arch Street) on the 13th of January, 1862, played one hundred nights, and died on the 21st of May, 1862." Mrs. John Drew appeared as a prodigy in Washington, D. C., during Pres. Jackson's administration. Her name then was Louisa Lane.

Junius Brutus Booth.—A contributor (L. A. G.) says: "In the story of the elder Booth's 'double' there is no truth. When Booth arrived in this city to fill an engagement, he was immediately put in charge of William Ford, a tall man, who was a retired constable, whose business it was to deliver Booth at the stage-door every afternoon in time to dress for his part in the evening; and he was often thus delivered at the stage-door of the old Walnut. Bill Ford and Booth generally were very drunk. At one time his guardian was George Clopp, also an ex-constable, and at one time keeper of the Lamb Tavern, on the road to the Falls of Schuylkill. Nor was the 'double' responsible for 'many of the drunken and eccentric acts' of the elder Booth, as it is a well-known fact he needed no assistance in them. The 'double' of Booth was a young man by the name of Delarue, who made his first appearance on the stage at the Chestnut Street Theatre (Old Drury) in 1827 as Sylvester Daggerwood, in which he gave imitations of actors with a fidelity the most remarkable. The most striking, however, was that of Junius Brutus Booth. Delarue was the living picture of this great actor in size, features, voice, and action. Scandal had given a probable cause for such a resemblance. He occasionally enacted one act of *Richard III.* in imitation of Booth with an accuracy that was wonderful; hence

the idea of 'a double.' He was eccentric and erratic—in fact, flighty. Had his mind been as well balanced as were his powers of imitation, he would have been an actor of no common order." The following from Rees's *Life of Edwin Forrest* may not be without interest in connection with the subject:

"On another occasion, in company with several gentlemen, Forrest visited the Castle of St. Angelo. Originally it was called the Mausoleum of Hadrian, a rounded pyramid of white marble. For a while they stood entranced—so much to see, so much to admire and comment upon. All around them were the traces of former greatness. Rome, with its majestic ruins—Rome, in the solemn grandeur of its churches and palaces—Rome, with its endless treasures—Rome, with its church of St. Peter's, built at the expense of the whole Roman world—Rome, the glory of modern architecture—loomed up before them! The Pantheon, the most splendid edifice of ancient Rome—the Vatican, the palace of the pope,—all these were more or less visible to the eye as they stood gazing in wonder and awe. In one of the pauses of their conversation a voice came up from behind a ruined column bearing upon its surface the impress of ages, saying, 'Mr. Forrest! have you been to see the ruins of the Coliseum?' Forrest turned round at these words to see from whom they proceeded. There, lying at full length on another pillar, was a young man whom none of the party knew. He went on: 'It is a splendid ruin, sir! They say it held one hundred thousand people.' 'You know me, it seems?' said Forrest. 'Know you? Why, certainly! Don't you remember Delarue? I played Richard III. at the Walnut Street Theatre in imitation of Mr. Booth.' 'What! you here? Get up, man! and let me have a good look at you.' Up jumped the eccentric individual; and as he stood before the group he appeared a fac-simile of the great tragedian he could imitate so admirably."

"The last heard of Delarue was in the year 1852. He was then living in New York." Junius Brutus Booth died on board the steamer *J. S. Chenoweth* on the Mississippi River November, 1852. We saw him perform in this city at the Athenæum, afterward Barnum's Museum, corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, in 1851. A few days afterward (in January, 1852) he played his last engagement in this city at the old Chestnut Street Theatre to a "beggary account of empty boxes."

John May, the celebrated clown, was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, May 7th, 1816. He was struck on the head out West by a stone, from the effects of which he became insane. He died in the insane department of the Blockley Almshouse June 12th, 1854.

The theatrical biographical dictionaries say that Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1822, and made her début at the Chatham Theatre, New York, October

11th, 1824, as Cora's daughter in *Pizarro*. She made her first appearance in this city in September, 1831. She played the parts of boys and young misses. She played leading business at the Park Theatre when only fourteen years of age.

Uncle Tom's Cabin was brought out at the National Theatre, Walnut street, near Eighth, by S. E. Harris (Wesley Barmore), for the first time in this city, on September 8th, 1853—Uncle Tom, S. E. Harris; Topsy, Mrs. Jerry Merrifield, formerly Miss Rose Cline; Eva, Miss Clara Reed; St. Clair, Mr. White; Phineas Fletcher, Mr. Ryan; George Harris, Mr. Fanning. It was played until the 31st of October, when the season closed. The same piece was brought out at the Chestnut Street Theatre, under the Quinlan management, some time afterward. There was a story published in the newspapers to the effect that some old negro, who claimed to be the original of Uncle Tom in Mrs. Stowe's novel, was travelling through England, making as much money as he could under false pretences. As the character was fictitious—made up partly from imagination, and also perhaps from observation of some pious old negro whom Mrs. Stowe may have known—it is not probable that there was an original. Lotta played Topsy, in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, at the Walnut Street Theatre three years ago. The street-corner posters announcing this performance bore in large letters the word "Topsy," and contained no reference at all to the name of the drama.

Madame Janauschek made her first appearance in Philadelphia in the German language at the Chestnut Street Theatre, December 18th, 1867, in Grillparzer's German tragedy of *Medea*. She first appeared in an English-speaking part at the same theatre, October 31st, 1870, as Marie Stuart.

Conrad's play of *The Heretic* was first brought out at the Arch Street Theatre, thus:

"FIRST NIGHT OF
"EDWIN ADAMS,

who will produce, for the first time on any stage, a new play, written by the late Judge Conrad especially for Edwin Forrest, Esq., entitled

"THE HERETIC.

To be presented this (Monday) evening, April 13th, 1863, with the following superior cast:

Adrian de Teligny, the Huguenot, . . . Edwin Adams.
Eleanor de Teligny, wife of Adrian, . . . Mrs. John Drew."

Mr. Adams afterward performed this play under the title of *The Huguenot Captain*. Afterward it was performed at the Arch Street Theatre on the night of November 27, 1863. Mrs. Bowers sustained the character of Miriam.

The Original Jim Crow.—Thomas D. Rice—the original "Jim

Crow Rice"—was born in New York on May 20th, 1808, and died in the same city, from paralysis, September 19th, 1860.

The Introduction of Negro Minstrelsy in this City.—Stickney sang "Backside Albany stan's Lake Champlain" at the Walnut Street Theatre during the management of the Chapmans. He was dressed in the conventional sailor style, with stick and bundle on his shoulder, and his face blacked. During the performances on this occasion the actors wore tri-colored badges, and the actresses were profusely adorned with sashes of similar colors. There had been a military parade during the day, and soldiers were present, and there had been a grand demonstration in honor of the success of the French Revolution in 1830. The next was Leicester at the same theatre, whose specialties were "Brudder, let us leabe Buckra Land for Hayti" and "Settin' on a Rail," and not long after came the great Rice with his "Jim Crow." Both performers carried their specialties to England, and the career of Rice is well known, but nothing was afterward heard of Leicester. About 1845-46 the Virginia Serenaders gave a series of concerts in the lower hall of the Philadelphia Museum, on Ninth street below Chestnut. This room was built for the reception of Dunn's collection of Chinese curiosities, and was known as the Chinese Museum. It was in this room and with this band of minstrels that Jim Sanford introduced the song of "Carry me Back to Old Virginny." Belonging to this band was Winnemore, a good singer of fine personal appearance, and who did such speaking as was necessary. This was the second negro-minstrel troupe in Philadelphia; S. S. Sanford's was the first.

Concerts were given at the Philadelphia Museum after it was opened, about 1839 or 1840, by Shaw, Watson, and others. The Shaw sisters—Mary, now Mrs. Hoey; Rosina, now Mrs. Watkins; and Josephine, afterward Mrs. Fogg—sang there. A minstrel concert was given in the old Masonic Hall Theatre by Collins's New Orleans Serenaders in 1846. There was negro singing by solo performers long before that. One of the pioneers in this business was William Kelly of the Northern Liberties. He sang at Fogg & Stickney's Washington Amphitheatre and Circus, Old York road above Buttonwood, as early as 1829 or 1830.

Custom-Houses, p. 474.—John Bewly was collector in 1704; John Moore in 1806. The custom-house was in Ross's buildings in 1800; George Latimer was collector, and John Graff deputy. The custom-house built by the government stood on Second street below Dock, west side. The first story of the building was marble, rusticated, a door in the centre, ascended by steps in form of a truncated pyramid. There was a blind window or window-recess on each side of the door, filled in with marble. The upper part of the building was of brick, the gable was toward the street. Near the roof was a niche in which was the statue of Commerce

There were three windows with circular heads. The statue was above all the windows and near the roof.

The government bought the marble building, formerly the Bank of the United States, in Chestnut above Fourth, in 1848, for \$270,000.

BANKS.

The first notice we have of an application for a bank charter is on the 7th of 12th month, 1688-9. At "a council in the Council-Room," Gov. Blackwell presiding, "The petition of Robert Turner, John Tissie, Thomas Budd, Robert Ewer, Samuel Carpenter, and John Fuller was read, setting forth their design of setting up a **BANK FOR MONEY**; and requesting encouragement from the governor and Council for their proceeding therein.

"The governor acquainted them that some things of that nature had been proposed and dedicated to the Proprietor (Penn) by himself, out of New England, to which he believed that he should receive his answer by the first shipping hither out of England. Yet withall acquainting them that he did know no reason why they might not give their personal bills to such as would take them as money, to pass, as merchants usually did bills of exchange." He adds: "It might be suspected that such as usually clipped or coined *money* would be apt to counterfeit their *bills*, unless more than ordinary care were taken to prevent it."

THE FIRST BANK IN THE UNITED STATES.

P. 475.—The plan of the Bank of Pennsylvania, established for supplying the army of the United States with provisions for two months, originated with Robert Morris and a few other patriotic gentlemen, who lent their credit in the form of bonds, as is given below. Each bound himself for the payment thereof if necessary to fulfil the engagements and discharge the notes and contracts of the bank. These securities were to be extended to £300,000, Pennsylvania currency, in specie, at the rate of 7s. 6d. for a Spanish dollar.

Two directors were to be chosen to conduct a regular banking business. They were authorized to borrow money on the credit of the bank for six months or less, and to grant special notes bearing interest at six per cent. to the lenders. Congress was to reimburse them from time to time for sums advanced. If money did not come in fast enough, the bond-issuers were to lend a proportionate sum of their subscriptions in cash.

The directors were to apply all moneys borrowed and received from Congress to the sole purposes of purchasing provisions and rum for the use of the Continental army, to transportation, and

to discharging their notes and expenses. The sureties were to choose a factor to make the purchases. Ten per cent. in cash was required from the loaners to start the bank. Notes were to be issued for payments as fast and as much as would be taken by their creditors. When Congress should reimburse the bank the notes were to be paid off and cancelled, accounts settled, and the bank wound up.

The articles mostly expected to be purchased were flour, beef, pork, sugar, coffee, salt, and other goods, and three hundred hog-heads of rum. Three million rations to be sent at once to Trenton, to the order of the commander-in-chief.

The directors, factor, and others employed were to be allowed compensation by Congress, but none of them meant to derive the least pecuniary advantage at that present time; nor do we know that they ever did receive a penny for their services, invaluable at the time.

The inspectors of the bank were—Robert Morris, J. M. Nesbitt, Blair McClenachan, Samuel Miles, Cadwalader Morris; directors, John Nixon, George Clymer; factor, Tench Francis.

The heading of the subscription paper was:

“WHEREAS, in the present situation of public affairs in the United States the greatest and most vigorous exertions are required for the successful management of the just and necessary war in which they are engaged with Great Britain; We, the subscribers, deeply impressed with the sentiments that on such an occasion should govern us in the prosecution of a war on the event of which our own freedom and that of our posterity, and the freedom and independence of the United States, are all involved, hereby severally pledge our property and credit for the several sums specified and mentioned after our names, in order to support the credit of a bank to be established for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States, and we do hereby severally promise and engage to execute to the directors of the said banks bonds of the form hereunto annexed.

“Witness our hands this 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1780.”

Here follow 92 names for various sums—2 for £10,000, 1 for £6000, 1 for £5500, 26 for £5000, 9 for £4000, 5 for £3000, 1 for £2500, 38 for £2000, and 9 for £1000; total, £300,000. Of the whole number, but two were living in 1828—William Hall and John Donaldson.

The bank opened July 17, 1780, in Front street, two doors above Walnut. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. The advertisement read:

“All persons who have already lent money are desired to apply for bank-notes; and the Directors request the favour of those who may hereafter lodge their Cash in the Bank that they would tie it up in bundles of bills of one denomination, with labels, and

their names endorsed, as the business will thereby be done with less trouble and much greater despatch."

The tenth and last instalment was called in on the 15th November, 1780.

The bank continued in operation till the establishment of the Bank of North America in 1781, the first incorporated bank of the United States. In May of that year Robert Morris, then Superintendent of Finance, submitted to Congress "A Plan for establishing a National Bank for the United States of North America," and on the 31st of December it was incorporated, and chartered by the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1782, was repealed in 1785, and rechartered in 1787. Owing to its being the first bank, it was allowed to retain its original title, without the prefix of "National," when the National Banking Act of Feb. 25, 1863, went into operation.

I have the original bond given by Richard Peters, and it reads as follows:

"Know all men by these Presents, That I, Richard Peters, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia, am held and firmly bound to George Clymer and John Nixon, Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in Ten Thousand Pounds, Lawful Money of Pennsylvania, to be paid in Silver or Gold to the said George Clymer and John Nixon, or their Attorney, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns; for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind Myself, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with my seal, on this Twenty-Second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

"Whereas, the above-bounden Richard Peters hath by an Instrument of Writing, bearing date the seventeenth day of this present month of June, subscribed and pledged his Property and Credit for the sum of Five Thousand Pounds in Specie, in order to support the credit of a Bank, to be established for furnishing a supply of provisions for the Armies of the United States; Now, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said Richard Peters, his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, shall pay such sums of money, not amounting in the whole to more than the aforesaid sum of Five Thousand Pounds, as the Inspectors or Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania shall from time to time demand, then this Obligation shall be void and of none effect, or else shall be and remain of full force and virtue.

"RICHARD PETERS.

"Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of

"WILLM. GRAYSON,
"TIM. PICKERING."

This bond is endorsed on the back in the handwriting of Judge Peters :

"This Bond was given by me, among others, to establish a Fund for the first Bank in the United States—the Bank of North America, and which was set agoing on private credits by a Multiplication of such Securities.

" R. P."

P. 475.—The Bank of North America removed their old building and replaced it with another in 1849.

P. 476.—"The stately marble bank" was bought at its failure by the United States, and was pulled down, with a view of erecting a post-office on the site, in 1857. But the opposition of the citizens was so great that it was finally decided to change the location, and the building was erected, as it now is, for the appraisers' offices and stores. The bank, in the mean while, built a massive granite building on Chestnut street above Fourth, but before it was completed its disastrous failure took place, and the building was finally sold to and completed by the Philadelphia Bank, which then moved over from the opposite corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets.

The Philadelphia Bank originally (in 1805) occupied a square Gothic brick rough-cast building, with the centre portion elevated higher than the sides, which stood back from the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, with the entrance by a flight of marble steps on Fourth street—65 feet front on Fourth street and 50 feet in depth on Chestnut. It was surrounded by a garden, and shaded by trees, shrubbery, and flowers, and enclosed with an iron railing mounted upon a wall. In 1836 it was removed to give place to the present building on its site, which was occupied in the second story by the Philadelphia Bank till its removal to the granite building opposite. The Commonwealth Bank then occupied the lower story till its removal in 1876 to the south-west corner of Fourth and Walnut streets.

Fraudulent Issue of Stock.—It was decided in the Schuyler case (New York) and a long line of others following it that a company was bound to make good the certificate of its officers under the corporate seal, so that the result was as long as it was broad. This has been the law and the practice in this State and elsewhere ever since.

One of the first cases of that kind about here was that of Hosea J. Levis, the cashier of the old Schuylkill Bank, which stood in 1839 at the corner of Sixth and Market streets. The Schuylkill Bank was the transfer agent of the Bank of Kentucky, and Levis, as the cashier of the former, made an over-issue of \$1,300,000; and this very question arose then, and there was a great legal battle over it before Judge Edward King. It was in this case that the first bill in equity was filed in this county, and

it was from the able opinion read by Judge King in that controversy (1 Parson's Equity) that he got the foundation for his great fame as an equity lawyer. The next great fraud of this kind was that of Schuyler. The next we had in this city was that of the Racc and Vine Streets road in 1860, when Martin Thomas was president. Then there was an over-issue of about \$150,000. This stock was recognized under the same reasoning. Then came another case which excited Third street very much. This was the misuse of stock of the estate of the late Charles S. Wood by the acting executor, George R. Wood. This executor had been speculating largely on Third street, and had left the certificates still standing in the name of the testator. These, with blank powers of attorney, he had put into the hands of his brokers, and other brokers advanced money on these certificates of stock. The estate filed a bill in equity to restrain the transfer of the stock so fraudulently used, and praying for their delivery. Judge Paxson granted the injunction, but the Supreme Court, on appeal, set aside the injunction. The case of S. Gross Fry, president of the Darby road, and his over-issue of some \$90,000, are also fresh in the memory of men; and, still later, the discovery, in the summer of 1877, of the issue of stock of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway by John S. Morton, its president, to the extent of 12,000 shares. That stock will also be recognized. So that it is now settled law that a certificate of stock under the seal of the corporation, attested by its officers, when passed into innocent hands will carry a good title, though it may have been issued in fraud.

How often the Banks Suspended Specie Payments.—In the first place, it is well to notice the emission of Continental money, which was something like our greenback currency, put out without the means of redemption, and in the expectation that, if the Revolution was successful, the country would be in a condition, after the war had ended, to gradually redeem that currency. The first emission of Continental currency was made May 10th, 1775, the notes not being in actual circulation, however, until the following August. Altogether, there were issued, between 1776 and 1781, of what was called the old emission, \$357,476,541.45. There were issued of the new emission, \$2,070,485.80. In round numbers, the Continental money issued was over \$358,000,000. During the years 1775–76 this money was at par, but by the beginning of January, 1777, the faith of the people in its redemption began to weaken, and it was at one and a quarter per cent. discount; in January, 1778, four per cent.; in January, 1779, from seven to nine per cent.; in January, 1780, from forty to forty-five per cent.; in January, 1781, one hundred per cent.; and in May following, from two hundred to five hundred per cent. By June the paper money had ceased to circulate, and was bought up at prices ranging from 400 for 1 to 1000 for 1. The Bank

of North America went into operation in 1782, and from that time, during the brief remainder of the Revolution and under the Confederation, the notes of that bank and of the banks of Massachusetts and New York, and specie, were the only currency of the country. After the Federal government was formed State banks began to multiply. Between that time and 1812-1813 one hundred and nineteen banks had been set up in the United States, with a capital of about \$77,000,000. The first suspension of specie payments took place on the 1st of September, 1814, and was general throughout the United States. The second Bank of the United States was opened at Philadelphia in January, 1817. It commenced to pay specie immediately. The result was that the shinplaster currency which had been in circulation before that time was forced to redemption. The local banks were careful to issue as few of their notes as possible, but nominally they were compelled to redeem them by the influence of the United States Bank. From 1817 to 1837 there was no suspension of specie payments. On the 10th of May, 1837, the banks suspended specie payments, and the city and district corporations issued certificates of loans called "shinplasters." The suspension continued for over a year. In New York the banks nominally resumed about January, 1838—the Philadelphia banks, however, declaring that they were not ready to do so. In July, 1838, Governor Ritner issued a proclamation, in which he said that the banks, by suspending specie payments, had violated their charters; and he ordered them to resume on the 13th of August following. Under the pressure of the official menace the Philadelphia banks resumed specie payments, and continued for over thirteen months. On the 9th of October, 1839, they again suspended. They were driven into a new resumption on the 15th of January, 1841. This was but a spurt, and did not last three weeks. On the 4th of February the Bank of the United States failed (Thomas Dunlap being president), and all the other Philadelphia banks suspended again. The Schuylkill Bank, at the south-east corner of Sixth and Market streets, failed absolutely on the 17th of December of the same year, on account of the over-issue of stock by its cashier, Hosea J. Levis. It endeavored to continue business, but finally gave up entirely. John P. Wetherill was president in 1844, trying to save the assets. There was no general day of resumption after this. As soon as the community had recovered from the shock caused by the failure of "the monster," the city banks commenced to pay out specie in small sums. The resumption was gradual, and continued several years. Meanwhile, there was a great issue of bank-paper, large speculations, and over-importations, until the 21st of September, 1857, when, in consequence of the failure of the Bank of Pennsylvania, the other Philadelphia banks suspended specie payments, and the suspension became general throughout the country. After this, resumption

came on gradually, without being assigned to a particular day for its commencement. It continued until November 22d, 1860, when, in consequence of the threatening condition of the country, resulting from the secession movements in the South, the banks again suspended. There was another resumption during the succeeding year, but on December 30th, 1861, there was a new suspension, in which our banks followed the example of the New York banks. Although there have been occasional instances of the payment of small notes in specie since that time, there has been no regular resumption since 1862. The government has issued greenbacks, and the banks have redeemed their notes in greenbacks. After the passage of the National Banking Law the State banks may be said to have suspended altogether, redeeming their notes in greenbacks and in their own notes issued under the banking laws. Within a year the accumulation of silver and the scarcity of small notes have brought that metal into circulation, because, in point of value, it is worth less than the greenback promises of the government.

Panics.—The charter of the old United States Bank expired on the 4th of March, 1836; it was chartered during the Presidency of Madison. When it was chartered by the Legislature of our State, in 1836, as a State institution, Mr. Biddle resigned the presidency of the old bank to take charge of the new one, the late Matthew L. Bevan being elected to the presidency of the old United States Bank. Mr. Biddle resigned the presidency of the State bank in the spring of 1839, and then the downfall of the bank commenced. Mr. Dunlap was elected to the presidency, and remained till its failure in February, 1841. Nicholas Biddle was president of the national bank from 1823 to 1836, and of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania from 1836 to 1839. The second Bank of the United States—chartered by Congress—did not fail during its chartered term. But that bank became, by a law of Pennsylvania, a State bank. The stock, property, and assets of the old bank were turned over to the new institution. The latter, when it failed, was in substance the old bank continued, and it is common to speak of it as the United States Bank. Nicholas Biddle was not president of the bank at the time of its failure.

The first panic was in May, 1837, when the banks all suspended specie payments and the first issue of "shinplasters" by the various district commissioners took place. It was a fearful crisis, and is no doubt remembered by many of the present generation. Some of the first and oldest staunch mercantile houses went down never to rise again, including such firms as Samuel Comly, Jackson, Riddle & Co., R. & I. Phillips & Co. (bankers), and many others of importance at that time. In the spring of 1841 there was another commercial calamity. Such houses as Pope & Aspinwall, John Brock, Sons & Co., and others of im-

portance also went down. There was no panic after the war of 1812. There was a depression of business, which increased from 1812 or 1813 up to 1819 or 1820. Specie payments were suspended in August and September, 1814, and from that time for many years paper money and a shinplaster circulation formed the money circulation—notes being put out for as small sums as six and a quarter cents. The Mexican war took place in 1846–48, and there was no panic during that period or for some time afterward. In fact, gold was more plentiful then than it ever was before or has been since. There were panics in 1857 and in 1873.

The Presbyterian Church, corner of Coates and Second streets (p. 481), was erected in 180—. My father was then in the counting-house of Robert Ralston, who was the chief instrument in having it built. My father collected most of the money subscribed toward it, and most of the pew-rents. It was opened by a sermon from Dr. Green. It was at first in connection with the Second Presbyterian Church, whose ministers, Dr. Sproat, Dr. Green, and afterward Dr. Janeway, preached alternately in the "Campington Church," and then in this till Rev. Mr. Patterson was called as its pastor. This house was sold and pulled down to make place for the stores now standing on the old site, the congregation having built the new church on Redwood street, where Mr. Patterson preached, died, and is buried—in front of it.

Coates's Burial-ground, p. 482.—In the year 1746, William Coates owned two hundred and fifty-six acres of land in one body, and appropriated a small portion of the tract as a place of deposit of the mortal remains of his immediate family and their descendants. "The spot chosen for the graveyard was well secluded from the gaze of men, being surrounded with hickory woods on either side, and hence the primitive name of Coates street, which was the southern boundary of the original plot, was Hickory lane, as may be seen by inspecting deeds on record. William Coates and wife were the first to occupy the spot, and their immediate posterity" "for several generations." Although William Coates gave the whole area of Brown street to the public as a gratuity, his burial-ground was made the subject of so many county charges that it was levied on by the sheriff and ordered to be sold for the debt. "The property finally, under order of the court, was sold for over \$12,000, although its full value in 1746 was not probably \$50." "After paying the debt the proceeds were divided among the heirs of the proprietor, so as to leave \$2000 to erect a monument over the remains of Coates and his wife." The remains have been removed and houses erected, so that the "thousands who pass along Third and Brown streets will be as ignorant of Coates's burying-ground as if it had never been." Some soldiers were buried here during

the Revolution who died of small-pox, etc., which accounts for military buttons being occasionally found here.

South End, p. 483.—The planting of cannon along the streets near the wharves has been a custom in this country from the time whereof “the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.” We presume there is no person, however old, in Philadelphia who does not remember the cannon along the wharves from his earliest childhood. We have seen views of the Delaware front taken before 1790 in which cannon are plainly visible. They were probably used in merchant-ships and privateers during the Revolution, the war of 1812, and afterward. They were sold as old iron, and, being less destructible than wooden posts, were sold to City Councils and to the district commissioners, and placed where they now are.

Anthony Cuthbert (p. 484), now dead many years. His son Allen, who was living in 1856, had a silver cup which was formerly fastened by a chain to a pump up town; which belonged to the Wilkins family to which he was connected, and has descended down to him through about two hundred years, having the names of all the parties through whom it descended to him engraved on it. He had also the balance-wheel of Fitch’s steam engine. He owned a portion of the wharves between Lombard and South, where were once his father’s, McCall’s, and other ship-yards.

Western Commons, p. 485.—Fifty years ago there was a small market-house on Broad street, extending from the north side of Chestnut street to Centre Square. It was known as the “Sunday Market,” and was used for the sale of provisions on the morning of that day until eight o’clock. On the west side of Broad street were six or eight dwellings, which have since been taken down or altered. They were at that time principally occupied by Irish hand-loom check-weavers. Porter, who was hung on Bush Hill for being concerned in robbing the Kenderton and Reading mail-coaches, at one time boarded and worked at that business in one of them. Mr. Frederick Helmbold kept a hotel and a public horse-market—where a horse could be purchased from one dollar to a thousand dollars—at the south-east corner of Market street and Centre Square. The old Tivoli Theatre was on the opposite side of Market street, about where the Golden Horse Tavern now is. The Bolivar House or Garden was at the north-west corner of the square and Market street. The buildings were at the back end of a grass-plot, toward Filbert street, extending to Schuylkill Eighth (now Fifteenth) street. The lot was surrounded by Lombardy poplar trees. It was quite a resort for nine-pin, shuffle-board, and quoit players. It was kept by a Mr. Evans. The old Centre building was used as a watch-house and as a dépôt for oil burned in the street-lamps. When the building was taken down in 1828, a portion of the old marble in it was re-dressed, and was used in erecting the front of the Unitarian Church, corner of Tenth and Locust streets.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN PART OF THE CITY.

A contributor to the *Sunday Dispatch* wrote as follows about Moyamensing:

How well I remember the long, dusty walk, fifty years ago—about the year 1830—over the unpaved streets, past the old Almshouse, which occupied the whole square between Tenth and Eleventh and Spruce and Pine streets! How often have I peeped through a knot-hole in the old whitewashed fence to see the living curiosity of those days—an “idiot with a horse’s head”! Then down Eleventh, by the “Black Lodge”—a building below Pine street celebrated for holding grand balls and parties for ladies and gentlemen not considered by any means respectable—to Lombard street, where I looked at the city carpenter-shops. They were upon the south side of that street, on a lot running from Tenth to Eleventh street, and they occupied in depth at least one-third of the square to South street. The remainder of the square was enclosed with a low, dilapidated board fence. Adjoining the carpenter-shop there was an old whitewashed frame stable, which was opposite Johnson’s ink-factory. There was an old graveyard on the south side of Lombard street, which extended from Ninth to Tenth street. Here the skulls and bones of the dead were kicked about the street during the process of digging cellars for a row of houses afterward built upon the lot. I remember that an old man happened to be passing at the time, and he said to the laborers, “Some years ago an aged Revolutionary hero died in the poor-house and was buried with the honors of war. His grave was just about where you are digging; I shall wait and see you remove it.” In a few moments a coffin was exposed. “That’s it! that’s it!” said the old gentleman; and the lid was removed, but no soldier was to be seen. The coffin contained two logs of wood. “Well! well!” said the old man, “this is the way we are taxed to bury wood. What wickedness! what wickedness!” And he passed on.

On the south-east corner of Tenth street and the first little street below Lombard there stood an old whitewashed two-story frame house. This was the schoolhouse of Billy O’Morris. On the north-east corner of South and Tenth streets, there was a double yellow frame tavern. On the opposite (south-east) corner of South street, running through to Shippen, and occupying one-third of the square toward Ninth, was “Lebanon.” The South street front, and Tenth street for about one hundred feet to 2

shed, were enclosed by an open fence; a row of elm trees was inside, and another row was on the line of the curb on Tenth street. From this point to Shippen street there was a high board fence, and large buttonwood trees were growing on both sides of the road. The first building was a two-story brick, which stood about eighteen feet back from the line of Tenth street. Attached to it, on the same line on the south, there was a one-story frame house, with a door that opened under the shed, which reached to Tenth street, where there was a gateway opening on said street opposite to a pump. From this door in the frame house there was another gate in the shed and a brick pavement five feet wide, which led around to the front door of the brick house, which was the main entrance of the hotel. On the east of this brick house there was a two-story frame building, and another, making the *fourth*, connecting all in one square building, with communicating doors and staircases inside and out. On the east side of this cluster of houses, near the northern line, a door opened under a huge "candle tree," which shaded this part of the yard. Behind this tree there was a high open fence, which ran across some forty feet or more to a brick house three stories high, built on the east line of the property, but facing the other buildings. There was a large double gateway in the fence close to the house on the east, which, when closed, separated the garden from the front yard. This yard was used for stabling, having sheds and posts for fastening horses. Attached to this brick house there was a long row of sheds, composing a soup-house, kitchen, wash-house, shuffle-board, and tenpin-alleys. In the soup-house there was a door which opened on a large vacant lot, where the poor of the district of Moyamensing were supplied through the winter season with soup, bread, and wood. The flower-garden was back of the main buildings, between the row of sheds and Tenth street. It consisted of two pieces of ground neatly enclosed with a low, open paling fence. The gardens were prettily laid out with gravelled walks and beds of flowers. Large clusters of lilacs, snowballs, and a variety of fruit trees were growing there. Beyond these two little gardens there was an open green space nicely shaded with white mulberry, a few willows, and a row of high cherry trees. On the back end of the lot, back of the tenpin-alley, there stood a famous old locust tree, measuring twenty-four feet around the base.

From the main entrance to the brick house (first referred to) there was a gravelled walk five feet wide extending to the gate, about fifty feet north, on South street, several plank steps above the grade. Over this gate there was, forty years ago, a plain sign—"Lebanon." Over the door in the brick house was a half-circle sign. The letters were in gold, and the background was painted blue sprinkled with glass dust. Twenty feet to the east of the steps there was a large oak tree which stood on the foot-

way. It had attached to a limb, reaching out to the street, portions of an old—and no doubt the original—sign.

Leaving Lebanon and passing out the gate on Shippen street, we noticed several blue frames on the opposite side of that street, and a little row of blue frames fronting on Ninth street near Fitzwater. The other part of this square was enclosed with a post-and-rail fence, where cattle were grazing. With the exception of a row of houses on Tenth street, this lot is now surrounded by the brick wall and iron railing which enclose Ronaldson's Cemetery. On South street, between Tenth and Eleventh, south side, about halfway between the two streets, there was also a little row of frame houses, stabling, etc. One of these frames was the "Wren's Nest." Over the doorway a square sign was nailed to the house, upon which was a tolerably well-executed picture of a wren perched on the top of a little house-like box, holding in its bill a worm, while a brood of young birds were stretching their open mouths out of the doorway of the bird-house. This tavern or shop was noted for selling cordials, sweetened wines, and beer at one cent per glass. The other portion of this square, except Jacob Sherman's carpenter-shop on Eleventh street, was partly enclosed, and had upon it, near to Shippen street, a large, deep pond of water, where the idle boys of the neighborhood floated about on rafts in summer-time and skated in winter.

Beyond Shippen street, extending from Tenth street west to Thirteenth and south to Christian, was a small farm. A board fence surrounded it. In the centre there stood a yellow frame house, with outbuildings, cow-sheds, stables, a pump, and water-troughs for cattle.

A crowd of fifty or one hundred persons once assembled near a little one-story stone house surrounded by decayed apple trees to the east of Tenth street, where Catharine street now crosses, to witness two dirty negro wenches fight out an old quarrel. They "stripped to the buff," having nothing on them but skirts tied around their waists. They took their positions by the side of their seconds (two negro men) inside of a ring composed of negroes and Irish, and began the battle. Such thumping, scratching, and pulling were never surpassed. Several times they separated, took long drinks of gin, and then returned to their brutal work, until they cut and bit each other most frightfully, and until the blood was flowing from their many wounds. Finally, they clenched and fell to the earth, tearing each other like savages. One of them then, in an agonizing voice, cried, "Enough! enough!" They were then lifted up and assisted by their friends to clothe themselves, after which they moved off toward their miserable dens in Small street. After witnessing this horrid sight I crossed over the common to Tidmarsh (now Carpenter) street. A whitewashed fence ran along the south side from Eleventh street to beyond the line of Tenth. On the line

of Tenth street there was a small open space and a gate, behind which stood a small brick spring-house and an old-fashioned pump. To the west a short distance, say twenty feet, there was a large brick building surrounded with old pear trees, apple trees, and other varieties of fruit, presenting a beautiful appearance. This was the residence of Mr. John Githen, manufacturer of worsted fringe and pompons for the army and navy of the United States. In after years it was called "New Lebanon." Below the line of Tenth street, on the north side of Tidmarsh (Carpenter), were two neat yellow frames. One of them was occupied by "Old Field" the "resurrectionist," superintendent of Potters' Field. In the shed attached to his stable were piles of boards and broken coffins. The bodies having been sold, the coffins were used for firewood.

Potters' Field took in one half of the square fronting on Tidmarsh street from Eleventh to Twelfth street. There was a deep ditch or stream of dirty water running down Thirteenth street, which was crossed at Tidmarsh street by a plank bridge. From this bridge I looked toward the city. I saw large flocks of crows on the common, where all the old and worn-out horses were turned out to die. The skeletons of many horses lay bleaching in the sun, while lame horses were limping about, and others which had but lately died were half devoured by dogs and crows.

It was on this common that long rows of sheds, weatherboarded, partitioned, and with a door to each compartment, were erected to accommodate the miserable inmates of Small street and St. Mary street with healthy summer residences during the great cholera season of 1832. Small street and St. Mary street were cleaned out, and fences were put across to prevent persons from going into them. I shall never forget that grand moving-day. Oh what a sight! —men, women, and children, black and white, barefooted, lame, and blind, half-naked and dirty, carrying old stools, broken chairs, thin-legged tables, and bundles of beds and bedclothing to their summer retreat on the common!

But a few steps from the bridge, on Thirteenth street, running through to Broad, was the back entrance of the old "Lagrange Hotel." There was a gateway, and a gravel-walk six or eight feet wide, with a row of old fruit trees on both sides, to a yellow frame house surrounded with a porch, grapevines, summer-houses, and a garden. From Broad street the house stood back some twenty or thirty feet. Lilac bushes reached far above the open fence, and the entrance was through a gateway. An arbor, in connection with numerous willow and other trees, made a dense shade. On either side of the gravel-walk, back, there was a beautiful field of grass, dotted here and there with an old apple or pear tree. It was on these beautiful grounds that the archery club of ladies and gentlemen frequently congregated in the summer season, with beautiful bows and arrows, and wearing long

white and yellow gloves, to amuse themselves shooting at a target of black and white circles. And it was here also that crowds of persons thronged to see a bear-fight. A large black bear, muzzled and chained to a tree, was encircled by a rope fence seventy or eighty feet in diameter. The dogs were held by short cords or bandana handkerchiefs, and their old-country masters were allowed to remain within the ring. The fight did not amount to much. The dogs *could* bite and the bear *could* hug, but seldom was any blood shed. A few nips, a few hugs, a roll or two on the grass, and plenty of growling and barking, and the battle was ended.

Love lane (now Washington avenue) was but a few hundred feet south. It was shaded on both sides with large sycamore trees. On the north side, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, back of Potters' Field, there was a large square pit—a receptacle for the filth of the city. To pass this magazine I held my nose between the thumb and forefinger and ran for my life. From Eleventh street, south side, there was a hedge, and a fence as far down as Passyunk road. Parker's Garden ran across Tenth street. In front of it there was a double row of linden trees, an open slat fence, a hedge of evergreens, etc. The house was concealed by vines, trees, and shrubbery. A puzzling garden, laid out with narrow paths, edged with dwarf boxwood, twisting and turning in all sorts of shapes, with beds of tulips, hyacinths, flags, and other varieties of flowers and plants, tastefully arranged, made it one of the most lovely spots near the city. A double box tree, fifteen or twenty feet high, trimmed in squares, ovals, spires, etc.—which he valued at five hundred dollars—was one of the great curiosities of Parker's Garden.

On the opposite side of Love lane, back about two hundred feet from it, there was a long ropewalk, reaching from Tenth street to Seventh street. Boys were turning large wheels, and men were walking to and fro with their waists largely expanded with flax, which gradually diminished while the cords were being made under this long shed.

Turning up Passyunk road, and into Eighth street, the next prominent building was Mrs. Mazarin's (Smith's) private garden. On the opposite side was the Rialto House, a small yellow frame building with side-entrance back to the tenpin-alleys.

Along Eighth street one vacant lot succeeded another, with intervening ponds of stagnant water, reaching to South street. Where the schoolhouse now stands at Eighth and Fitzwater streets a huge sycamore tree stood, rising from the centre of a pond. It was to this tree, on one St. Patrick's Day in the morning, that many sons of Erin waded knee-deep to pull down a pair of old trousers and a coat stuffed with straw, which made up the effigy called in those days "a stuffed Paddy."

The next point of interest was at the south-west corner of

Eighth and South streets, where was "the Willow Pond," a deep pool of water—the termination of a ditch that ran across South street near Ninth—with rows of willow trees on the edge of it, near to which was the depository of street dirt, etc.

Pritchett's Garden took in all the lot from Ninth street to Tenth street, and from South street to within a hundred feet of Lombard street. Then, on the west side of Eighth street, half-way to Pine street, was "Strahan's Garden." The house stood back, and was shaded with large white mulberry and other trees. Greeves & Andrews' board-yard was on the opposite side, and ran north from Lombard to Pine street. The lots between Seventh and Eighth, Pine and Spruce, Eighth and Ninth, Pine and Lombard streets (except above one hundred square feet appropriated to "Strahan's Garden"), and the lot from Ninth to Tenth and from Spruce to Pine street, were neatly enclosed with open fences, painted white. Within these beautiful green lots the cows belonging to the Pennsylvania Hospital grazed and made their milk. The door of entrance to the hospital was to the east of the railing and the statue of William Penn. The dead-house was to the west of the railing. On Ninth street there was a square brick building, separate from the main building, with prominent green blinds, to prevent the insane occupants from looking down into the street. One of these upper rooms was inhabited by a vocalist. I have frequently stood under her window when the sun was setting and listened to her sweet songs, which she sang one after another till her voice died away like a dream. I have heard that the late J. B. Booth was, while on a visit to the hospital, exceedingly interested in her from hearing her sing, and he supposed from her splendid voice that she must be beautiful. His surprise and disappointment on seeing the vocalist—whose homely features and appearance bade Romance begone—can be better imagined than described.

And here, at Ninth and Spruce streets, I rest from this journey, which took me from this neighborhood in a circuit which was wild and unimproved fifty years ago, but almost every foot of which is now occupied by houses, churches, factories, and mills, and cut through by streets where, when I was a boy, there were fields, meadows, gardens, trees, and ponds. LACROIX.

The Nicholson Mansion.—The deserted-looking mansion at the south-west corner of Tenth and Bainbridge streets has often attracted attention. It was probably finished about the year 1837-38, and was built for Thomas Nicholson. It was paid for with money which he had stolen from his employer, Thomas Hewitt, sugar-refiner, whose manufactory was in Zane street, west of Seventh. Nicholson was clerk of Hewitt, and the latter was doing so large a business that Nicholson was enabled to easily embezzle considerable sums of money. He was finally detected, was

prosecuted, and after conviction was sent to prison. By way of restitution Hewitt became owner of this house, in which he lived for many years, until the time of his death. It is a fine, large house, and is greater in size than is necessary for the use of an ordinary family. If it had been built on the western portion of Chestnut, Walnut, or Spruce street, it would always have been occupied. It is too big for the neighborhood in which it is placed. After Hewitt's death it was used for some years as a children's asylum.

Waln's House, p. 486.—Built by William Waln, son of Nicholas Waln (?). This house was afterward purchased and occupied by Dr. Swaim, the fortunate vendor of the famous Panacea. He built several houses at the north-east corner of Seventh and Sansom streets (formerly George) streets, one of which was for several years used as a bathing establishment, then for a hotel. The northern house was, and now is, the office for the sale of the Panacea. The Waln building, afterward the Swaim mansion, was pulled down and four stores erected on its site. The upper part of these was occupied by Barnum for a museum for several years. This was burned down from fire being communicated to the scenery of the theatre portion of the museum on the evening of Dec. 30, 1851, injuring very much the next building, owned and occupied by George Harrison, and after his death by his widow. Mr. Swaim erected three fine stores on the ruins of Barnum's Museum with granite fronts, which still stand. The Harrison Mansion and lot fell into the hands of J. Francis Fisher, who built three fine brownstone-front stores, extending to Sansom street. One of the stores, while occupied as Orne's carpet store, was not long after destroyed by fire, and again rebuilt. These two blocks of stores fill up the lots from Seventh street to where Jones's Hotel was.

From the west side of Fourth street, etc., p. 486.—There was a row of buildings on the west side of Fifth street known as the "Fourteen Chimneys," which have been pulled down and rebuilt, owned perhaps by Dr. Philip Mayer's congregation on Race street above Fifth.

Bush Hill, p. 487.—At Bush Hill, when digging foundations for Macauley's oil-cloth factory in 1832, about thirty graves were discovered. (*Reg. Pa.*, ix. 240.) For some notice of Bush Hill Hospital, see the *Christian Observer*, 1856. The Hamilton mansion was used as a hospital in 1793, during the yellow fever. The estate was sold for \$600,000 on speculation, but the buyers not carrying out their agreements, they forfeited all they had paid, and it reverted to the Hamiltons. It became a tavern, and was burnt in 1808. Isaac Macauley used the walls for his oil-cloth factory. It was finally torn down, and in 1875 the row of houses on the north side of Buttonwood street between Seventeenth and

Eighteenth was erected on its site. We remember Bush Hill as an open common and hangman's ground.

OLD FAIRMOUNT AND THE PARK.

P. 488.—*Fairmount* was formerly called Quarry Hill. The first waterworks of the city consisted of pumping-engines at Chestnut street, and a distributing-reservoir in a large circular tower at Broad and Market streets, and were commenced in 1799, but larger works were soon needed. In the report of Fredrick Graff and John Davis, who were directed by the Water Committee in 1811 to examine the best modes of procuring water for the city, they suggested "that water-power machinery could be erected near to Morris Hill (Fairmount) to pump or elevate the necessary water into reservoirs constructed on said hill." A stone building was erected at the foot of Fairmount to pump by steam machinery into the basin. The works were commenced August 1st, 1812, and started September 7th, 1815. James S. Lewis was chairman of the Water Committee in 1817 and 1818. He saw that by the erection of a dam at Fairmount the navigation of the Schuylkill could be improved, and works could be erected to throw water into the basins by water-power alone, thus saving the expense of steam-works. Councils passed the resolution to build the present works April 8th, 1819. Contracts were awarded accordingly. The dam was finished in July, 1821. The first wheel and pump were put in operation July 1st, 1822. When Fairmount was fully finished the Schuylkill works at the foot of Chestnut street were abandoned. The Centre House was torn down in the year 1828. At the present time there are annually about 15,000,000,000 gallons, or about 50,000,000 gallons per day, supplied by the Fairmount, Delaware, Schuylkill, Belmont, and Roxborough works, through about 700 miles of pipe.

It has been said goldfish were very abundant in the Schuylkill about 1790, near Robert Morris's place—afterward Henry Pratt's—called Lemon Hill. My father, who was in a counting-house on the wharf from 1800 to 1806, said that captains of Dutch vessels, or others coming from Holland, etc., used to bring goldfish in glass globes as curiosities; and as Mr. Pratt was then extensively engaged in business with those countries, it has appeared probable they may have been furnished to him at first by some of these captains. He had no recollection of their being found in the Schuylkill till after their escape, as he supposed, from Mr. Pratt's pond.

The first purchase made by the city of Philadelphia within the bounds of Fairmount Park was in 1812, when the Fairmount Hill and adjoining ground—five acres in all—were bought for

\$16,666.66. Other ground was bought at various times, so that in 1828 there were twenty-four acres in Fairmount owned by the city, which cost \$116,834. Lemon Hill—forty-five acres—was bought in 1844, and cost \$75,000. Lemon Hill and the Waterworks grounds were formally opened as Fairmount Park by ordinance of 28th of December, 1855. In 1857 citizens of Philadelphia bought Sedgely—thirty-four acres—between Lemon Hill and Spring Garden Waterworks for \$125,000. They subscribed and paid \$60,000, and then offered it to the city on condition that it should assume and pay the mortgage for the balance. This ground was accepted by the city and made a part of Fairmount Park. Lansdowne—140 acres—was bought in 1866 by four citizens for \$84,953.30. They offered it to the city for the same price, and it was accepted. In 1868 and 1869 the Park was further increased by extending the territory to the present bounds. There are in Fairmount Park, exclusive of the Wissahickon, 34,700 large trees, between eighteen inches and twenty-seven feet in girth. The trees of less size are about 68,000. The hard-wood shrubs and vines are estimated at 200,000. There is no public park in London that is as large as Fairmount Park in this city. Phoenix Park, Dublin, contains about 1700 acres; Hyde Park, London, about 400 acres; and Regent Park about 403 acres. New York Central Park contains 843 acres. The Epping Forest, in county Essex, contains 12,000 acres, and the Windsor Forest, in county Berks, 3800 acres. The Prater of Vienna, Austria, has 5120 acres. Fairmount Park has 2791 acres. Epping and Windsor are reserved for park purposes, but they are scarcely parks in the modern sense of the word. They are woods in which Nature is allowed to take care of herself. The Prater is a park, as we understand the word in this country, Art and Nature being combined to render it beautiful and attractive.

During the first five years of the Park Commission \$1,114,713 was expended in the improvement of the people's pleasure-ground. This was an average of \$222,942 a year. The area of the Park they fix at 2791 $\frac{2}{10}$ acres, which are divided up—in the Old Park, 117 acres; East Park, 510; West Park, 1232; Wissahickon, 416; water-surface, 373; area of the Park proper, 2648 acres; area of outlying plots, paid for out of Park loan, 143 $\frac{2}{10}$ acres.

During the winters of 1876 and 1877 upward of \$8000 worth of plants were propagated. The receipts from all sources were \$19,924.52, and the expenditures were \$22,939.07, which, with the appropriation made, left a balance of \$8140.93 to merge.

Taking 1877 as an off-year in Park history, there are still some interesting figures in relation to its use. Thus in the report of the Park Commission we are told that 5,365,235 persons entered the Park on foot. Of horseback riders there were

64,046; of vehicles of all kinds there were 1,131,966. The average for the latter, at three for each vehicle, would make 3,395,898 carriage-riders. Add to these the 64,046 horseback-riders, and we have a total of 3,459,948, showing an excess of pedestrians—representing what might be called poor men—of nearly two millions of persons. These figures, we are convinced, do not represent the true return. In regard to the enumeration of horses and carriages the matter is easy, because they can enter the grounds only at certain points, and must pass the enumerators. But persons on foot can enter the Park almost at any place along its great boundaries without passing over the ordinary roads and footpaths, so that they cannot be counted even with the most careful system of observation. Every year the number of visitors to the Park increases, and we are glad to say that the number of pedestrians increases also. Among the latter are many who have means to ride when they desire to do so, but who have come to the conclusion that walking is the best exercise in the world. Those who do not walk in the Park have no idea of its beauty, and know nothing of its wooded enclosures and shaded paths. There are portions of the Park, even in the neighborhood of such well-known points as Lansdowne, George's Hill, and Belmont, which are of great beauty, and of which the carriage-riding Park visitors know nothing. The Park in summer-time—indeed in all seasons of the year—is a glory to the city, and is worth more than it ever cost or is likely to cost hereafter.

Fairhill, p. 493.—Isaac Norris had bought various pieces of property in the upper part of the Liberties, amounting to 834 acres. These bore the names of Fairhill and Sepviva, and adjoined the Masters estate. A patent confirming the various titles was issued to him Oct. 8, 1713. It stretched from the Germantown road to Gunner's Run or Creek; the part between Germantown and Frankford roads was called Fairhill, from the name of the meeting-house adjoining, and contained 530 acres. That portion east of Frankford road over to Gunner's Run was called Sepviva, and contained 155 acres. On the Fairhill portion Isaac Norris built a large square mansion, plain but comfortable, wainscoted in the parlors and halls with oak and cedar. Here he resided usually all the year, after he removed from the Slate-Roof House. The house was built in 1717, but, with many other country-seats, was burnt by the British during the Revolution. It was afterward rebuilt, and is still standing on Sixth street near Germantown road, and was used as a tavern under the name of "The Revolution House." The carriage-way led from the house to the Germantown road through well-shaded grounds. The gardens were laid out in the formal English style, and many plants and trees were brought from distant places; amongst others, the first willows were grown here from the slips given by Franklin.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

P. 494.—See an account of the gardens around Philadelphia, drawn up by a Committee of the Horticultural Society in 1830. (*Reg. Penna.*, vii. 105.) The Horticultural Society was established in 1828—Horace Binney, president; Samuel Hazard, secretary. (*Reg. Penna.*, i. 344.)

A green-house was erected at Springettsbury in the former part of last century by Margaret Frame, youngest daughter of William Penn, who accompanied her brother, one of the Proprietors, in his visit to the Province, and who at that time built one of the wings of an intended mansion where he purposed to reside, and laid out a garden in the taste which then prevailed in England of clipped hedges, arbors, and wildernesses, which flourished beautifully till the time of the Revolutionary War, when the house was accidentally destroyed by fire. There were also handsome gardens and green-houses attached to the properties of Charles Norris, Israel Pemberton, William Logan, James Hamilton, Isaac Norris, and some others.

Fouquet's Garden was between Tenth and Eleventh and Arch and Race streets, where mead and ice-cream were sold. There was a brick house, with gable to the street, standing above Cherry street after it was opened, belonging to Patrick Byrne, the lot extending from Tenth to Eleventh, on which the fine row of houses was built by Byrne's son-in-law. This house was an old one, and may have been used by Fouquet before Cherry street was opened, as he is said to have used the garden from 1800 to 1818. Byrne's lot was enclosed by a post-and-rail fence. (See also *Watson*, Vol. I. 235.)

John McArran, who kept the botanical garden on the lot of ground which ran from Filbert to Arch and from Schuylkill Sixth (Seventeenth) to Schuylkill Fifth (Eighteenth) streets, was, we presume, a Scotchman. He was at that place as a botanical gardener and seedsman as early as 1821. He died some years ago. It was to his science and taste that Lemon Hill was most indebted for its decorations. McArran's Garden is quite within the recollection of not even old men. It contained four acres, and was well covered with shade trees, summer-houses, green-houses, rare plants, etc. Afterward ice-cream and other refreshments were sold, and fireworks and other entertainments were had there. Finally, a theatrical attempt was made, but not succeeding, it became deserted, and building improvements took its place.

Out Market street, on the block bounded by Market and Filbert streets, and West Penn Square and Fifteenth street, stood the old "Evans Garden." The old mansion was surrounded by the high board fence and the old trees within the enclosure. It

was a place of great resort in its day, and was frequented by many gentlemen for afternoon amusements. The First City Troop used the garden for its drills, etc. and place of assembling. In the summer of 1828 they went on an encamping excursion to the neighborhood of the Yellow Springs, Chester county, and took with them the late Frank Johnson, the celebrated colored musician, who performed on his bugle while the Troop were preparing to start. Captain William H. Hart then commanded the Troop. On that excursion the Troop took over eighty equipped men, with other (invited) gentlemen.

The Labyrinth Garden, on Arch street, was kept by Thomas Smith in 1828. He was a careful man in keeping a record of the weather.

The garden between Arch and Race and Schuylkill Second and Schuylkill Third (Twenty-first and Twentieth) was originally kept by a person named Honey—afterward, we think, by Fouquet—and the last occupant was A. d'Arras. It contained six acres, and was the largest public garden.

Old Lebanon Garden.—This garden was located at the corner of Tenth and South streets, and extended back to Shippen (now Bainbridge) street, and opposite Ronaldson's Cemetery, which in 1829 had been two years under way as a new cemetery, converting an old skating-lot into it. On Fourth of July fireworks were generally displayed. There was an old dilapidated sign hung in front of the garden. There were verses on the sign, and pictures above the verses. On the east side was inscribed:

“ Neptune and his triumphant host
Commands the ocean to be silent,
Smooths the surface of its waters,
And universal calm succeeds.”

On the opposite, or west side, was the following:

“ Now calm at sea, and peace on land,
Has blest our continental shores;
Our fleets are ready at command
To sway and curb contending powers.”

Over the old Lebanon Tavern were these lines:

“ Of the waters of Lebanon
Good cheer, good chocolate and tea,
With kind entertainment
By John Kenneday.”

The following are reminiscences of two aged persons of notable events: “Passing down Tenth street a few days ago, my thoughts took me back to Wednesday, March 4th, 1829, the day of the inauguration of General Andrew Jackson as President of the United States. It was celebrated by a portion of the then

old Jackson party at the old Lebanon Garden, Tenth and South streets, by an old-fashioned bear-roasting and the destruction of other eatables. The Democrats of that day were assembled on that occasion, including such men as Captain Joseph L. Kay, Hugh Harbeson, Colonel John Thompson, John Snyder, John Horn, George Smith, Peter L. Berry, Asher M. Howell, James H. Hutchinson, and other well-known Democratic politicians. The old Lebanon at that time was kept by the late Captain John Pascal, and the day passed off without anything to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The inaugural address of General Jackson was not received in this city until Friday afternoon, March 6th, and was published in an extra from the *National Gazette* of that evening. The 4th of March, 1837, came on Saturday, and the inaugural of Van Buren was not received at the Exchange until late on Sunday afternoon. To show how slow we travelled at that period, the late William J. Duane, Esq., a warm personal friend of Jackson, left the city on Sunday, March 1st, 1829, and did not reach Washington until the procession was leaving the Presidential mansion. Many remember the horse-expresses that would leave the old Post-Office, at Chestnut and Franklin place, at that time, and what crowds would congregate to see them depart and move out Third street. If Reeside & King were alive, and could see the improvements of the age, they would be lost in wonder and amazement."

"A buffalo's tongue was prepared and smoked and sent to General Jackson by Captain Pascal. A buffalo was bought by him from a well-known butcher at that time named Charles Pray. It came from the West with a drove of cattle, and seventy dollars were paid for it. It was penned up at Old Lebanon, and fed on hay and a bushel of potatoes daily. On the day before the barbecue several hundred persons congregated to see the fun. A stout rope, about one hundred and fifty feet long, was made fast in the middle to the horns of the beast, and about fifty persons took hold of each end and drew him back in the garden, which extended to Shippen street from South street. A ring had been made secure to the centre tree of three old cherry trees, in a row running east and west. The end of the rope was passed in and gradually drawn through the ring by the persons alternately letting go as they got to the ring, and exchanging their hold to the end which had passed through it. Both ends were finally made fast to the next trees. A Mr. Peal, who had frequently shot buffaloes on the prairies, stood twenty yards off and shot several times at the animal, aiming to strike him behind the fore shoulder. At each shot the buffalo merely gave a shudder. This Mr. Peal thought strange, and then he shot him in the head, which he did not wish to do for fear of destroying his skin, desiring it as perfect as possible, to have it prepared for Peale's Museum, where, indeed it finally was placed, and a bunch of

candles hung at the side made of the fat of the said beast. After having been shot in the head the animal fell on his knees and rose several times. Fearing the possibility of his breaking loose, he was knocked in the head with a butcher's axe and killed. On the northerly tree the heart was hung up, exhibiting the holes made by the bullets, each one having passed through it. The tongue was prepared and smoked, and packed in a polished hickory box, in hickory shavings made for the occasion, resembling curled ribbons, by Henry J. Bockius, carpenter, and was sent to General Jackson. A bear was also killed, and roasted whole on a windlass such as was also built for the buffalo. Fires were kept up with pine and hickory wood all the night before. A salute by old Captain Chalkley Baker was fired on the playground adjoining Ronaldson's type-foundry. To view this salute the shed of the old tenpin-alley became filled with boys and men lying on their breasts to prevent detection by police employed to keep the shed clear. The shed was a double shed, and the whole concern moved and fell. The cracking noise gave the signal, and all but one man got out of the way. He was carried over home, and died soon after. Ronaldson's graveyard was then an open lot, with post-and-rail fence around it, being old and dilapidated. Colonel Chalkley Baker and Colonel John K. Murphy withdrew the artillery to this lot and finished the salute.

The Dundas Elm Tree and Vauxhall Gardens.—At one time a number of the lots of ground in the western portion of the city were owned by Colonel John Dunlap, of Revolutionary reminiscences, and David Claypoole, Esq., of the firm of Dunlap & Claypoole, printers and publishers. Among the squares of ground owned by Mr. Dunlap was the lot bounded by Walnut, George (Sansom), Juniper, and Broad streets, on which he had planted various species of trees. But two of the original now remain—an elm and a pine. The square was for several years a public garden, known as Vauxhall. After the Dunlap family sold it, it was divided. The one half toward Juniper street was owned by the late Edward Burd, Esq., who about the year 1830 had a stone wall about two feet high, with a paling fence on the top, built on the three street sides; and the trees remained on that portion until the ground was sold or rented to build upon. When the late Harvey Beck, Esq., in the year 1836, commenced to build at the north-west corner of Walnut and Juniper streets, the men, in digging the cellar, unearthed a large well that had been used by the Dunlaps for the storage of ice, close by the garden. The western portion of the lot had a rough board fence around it. In the year 1833 the ground was rented to a Mr. Fletcher, who intended to improve it by building a row of dwellings fronting on Broad street; but for some reason, after digging a portion of the cellars midway between Walnut and George streets, the work was abandoned, and the hole remained as a

pond until filled up. The lot remained open for boys or others to play on or to lie about in the shade, and most of the trees were cut down or destroyed. Mr. Dundas commenced to build in 1839, and occupied the house about the last of November, 1840. Henry Pratt—Mrs. Dundas's father—died in January, 1838, and it was not until the following year they concluded to build and to leave the old mansion in Front street. Some of the trees in the garden were transplanted from Lemon Hill; all that now remain of the trees are the elm and the pine. As to the elm being one hundred and fifty years old, it is only conjectural, but it must be far advanced in years—so much so that in a few years it will have to come down.

A number of elms were on the square which Mr. Dunlap sold to Mr. Girard—on Chesnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets—which were cut down in the year 1833 to make the present improvements.

Colonel John Dunlap was a native of Ireland. He came to this country when quite young, and afterward served an apprenticeship to the printing business. In the year 1776 he was in business as a printer and publisher at "the newest printing-office on Market street." After Mr. Dunlap sold the property at the south-east corner of Market and Twelfth streets to Mr. Girard, he resided at the north-east corner of Chestnut and Thirteenth streets until his death in the year 1812.

The old firm of Pratt & Kintzing is remembered by many of the present generation as belonging to the time when our city boasted of her merchants. They had thirty-two square-rigged vessels on the ocean at once. Mr. Kintzing died in 1835, having entirely lost his eyesight by application to business.

Mrs. Dundas died in the house at the corner of Broad and Walnut streets, and Mr. Dundas died on the 4th of July, 1865.

A fire and riot took place at the Vauxhall Garden in September, 1819. Our late townsman, Robert M. Lewis, Esq., often said that he was dining that afternoon at the house of a friend, on the west side of Fourth street, below Walnut. Among the guests was a relation of his, the late Robert Wharton, at that time mayor of the city. Toward evening there was a ring at the bell, and the servant answered the call, when John Hart, at that time one of the high constables of the city, rushed into the room and informed Mr. Wharton that a terrible riot and fire were in progress at the Vauxhall, caused by the failure of a balloon ascension. The company at once left for the garden. On approaching Thirteenth street the elm tree was discovered on fire. They all hurried into the enclosure. Several arrests were made of the rioters, and the disturbance was quelled, but not until much damage was done. Mr. Lewis said the tree at that time was a large one. Mr. Dundas always thought it very old, and had it well secured in his lifetime to prevent its falling down.

FIRES AND FIRE-ENGINES.

From the settlement of Philadelphia in 1682 until 1696 no public precautions seem to have been taken against fire. In the latter year the Provincial Legislature passed a law for preventing accidents that might happen by fire in the towns of Philadelphia and New Castle, by which persons were forbidden to fire their chimneys to cleanse them, or suffer them to be so foul as to take fire, under a penalty of 40s., and each houseowner was to provide and keep ready a swab twelve or fourteen feet long, and a bucket or pail, under the penalty of 10s. No person should presume to smoke tobacco in the streets, either by day or night, under a penalty of 12*d*. All which fines were to be used to buy leather buckets and other instruments or *engines* against fires for the public use.

A similar act was passed in 1700, applying to Bristol, Philadelphia, Germantown, Darby, Chester, New Castle, and Lewes, providing for *two* leather buckets, and forbidding more than six pounds of powder to be kept in any house or shop, unless forty perches distant from any dwelling-house, under the penalty of £10. A similar law was passed in 1701, and the magistrates were also directed to procure "six or eight good hooks for tearing down houses on fire."

By various acts of Assembly the breaming of vessels with blazing fire, the firing of chimneys and the sweeping of the same, the firing of guns, squibs, and rockets, the building of bakehouses and cooper-shops, and the keeping of hay and fagots, were made the subjects of strict and particular legislation; and by two acts of April 18th, 1795, the corporation of the city was authorized to prevent the erection of wooden buildings east of Tenth street, and to see that every occupier of a house had in repair not exceeding six leather buckets, to be used only in extinguishing fires.

Of course our early ancestors got most of their ideas of public prevention of fires from the home country. After the great fire of 1666, London was divided into four divisions, provided with leather buckets, ladders, brazen hand-squirts, pick-axes, sledges, and shod shovels. Each of the twelve companies were to provide an engine, thirty buckets, three ladders, six sledges, and two hand-squirts; and some inferior companies were to have some small engines and buckets. And the aldermen were to provide themselves with twenty-four buckets and one hand-squirt each. Water was supplied to the engines and squirts by pumps in the wells and fire-plugs in the main pipes belonging to the New River and Thames waterworks. The various corporations of

mechanics each provided thirty hands of different grades, to be ready at all times to attend the mayor and sheriffalty for extinguishing fires, and various workmen, laborers, and porters were also to be always ready. By the act of 6 Anne the church-wardens of each parish were to have introduced into the mains stop-blocks of wood, with a two-inch plug and fire-cocks, so that such plugs or fire-cocks might be quickly opened and let out the water without loss of time in digging down to the pipes; they were to have a large engine and a hand-engine, and one leathern pipe and socket of the same size as the plug or fire-cock, that the socket might be put into the pipe to convey the water clean and without loss or help of bucket into the engine. Party-walls were also to be of brick or stone, and of a certain thickness.

In 1757 the New River Company had forty-eight main pipes of wood, of seven-inch bore, and the water was supplied to 30,000 houses by leaden pipes of half an inch bore. The Hand-in-Hand Fire Office, a mutual one, was started in 1696 by about 100 persons, to protect each other's houses. They employed thirty-five men.

Between 1768 and 1774 there were over 300 engines. Now there is, besides many private engines in large buildings and factories, the London Fire Brigade, established by fire insurance companies in 1833 and 1855, who have some 50 engines drawn by horses, 10 smaller drawn by hand, 2 floating-engines on the Thames worked by steam, and a number of hand-pumps, one on each engine. From the small size of the mains of the different water companies, the hose is not fixed directly on them, and down to 1860 they had not introduced steam fire-engines.

To return to Philadelphia. From 1701 to 1736 the means of extinguishing fires were principally provided by the corporation of the city. In 1718, Abraham Bickley, a public-spirited merchant, owned an engine, which was probably imported from England, and supposed to be still in existence in Bethlehem, which Councils agreed to buy in Dec., 1718, and agreed in Dec., 1719, to pay him £50 for it. This is the first engine we have distinct reference to. This engine being unable to contend with the great fire of 1730, which destroyed the store near Fishbourne's wharf and Jonathan Dickinson's fine house—a loss of £5000—led to the purchase of three more engines by the city and four hundred leather buckets, twenty ladders, and twenty-five hooks, an assessment of twopence per pound and eight shillings per head being laid to pay for the same. Abraham Bickley was a merchant, Common Councilman, member of the Assembly, and alderman. He died in 1726; another Abraham Bickley, most probably a son, died in 1744.

In July, 1729, George Claypoole agreed to keep the fire-engine

in good repair, and play the same every month, for £3 per annum; but he declined it the next month, and Richard Armitt undertook it instead. James Barrett was paid £6 for twelve fire-buckets taken from him at a fire in Chestnut street. In January, 1731, two of the engines arrived, with 250 buckets, from England, and the third engine was built here by Anthony Nicholls in 1733, and the other buckets were manufactured here. This was the first fire-engine built in this city. It was operated in January, 1733, and "played water higher than the highest in this city had from London." This was the first he made, and he expected to make several others, but the Councils thought the bill was too great; that the engine was very heavy and unwieldy, and required much labor to work it; that some parts were made of wood instead of brass, and they feared it would not last long.

In December, 1733, there appeared in Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette* an article on fires and their origin, and on the mode of putting them out. Some months later, in February, 1735, there appeared another article on hints for preventing fires, suggestions that public pumps should be built, a plan for organizing a club or society for putting out fires, after the manner of one in a neighboring city (Boston?), and a suggestion that the roofs should be covered with tiles, and the brick walls be carried up above the eaves for greater safety in walking on them. This latter essay was signed "A. A.," probably Anthony Atwood, a well-known citizen, but was supposed to have been written by Franklin himself, for he says in his *Autobiography*: "About this time I read a paper [in the *Junto*] on the different accidents and carelessness by which houses were set on fire, with cautions against them and means proposed for avoiding them. This was much spoken of as a useful piece, and gave rise to a project, which soon followed, of forming a company for the more ready extinguishment of fires and mutual assistance in removing and securing of goods when in danger. Associates in this scheme were presently found amounting to thirty. Our articles of agreement obliged every member to keep always in good order and fit for use a certain number of leather buckets, with strong bags and baskets (for packing and transporting of goods), which were to be brought to every fire; and we agreed to meet once a month and spend a social evening together in discoursing and communicating such ideas as occurred to us upon the subject of fires as might be useful in our conduct on such occasions.

"The utility of this institution soon appeared, and many more desiring to be admitted than we thought convenient for one company, they were advised to form another, which was accordingly done; and this went on, one company being formed after another, until they became so numerous as to include most of the inhabitants who were men of property; and now at the time of writing this, though upward of fifty years since its establishment, that

which I first formed, called the Union Fire Company, still exists, though the first members are all deceased but myself and one who is older by a year than I am."

It will thus be seen, and by the "Articles of the Union Fire Company of Philadelphia, originally formed December 7, 1736," that Franklin was the founder of the first fire company, and that it was in 1736, and not 1738, as Watson states, Vol. I. 497. The following were also early members: Isaac Paschal, Philip Syme, William Rawle, Samuel Powell. The engine was most probably kept in a house in Grindstone alley, above Market street. Each member at his own cost was to provide six leather buckets and two bags of four yards of good osnaburgs or wider linen. The bags and baskets were for packing and transporting of goods. Upon the alarm of fire being given each member was to repair with half of his buckets and bags to the fire to extinguish it and preserve the goods. Precautions were taken to prevent suspicious persons from carrying away goods by stationing two members at the door, and lights were to be placed in the adjoining houses, so that persons might be recognized. The number of members was restricted to thirty, and this being filled up within a year, the second company was formed, and its institution dated March 1st, 1738, under the name of the Fellowship Fire Company, with thirty-five members. Its engine was located in a house on a lot on Second street near Market belonging to the Friends' Meeting. The ladder was kept under the eaves of the butchers' shambles on the south side, near to the meal-market. There were also seven ladders in various other places. The third company, the Hand-in-Hand, was formed March 1st, 1742, with forty members; the fourth company, the Heart-in-Hand, February 22d, 1743, with forty members; the fifth company, the Friendship, July 30th, 1747, with forty members; the sixth company, the Britannia, about 1750 or 1751; but little is known of this company, and it is probable it was disbanded in pre-Revolutionary times on account of its name. Of the other companies, a return was made in 1791 of the condition of their engines, buckets, ladders, bags, baskets, and hauses or hose; of the latter the Union had eighty feet, and the Friendship one hundred and twenty feet. Each of the companies had an engine imported from England, and the Friendship had two; the latter had also two hundred and forty buckets, or more than either of the others except the Union. Fortunately, the number of fires was not great; the largest conflagration was of Hamilton's buildings at the Drawbridge, consisting of several stores filled with produce, etc.

In 1768, Richard Mason, "living at the upper end of Second street," made fire-engines. He was the first to introduce levers at the ends instead of at the sides of the engine. He made a fourth-class one for the Northern Liberty Company in October,

and a number of others up to 1801. Philip Mason also built several engines between 1797 and 1801. Samuel Briggs also built two between 1791 and 1796, but they were not successful.

In 1770 the Sun Fire Company applied to the board to permit their engine to stand in one of the new houses at the east end of the stalls to the eastward of the court-house; which was granted.

The before-mentioned builders were superseded by the celebrated Patrick Lyon. About 1794 he invented an improved engine, which he claimed would throw more water and with greater force than any other. He does not, however, seem to have accomplished much until 1803, when he made machines for the Philadelphia and Goodwill. After these he built a number as late as 1824, when he built the Reliance. The "Old Diligent," made by him, maintained its usefulness and celebrity until the introduction of steam fire-engines.

In 1809 the Philadelphia Hose Company determined to build a combined engine and hose, which was finally completed after the designs of James Sellers, an ingenious member, in 1814. It carried the hose on two cylinders, but was too heavy. This was superseded in 1817 by the Hydraulion, a style of machine which was adopted by several other companies.

Perkins & Jones built an engine for the Harmony in 1816 on the plan of Joseph M. Trueman. Sellers & Pennock built a few engines between 1820 and 1827, and Joel Bates between 1827 and 1840. Merrick & Agnew, Perkins & Bacon, and John Agnew were also celebrated makers. The latter was the most noted until the introduction of steam fire-engines, of which the first was built in London by Mr. Braithwaite in 1830. In 1841, Mr. Hodges of New York built one for the associated insurance companies, and in 1853, A. B. Latta of Cincinnati built the first one that might be said to be practical and not too heavy.

An act passed by the Assembly in 1731 prohibited coopers and bakers from plying their trades in shops unless built of brick or stone, with a large chimney within them, and various other precautions added. Fines for violation of the precautions were to be devoted to purchasing fire-buckets and engines. Haystacks were not allowed within one hundred feet of any building, nor a larger number of fagots than two hundred.

In 1736 another great fire occurred, in which several houses in "Budd's Long Row," Front street near the Drawbridge, were much injured. This fire gave rise to the Union Fire Company, established Dec. 7, 1736. With this and the other companies that started soon after commenced the volunteer fire system of Philadelphia.

The Hibernia, whose constitution was adopted February 20, 1752, required each member to have two leathern buckets, two bags, and a large wicker basket with two handles, all marked with his name and that of the company, and kept ready at hand.

They imported a new engine in 1758, which was placed in a house they built at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. This company was incorporated Sept. 20, 1841, and they put into service a first-class steam fire-engine Dec. 30, 1858. The Harmony Fire Company was instituted August 24, 1784, and incorporated in 1848.

A mutual assurance company against fire was established March 25, 1752, and incorporated by the Provincial Assembly February 20, 1768, by the title of "The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire," now generally known by the name of "Hand-in-Hand," and having had its office in Fourth street below Walnut for many years. A similar company was formed October 21, 1784, and incorporated by the General Assembly February 27, 1786, by the name of "The Mutual Assurance Company for Insuring Houses from Loss by Fire," now generally known as the "Green Tree," from its permitting trees to be planted before houses without any additional premium.

By a print representing the burning of Zion Lutheran Church, at the corner of Fourth and Cherry streets, December 26, 1794, three of the small engines of that day appear to have been in service, and were filled by means of buckets. The full buckets were passed to the engine by men, and the empty ones returned to the pump-lines by women. The yellow fever of the last decade of the eighteenth century, which cut off a large number of the inhabitants, was the means of introducing the Schuylkill water by means of steam-power. In 1815 the steam-works at Fairmount were put into operation; in 1819 iron mains and pipes were substituted for the original wooden ones; and in July, 1822, the dam and works at Fairmount were completed and the whole operated by water-power. These works, with their capacious reservoirs and large water-wheels and turbines, have been steadily increased and improved.

By the year 1818 water had become abundant, and serviceable hose had increased to such an extent that the use of fire-buckets was discontinued, and they became degraded to other uses and worn out, and then disappeared, save a few which are now exhibited as curiosities. A few "bucket companies," it is true, were organized, but hose competition soon caused them to dwindle out of existence. Even ladders and hooks disappeared, leaving in use only engines and hose-carriages. In 1851 the Empire Hook and Ladder Company was established, the want of these implements being felt, and other such companies have since been established.

Hose, as first used in England, was a woven cylindrical web of hemp or linen, whence probably its name. It was first made of thick sewed leather by the Van der Heides of Amsterdam in 1672, who also probably first constructed the air-chamber fire-engine and the suction hose of sailcloth made water-tight by cement.

Their engines were introduced into England shortly after their invention, and the one sent to this country bore date of 1698, and was finally stored at Bethlehem. Though antique in construction, its principle was the same as in the later hand-engines.

In Germany hose was made in 1720 of hemp without seams, and afterward of lineu. When it was first used or made in England is not known. In Hogarth's two pictures of *The Times*, published in 1762, the modern appliances of hose, coupling, bucket, and engine are fully depicted. In this country the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of March 24, 1772, speaks of the German hose or "water-snakes."

An association was formed by the hose companies, called the Fire Hose Association of Philadelphia, in 1813. The objects sought to be gained were the erection of a tribunal to determine disputes between the hose companies and to establish for them a certain and permanent support. Failing in these objects, the association was dissolved in 1817, though a new one was formed the same year of both hose and engine companies, and entitled the Fire Association of Philadelphia. It was governed by a board consisting of two delegates from each company, elected annually, and who elected a president, secretary, and treasurer from their own body. In 1818 they entered into the business of insurance, and the delegates elected thirteen trustees to carry on the business, for which they obtained a charter March 27, 1820, and were incorporated by the name of "The Trustees of the Fire Association of Philadelphia." June 5, 1820, the Harmony Engine Company was admitted a member. No dividend was to be made until the capital stock amounted to \$100,000, and no company was to be entitled to a dividend which did not, in the opinion of the board of delegates, possess a complete apparatus for the extinguishment of fires. Each member of the companies in the association could effect insurances at five per cent. less premium than non-members, and the association could grant relief to any of the associated companies in need of it. Thus was organized a company to maintain the efficiency of the fire department, and the capital stock in reality consisted of the property and active services of every company belonging to the association; therefore each company pledged its faith to maintain a suitable apparatus and to contribute its full share to the protection and insurances of the Fire Association. They held also that no company had any claims upon the profits or share in the association that went out of active service, nor had they any right to sell their privileges, but that all reverted to the companies that remained and carried out the provisions of their charter.

The city on Aug. 2, 1811, appropriated annually thereafter to the fire hose and engine companies \$1500, to be distributed by the Watering Committee. This was increased in 1813 to \$2000; in 1823 to \$4000; in 1828 to \$5000; in 1833 to \$7000; in 1835

to \$8100; and in 1839 to \$9000. In 1840, Councils, on account of violations of the peace, appropriated \$8700 to the Committee on Legacies and Trusts to distribute among the companies, but not more than \$300 to any one company, and they were to inspect all apparatus.

The disorders still increasing, Councils passed an ordinance Jan. 4, 1844, which divided the city and districts into three fire districts. It regulated the passing of the companies out of their respective districts, the attaching and supplying water at fires and the use of the fire-plugs, the age and number of active members, and the quantity of hose to be carried by each hose and engine company, and prohibited stationary alarm-bells. Companies were to make annual returns of their condition, number of fires attended, names and number of members. Minors could not be elected; no hose company should have more than fifty members, and no engine company more than sixty members. Each company had to select one member of a board of engineers, who had supervision of all companies at fires. If any of these provisions were violated, the company was deprived of its appropriation; for a second offence to be excluded from the use of the fire-plugs; for a subsequent offence to be fined \$100.

The appropriations from 1845 to 1853 varied from \$6000 to \$7800, exclusive of special appropriations for damages done in the great fire of 1850. March 7, 1848, the Legislature gave the Court of Quarter Sessions special jurisdiction over riotous fire companies in the city and districts, with authority to put them out of service, and even to disband them.

On the 2d of February, 1854, the Legislature erected the whole county of Philadelphia into one great municipal corporation called the "City of Philadelphia." Its superficial area is $129\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or about 82,701 acres, and its length is 23 miles, with an average breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. By this act of consolidation Councils were directed to organize a police department, with privilege of a fire department subordinate to or independent of that of the police, and ample power to make all laws for their regulation. An ordinance was therefore passed Jan. 30, 1855, to reorganize the fire department, to consist of such regularly-organized engine, hose, and hook-and-ladder companies as shall comply with its provisions. The officers were to be a chief engineer, seven assistants—one for each district—and one director for each company possessed of the apparatus provided for. By supplements in 1856–57 the lines of the seven districts were changed and were thrown into five divisions, and the assistant engineers were reduced to five, one for each division. The engineer and assistants were elected every two years by the companies. Each hose company was required to have 800 feet of good hose on a four-wheeled carriage; each engine company to have a good engine and carry 300 feet of hose; and each hook-and-ladder company to carry 125

feet of ladders and the necessary hooks and axes ; no appropriation to be paid unless the apparatus was in good order and had performed active service for nine months of the year. Hose and hook-and-ladder companies were limited to thirty active members, and engine companies to fifty.

Since the passage of the ordinance of 1855 an entire change has taken place in the fire department by the introduction of steam-power. In five years' time, or in 1860, there were 43 engines, of which 21 were steam, 42 hose, and 4 hook-and-ladder companies—an aggregate of 89, with 67,938 feet of good hose—of which 48 were attached to the Fire Association and 41 in active service outside of the association.

At the present time the fire department is under the control of a chief engineer and five assistants, with a force of 389 men and 123 horses ; there are 32 companies at 13 fire-stations, 27 steam fire-engines, 5 special steam-engines, 4 hand-engines and hose-carriages, 5 hook-and-ladder trucks, 6 fuel-wagons, 50,000 feet of rubber and linen hose, and over 5000 fire-plugs. The horses, men, and engines are kept ready to go in service on the tap of the fire-alarm telegraph. The admirable force forms the most effective and powerful fire organization that exists, as is evidenced by the few fires we now have, and the still fewer large ones, and small rate of loss. The paid fire department came into existence March 15th, 1871. The last parade of volunteer firemen took place Oct. 16, 1865.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOSE COMPANY.

On December 15, 1803, the first hose company established in the city, the Philadelphia Hose Company, was organized. Its history is interesting. It was the pioneer in a wide field of public good. It was originated by some of our best citizens, young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one, all of them members, or descendants of members, of the Society of Friends. The first meeting was held December 15, 1803, at the house of Reuben Haines, No. 4 Bank (now Lodge) street, adjoining the old Pennsylvania Bank, at that time a fashionable neighborhood. Although hose was used before for a limited end and of imperfect construction, the idea of applying a far different article to an almost if not entirely new object belongs to this first combination of young men. Hose had been introduced in 1794 by the Humane Fire Company, and the completion of the Centre Square Waterworks led to a general adoption of hose before this time. There were present—Reuben Haines, Roberts Vaux, Joseph Parker, Samuel N. Lewis, Abraham L. Pennock, William Morrison, Joseph Warner, William Morris.

The second and third meetings were held on the 16th and 19th of December, at which time Charles E. Smith, Joseph Lea,

Samuel Hazard, John R. Hall, and John Wheeler took their seats. S. N. Lewis and A. L. Pennock resigned.

The following are short biographies of the originators:

Reuben Haines was an apprentice (so called at that time) in the store of Garrigues & Marshall, dry-goods merchants. Of an active mind and temperament, devoting his leisure to some useful object or acquiring scientific knowledge, his after-life was spent in elegant retirement at Germantown, occupied only in works of benevolence or learning.

Roberts Vaux has left to his native city a character which is identified with almost every useful public object. Educated a merchant, he early gave up business and spent his days in constant efforts for the improvement of his fellow-man. The histories of the public institutions of Philadelphia, many of which he originated, are his best biography. He died Jan. 7, 1836.

Joseph Parker was educated in mercantile pursuits. He was active, ardent, impulsive, and kind-hearted. Esteeming the calls of charity as imperatively demanding his personal attention, he was ever the friend of the unfortunate.

Samuel N. Lewis was educated, lived, and died a merchant. With his brother Mordecai the firm was long extensively known as M. & S. N. Lewis, merchants of high repute, and for many years manufacturers of white lead. They were old-fashioned merchants, gentlemen of the purest character, most admirable manners, and highest respectability. Samuel N. Lewis was born in 1785, commenced business with his brother in 1806, and continued in the firm in the same locality until his death in 1841.

Abraham L. Pennock, engaged at one period in making leather hose with rivets, was in business with Samuel J. Robbins, another active, valuable, and early member of the Hose Company, and for many years its president, treasurer, and secretary. After the firm separated it became Pennock & Sellers, and was well known for high character and probity. Mr. Pennock retired to the country, and peaceably closed an exemplary life.

William Morrison, a most amiable and exemplary man, enjoyed the luxury of doing good. For many years the partner of Mordecai L. Dawson, one of our most benevolent and useful citizens, in the brewing of malt liquors, they built up a high reputation for their manufacture and their upright dealing.

Joseph Warner bore a character beyond reproach for sterling qualities of mind and heart and the most practical and enlarged benevolence. He was actively engaged in business. He died November, 1859.

William Morris, trained for the life of a merchant, was singularly kind and agreeable in his manners and character, but died in a Southern climate in early manhood, deeply regretted.

Samuel Hazard, trained for a merchant in Robert Ralston's counting-house, early in life made several voyages as supercargo to the Mediterranean and the West Indies. Settled in Philadelphia as a commission merchant, and afterward in Huntsville, Alabama. On his return to his native city his strong love for letters induced him to publish *The Register of Pennsylvania*, 16 vols.; *The United States Commercial and Statistical Register*, 6 vols.; *The Annals of Pennsylvania*, 1 vol.; *The Colonial Records*, 16 vols., and *The Archives of Pennsylvania*, 12 vols.; *The Index* to the latter two in 1 vol.—altogether more than fifty large volumes—and numerous pamphlets. An active member and officer of the Presbyterian Church, librarian of the Historical Society, and officer of many societies, he was born in 1784, and died at the ripe age of eighty-six in 1870.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY RICHARD VAUX

Before the Philadelphia Hose Company, on the completion of the new hall, Seventh street, December 16th, 1850.

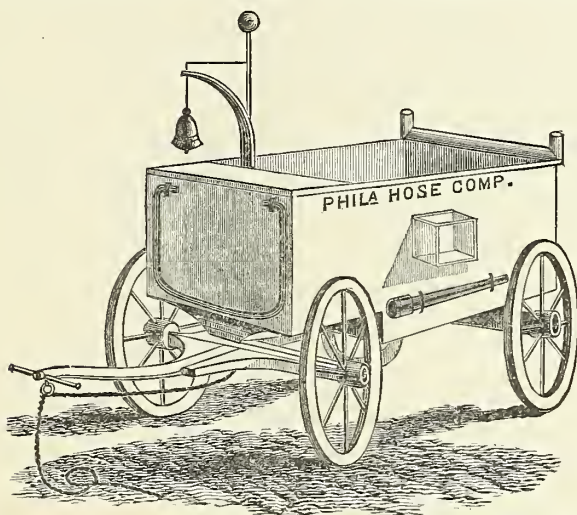
"Let us imagine for a moment, in those early times, the alarm of 'fire' given on 'First-Day,' when, out of each pent-roof door in Front and Second streets, and perhaps as high up town as Fifth street, in Arch and Market and Chestnut streets, the quiet Quaker in his plain, neat First-Day suit, his broad brim, his breeches and buckle shoes and yarn stockings, with three or four of these fire-buckets on either arm, proceeding in an excited gait to the nearest pump to stand in line to pass on the water, working with a conviction that it was doing unto others as he would be done by; and after Neighbor A's roof had been rid of the fire, returning home with his buckets on his arms, with soaked shoes and muddy stockings, conscious that he had performed a voluntary task, made light by the knowledge that he was one of the many in like condition. The picture is a faithful one. He was the first of that noble band known as the *Philadelphia firemen*. The necessity for a prompt supply of buckets induced a bucket company to be established. The first consisted of about twenty young men, who agreed to unite for the purpose of prompt delivery of these articles. They obtained a kind of box or crate on wheels, on which the few buckets they could collect were placed, and thus proceeded quickly to the aid of the engines. At their first turnout the number was very limited, but tradition, if nothing more reliable, hints that on their return the capital of the company was greatly augmented, for all the buckets that could be found were safely deposited in the machine, and the night was spent by the young ones in quietly painting out the names of the owners and marking them with the title of the association. This may not inaptly be regarded as the germ of the first hose company.

"Even this contrivance was at last required to yield to more

urgent necessity. New and improved appliances became an obvious duty. Several large fires had occurred, and one in Sansom street brought conviction home to the minds of many of the active youth of that time that some mode must be devised to furnish a full supply of water in order to stay the desolation of conflagration. To the founders of the Philadelphia Hose Company belong the praise and honor of suggesting and effectuating this most benevolent and public-spirited purpose. Animated with the views and sentiments already referred to, ten young men agreed to associate for the formation of an institution benevolent in its design and useful in its effects—an association the arduous duties of which were self-imposed for general good.

“They discussed the objects of their meeting, proposed plans, made all their arrangements for the regular formation of a company, and went to work, young, enthusiastic, hopeful, and successfully. It is worthy of remark that they were all under age. They required four hundred feet of hose and screws, estimated at two hundred dollars; a ‘*machine*’ for the hose to be carried in, to cost fifty dollars; a hose-house, at an expense of one hundred dollars. The money was to be raised. A committee on address to the citizens was appointed, and, as is not unfrequent now, that committee was required to collect subscriptions. Tradition whispers that some amusing incidents occurred to this committee of ways and means; they visited the noted people of that day. Among the number was a worthy lady whose large income it was reported bore no just relation to her limited wants. She lived in Arch street near Front, in an old-fashioned house with its pent roof, door divided horizontally, with its huge brass knocker beautifully polished, two soapstone steps, and the benches on either side of the door. A few of the like still remain at this time, specimens of architecture in keeping with the habits and manners of early days. The committee, after sounding the alarm, canvassed the character of the lady, her resources, her oddities, and speculated as to the amount of the donation they would receive. Waiting, and thus conversing, and, as it seems, overheard, the upper half of the door opened, and the owner, with her arms resting on the lower division, still shut, asked in a sharp tone, ‘What was wanted?’ Taken by surprise, the committee began a history of the object which induced them to call on her, its great advantages to the public, and explained the mode intended for the use of the apparatus; her sternness continued during the detail, and when finished she remarked, ‘So, boys, you think you know all about my business, do you? Well, as to the money, here is my mite; but I just tell you out plain I don’t want you to come squirting your waterworks about my house; and besides, let me give you some advice, and that is to let other folks’ business alone.’ Her simplicity and liberality were about alike; she gave them liberally of money and admonition, and they went away. The citizens

gave cheerfully, and in a short time seven hundred dollars were raised by contribution. This was enough and to spare for a beginning. Reuben Haines gave the company the use of the lot No. 7 North Fourth street, and in connection with the Philadelphia Engine Company a house was built; so great was the anxiety for its completion that the water was heated in the street to make mortar. The hose was obtained from Frederick Shultz, at the cost of forty-three cents per foot, under a contract for six hundred feet; it was made of leather sewed with thread, in sections of fifty feet each, except two of twenty-five feet each. The next duty to be performed was the building of the machine, and Patrick Lyon was the maker. It was an oblong box upon wheels, six feet nine inches long by two feet six inches wide and two feet deep; the hose was carried in the box without a cylinder. It was used as a reservoir also when the hose was in service for holding water to feed engines. This box had arms at the front and back to assist in changing its position, and lanterns on either side with candles; this wonder of the age cost ninety-eight dollars. The



THE FIRST HOSE-CARRIAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.—PATRICK LYON, BUILDER.

first fire at which the hose company turned out was in old Harmony court, then called Whalebone alley, south of Chestnut street and east of Fourth street, on the 3d of March, 1804, about three months after the first meeting of its founders. As this was the first occasion at which the first hose-carriage was in service at a fire in Philadelphia, we propose to give a list of the members on duty. The minutes record that there were twenty members present—viz. Reuben Haines, Roberts Vaux, Joseph Parker, Abraham L. Pennock, William Morrison, William Morris, Charles E.

Smith, Joseph Lea, Samuel Hazard, John J. Wheeler, James P. Parke, William C. Nesbitt, Ralph Smith, Lloyd Mifflin, Daniel D. Smith, Charles Jones, James Chambers, Joshua Emlen, Charles L. Smith, and John Rakestraw.

"Large iron arms on handles were attached to each end, in size nearly the width and depth of the ends of the body; a roller, with small upright rollers at each end, was also attached to the top of the back of the carriage; a lantern was placed on each side suitable for carrying a lighted candle in each: the branch-pipe was fastened on one side of the carriage and the axe on the other. The body was painted an olive-green on the outside and red on the inside; on each side near the top was painted '*Philada. Hose Comp.*;' some short time after the motto '*Non sibi sed omnibus*' was painted in a semicircle on the front, and under it '*Original Institution, 1803.*' In August, 1804, the bell apparatus was affixed to the carriage. In March, 1805, a railing was put around the top to enable the company to carry eight hundred feet of hose.

"The second hose company was called 'Good Intent,' third, 'Resolution,' and fourth, 'Humane.' It is interesting to refer to the minutes of the Philadelphia Hose Company, to discern the spirit in which these rival institutions were regarded by the mother company. Addresses were made to each, and in token of the good feeling of the Philadelphia a copy of its constitution and by-laws was presented in order to facilitate the new associations in their action. The correspondence evinces the best feelings and an elevated and courteous determination to make their joint powers tend to the general welfare. As already appears, the Philadelphia Hose and Engine companies were located at the same house, and at the fire in Harmony court both were promptly on the ground. The engine took a favorable position, and waited the flow of water from the hose; the director of the hose who had the command carried the attachment from the hydrant on to the fire, and with a pipe played directly from the hose. This attracted general attention; it was the first time the hose had been used, and the observation of all was centred on the new company. A very worthy citizen, whom many of us have seen in our day active at fires with his breeches and stockings and buckle shoes, had command of the engine; he became impatient at the non-arrival of the expected water from the hose, and on ascertaining the cause proceeded to the hose director, who was, as he thought, usurping the functions of the engine. The engine director demanded the water; the hose director refused to yield the pipe. The engine director became warm, indignant, vexed, and forcible; the hose director resolute and silent. At last, to give a finishing argument to the hose director, he cried out with some excitement, 'If thee don't put the water in the engine, I'll kick thee ——;' but the noise of the crowd drowned the last words, and the engine had on that occa-

sion to be satisfied with the bucket supply. After the other hose companies were formed, a joint meeting of the officers from each company entered into a treaty to prevent any cause of difference, and the routes to fires were agreed upon, as the localities of the companies were in proximity. The Philadelphia, it was agreed, should keep along Fourth street; the Good Intent, Chestnut street; the Resolution, Third street; the Humane, Second street, in order to prevent clashing; and when either was better manned than the other, and behind, notice should be given before passing. Prosperous, respected, and of high standing, the Philadelphia Hose Company was not exempt from trouble. The 'Good Intent' was one of the new companies just in existence, and took as its model the 'first institution.' The 'machine' was almost a fac-simile of the Philadelphia, and it was difficult to discover the difference between the two. This gave great uneasiness to the Philadelphia, and they passed a resolution as follows: 'Resolved, As the Good Intent Hose Carriage so nearly resembles our own, that a bell of convenient size be procured and affixed to the carriage in such a manner that the discovery of the vehicle may be facilitated by those members who happen to arrive at the house after the hose is removed.' The duty of carrying out this resolution devolved on Mr. Parke. It is somewhat doubtful if the whole object of the bell is fully set out in the resolution; a very little pride was no doubt mixed up in the reason. However, be that as it may, the bell was procured, and the report to the company informed them 'that it was made to move by means of a spring, which was the prime mover, and by which the effect was given to the entire structure.' It was a difficult business, this fixing of the bell; at last it was set up at the cost of eighteen dollars and eighty-one cents. The Philadelphia rung itself into new favor and into new trouble. The Neptune Hose Company, a new company, determined to have a bell. This information greatly troubled the Philadelphia; they addressed the Neptune—remonstrated—stated it would be a serious inconvenience to the Philadelphia if carried into effect; they appealed to the Fire Association, composed of the different hose companies for general benefits and unanimity of action and police regulations. The Neptune, hearing all that was said on behalf of the Philadelphia, ordered the bell-maker to proceed. The Philadelphia members were indignant; they voted thirty dollars to Mr. Parke to obtain a patent for the bell he, as the committee, had placed at the disposal of the Philadelphia. The proper papers were sent to the United States Patent Office, and, after some delay, in November, 1809, a patent was regularly issued 'for the attachment of an alarm-bell to a fire-engine or hose-carriage or other vehicle for conveyance of fire apparatus.' The bell on the Philadelphia was marked '*Parke's Patent Alarm Bell.*' Fifty dollars was the price of the right to use this bell. Thus armed, the Philadelphia

rung their bell at the Neptune, and she yielded and took off the one attached to her carriage, and thus matters continued for some years. But in 1812 the Good Intent was still intent upon a bell; the bell was the peculiar distinction of the Philadelphia, and a monopoly of the music was not agreeable. The Good Intent placed two bells on their carriage; this the Philadelphia looked upon as an infringement of its patent. The Fire Association, again appealed to, decided in favor of the Philadelphia. The Good Intent withdrew from the association. Still, the two bells were continued on the Good Intent, and at last it was determined to commence proceedings under the patent in the Circuit Court of the United States, before Judges Washington and Peters. The plaintiff retained J. R. Ingersoll, Esq.; the defendants, P. A. Brown and J. B. McKean, Esqs. The trial was one of interest; the charge of the court was with the plaintiffs, but the jury, after considering about ten minutes, returned a verdict for defendants. The Good Intent applied for readmission into the Fire Association, and the Philadelphia paid its counsel \$50 more than his agreed compensation, because it was so well pleased with his management of the case. Another example of the Philadelphia worthy of general imitation. The Philadelphia determined to have a peculiar distinction, and it invented another bell apparatus, fixing a lever to work by cogs on one of the wheels with a crank connected with the bell. While the wheels were in motion this bell rang continuously, and with this they were satisfied as a distinguishing badge. It was abandoned some time afterward. In 1806, a new carriage was suggested as necessary, and in the same year a new location for the hose-house was desired. The committee on site reported Fourth street between Market and Arch, and Arch and Fourth streets; both were unattainable. The same year, in December, the subject of firemen's equipments was brought before the company. A committee was raised, which, after much discussion and difficulty, agreed upon a uniform for the members. This was the first attempt of the kind made among firemen. Hitherto, fire-hats of leather, painted and inscribed with the name of the company, and leather badges for hats with like inscriptions, were the only uniform *per se*. The committee reported the uniform as agreed upon, consisting of a shirt of net-work, woollen drawers from the loins to the ankles, and a short frock-coat of dark steel-mixed cloth, with a painted cape and belt, suitably inscribed; these, with the hats, constituted the first firemen's equipments.

"Nothing worthy of particular public notice occurred until 1814, when it was determined to construct a hose-engine, an engine machinery, with hose carried on the same apparatus. The company had been engaged from 1810 to 1814 in considering this idea; it was carried into effect at the cost of \$1400.

"The apparatus was a hydraulion, and was a source of much

difficulty to the company, as it required a division of the members into classes for services as engine and hose men. The old hose-carriage was removed to Twelfth and Clover streets, and the hydraulion was located in the new house in Fourth street above Arch. It is worthy of remark that to this hydraulion was affixed a most peculiar *alarm apparatus*. Its novelty at the time, and even now, renders it proper to record it here. At the back of the body of the carriage was attached a 'gong,' imported from China by a member of the company, made of copper, round in shape, very thin, and about eighteen inches in diameter. When the carriage was proceeding to a fire a man was stationed at this gong, who, running, struck it continually with an implement like drummers use for the bass drum. Its sound was remarkable, and attracted the most lively curiosity. This lasted but a short time, but while it did last it was exempt from any attempts at competition by other companies. In this respect, or at least as to this feature of the apparatus, the Philadelphia Hose had no proceedings at law to secure their peculiar distinction. It is a little odd that this company was so tenacious as to its *alarm* machinery. On one of the carriages was erected a bellows, located in the front locker. It was constructed like a smith's bellows, and was worked by the springs of the carriage when in motion. The air escaped through a vent, and the noise resembled that now made by a steam-whistle—not so loud or clear in sound, but of some similarity, however. This was used for a short time, and abandoned, giving place to the original bell.

"The hydraulion lasted only about three years, and was sold, to the great satisfaction of the company, in 1817 for the use of the Insane Asylum. The hose used by the Philadelphia was originally leather, sewed, which was liable to loss and injury. The company were constantly making experiments to improve their apparatus. An experimental committee was appointed, and out of its labors grew the great improvement in hose called *riveted hose*. This was a long time under course of experiment. On the 31st of 8th month, 1811, the company published in the public papers the following card: 'The Philadelphia Hose Company will exhibit for trial an original specimen of "*rivet hose*" at their hose-house to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock. The patrons of the institution and members of other companies are respectfully invited to witness the experiment.' The minutes of the directors, under the same date, record that there were present all the directors. At the time appointed many respectable citizens appeared to witness this interesting experiment. The result 'was highly gratifying to all, and in an especial manner to the members of the company, whose high ambition was to excel in objects of public utility.' In October following an order for eight hundred feet of this new hose was given by the company. The want of proper persons to fill this order for the improved hose re-

quired that some of the members of the company should engage in carrying on the business to ensure the completion of the order. J. Wainwright furnished the leather, and Jenkin & Son made the hose at a charge of two dollars per day. The rivets were made at Wilmington, Delaware, and called Titania rivets. Ziba Ferris, a member of the company, manufactured these rivets, so that it may be said the invention and the manufacture both originated and were consummated by the members of the institution. Thus, for a most valuable and important invention are the public indebted to the intelligence and energy of this meritorious association. In 1817 an alligator's skin was presented by Mr. F. Kreeger to the hose company; this was suggestive of a new idea for hose material, some thinking that alligator-skin hose would no doubt keep up the *peculiar* distinction of the company. It was sent to a committee which consisted of William Lippincott and John K. Kane, who reported against this amphibious aqueduct.

"In the year 1817 the company had a disposition to take out a patent for their riveted hose, but it was abandoned after much correspondence between J. Sellers, who with A. L. Pennock was a member of the company when the riveted hose was introduced. Mr. Sellers was about to start the business for himself, and he was left to carry it on. Sellers & Pennock afterward became a famous firm in this department.

"In 1823 Mr. S. V. Merrick, one of our most distinguished machinists and a member of the company, made a new engine for the company to take the place of the hydraulion. It had both a forcing and suction action; the cylinder was eight inches and a half in diameter, with eleven hundred feet of hose attached. This engine drew water eighty feet, and forced one hundred and thirty-four feet from the branch-pipe. On many occasions at fires this engine carried and threw the water five hundred feet.

"In 1828 the company were required to leave Fourth and Arch streets, the location granted them by the Zion Lutheran Church. They sought a suitable site, and at last selected the one they now occupy.

"In 1832 the company gave up all its ideas about hydraulions and engines, and returned to its original idea of a hose-carriage. One was purchased for five hundred and forty dollars, and in 1835 a tender was obtained. Still, the hydraulion seemed to have friends and admirers in the company, and in 1835 one was again ordered of Merrick & Agnew, but it was not completed. A hose-carriage was obtained in 1837, and again a new one in 1839. During 1848 the present carriage was made of the finest and best materials by Watson, and of most finished workmanship, at a cost of over one thousand dollars.

"In 1849 the company were anxious to erect a new hose-house, and designs were offered—one by Charles M. Slocum, Esq., a

member of the company, which was worthy of much praise. At last a most suitable plan for a building was agreed upon, and we are now for the first time occupying it."

This building stands (1879) at the south-east corner of Seventh and Filbert streets, and was vacated on the disbanding of the company on the creation of the Paid Fire Department.

On the 15th of December, 1853, the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the company, fifty-one members, with invited guests, met at the La Pierre House, in Broad street below Chestnut, then kept by Taber & Son. Among the after-dinner table-speeches, James P. Parke, the oldest member present—whose name stands fourteenth on the roll, and who was elected seven days after the institution of the company—read the following historical paper:

"At this season, when we are assembled at the festivities of the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of this institution, I am desirous of commemorating the names of the two original leaders in the respective departments of our voluntary fire associations—the engine and hose companies.

"On December 7, 1736, the first engine company was established in this city. It was organized by twenty individuals, among whom was the celebrated Dr. Franklin, and an impression has gone abroad that to him we are mainly indebted for its formation. But this is by no means the case, for his name is found the seventh on the list. At the head of that list—an illustrious list, gentlemen, as the commencement of that long series of patriotic men who have for a hundred and seventeen years so nobly devoted themselves to this laudable purpose—stands the name of Joseph Paschall, and let it ever be remembered through many successive generations as the name of the first volunteer fireman of the city of Philadelphia. Think you that if Dr. Franklin had been the founder of the *Union* Fire Company, his colleagues would not have paid him the compliment of the first signature? Certainly. But he was not the man. It was to the exertions of Joseph Paschall, 'as the most energetic and worthy toward the establishment of the company,' that this compliment was paid, and while the records of that company remain there will continue that decisive testimony.

"Human nature is the same in all ages, and we should render the same homage now to the founder of any institution. 'There is not the slightest evidence given, in a careful revision of all the proceedings of the Union, that Dr. Franklin did more than any other member either toward its original formation or subsequent management. Indeed, his political character called him more away from the meetings of the company than the other members.'

"I need not dwell, gentlemen, on the name of the great leader in the other department of our voluntary fire associations—the founder of this company. His name is at the head of your list,

and familiar to you all. And some of us who are now present can cast our view back in the vista of the last fifty years, and bring to our remembrance all the events of the dawn of this company, so interesting to our youthful feelings.

"I therefore beg leave to propose the following sentiment:

"'The memory of Joseph Paschall and Reuben Haines, the great names which stand as leaders of the two respective branches of our voluntary fire department—the first fireman and the first hoseman of this city; and while *Philadelphia* shall stand may the *Union* be preserved in righteousness and justice.'"

The following historical memoranda are taken from the Hose Company's minutes:

The Hose Company was instituted January 2d, 1804.—January 27th, 1801, Schuylkill water introduced by a canal, two steam-engines, and pipes.—December 13th, 1803, fire in Sansom street, south side, consumed and injured eight new houses nearly finished; not extinguished for three hours; high wind, the whole row in danger; great want of water; suggestions and expedients to prevent extending of fires. Three days after the fire a meeting of citizens was held, parapet walls and unconnected eaves proposed; idea of hose in place of lanes proposed by Reuben Haines. Several companies possessed hose to connect with nozzle of engines, and so to the fire.—April 13th, 1804, hose divided into sections, eleven of fifty feet and two of twenty-five feet, with swivel screws and uniform standard size to fit every plug.—October 8th, 1804, it is mentioned that the city has been exempt from fire for four months!—October 10th, eighty hydrants and forty-four fire-plugs in the city; March 25th, 1805, one hundred and twenty; September, 1805, one hundred and fifty-one.

The old University buildings, on Ninth street below Market, were torn down in the summer of 1829, and the new ones were completed in time for the fall lectures. Many now living no doubt remember the "old Dilly," which occupied the engine-house on the north, and the "Washy House" on the south. All the University buildings, engine-houses, etc., have gone to give room to a splendid government post-office building.

The Northern Liberty Hose and Steam Fire-Engine Company, No. 4, one of the famous organizations of the old volunteer fire department, instituted May 7, 1828, was for many years located in New Market street, and nearly all the prominent men of that section of the city were connected with it as active, contributing, or honorary members. It dissolved after an existence of nearly forty-nine years, and its affairs were wound up, the assets being divided among the members. The close of its existence was marked by a banquet on Feb. 21, 1877, at New Market and Brown streets, Conrad B. Andress, Esq., for many years presi-

dent of the company, occupying the chair. A feature of the occasion was the presentation to Charles S. Austin, Esq., member of the Board of Public Education from the Eleventh Section, of a handsome gold watch and chain bearing an appropriate inscription. Mr. Austin had been for twenty years secretary of the company. The Northern Liberty Hose Company members were known as the "Snappers," hence the gift bears this symbol among its decorations.

The Washington Hose Company from 1811 stood on the University lot. When the house was torn down in 1829, they removed the materials and put up a temporary house in Rowland's court, running back from Zane (now Filbert) street, below Eighth. After that they moved to North street (now Morgan), above Tenth. After standing there a short time the company moved to the double frame house on Market street, next to the pottery, near Schuylkill Fifth (Eighteenth) street. A number of citizens in the western part of the city put up that double frame building for the use of any companies that would occupy it. The company soon found this location to be too far out. The most of the members lived east of Ninth street. At an alarm of fire, by the time they ran out and brought the carriage in, the fire would be extinguished. The company then moved to Tenth street below Arch—not on the brewery lot, but farther up. This was about 1831. It afterward moved to Ninth street, between Arch and Filbert streets. While the Washington Hose stood out Market street no other company stood alongside them; nor has any other fire company been located on that street since the time of the Union and Sun engines, which stood in the market-house at Front and Market streets, except the Diligent, which stood on the south side of Market street below Eighth, from whence it removed in 1807 to the University lot on Ninth street, and from there moved in 1830 to Filbert above Tenth, until it built a house at the south-west corner of Tenth and Filbert streets.

The fire company occupying the building on Broad street near Bainbridge, west side, before the establishment of the paid fire department, was the Harmony Engine Company. The building was occupied originally by the Franklin Hose Company, which bought out the rights of the Harmony in order to get into the Fire Association, and changed the name accordingly.

The Delaware Fire Company removed from Cherry street above Third between 1840 and 1845. It was afterward located in the western end of the tobacco warehouse on Spruce street below Dock. Finally, the engine was purchased by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, upon the introduction of steam fire-engines into our city, for the protection of its property in Pottstown, and was used for that purpose until the introduction of steam there. It was some years since sent to Catawissa for the same purpose.

Pennsylvania Hall was burned by a mob May 17, 1838. No lives were lost on that occasion.

The great fire which commenced on Delaware avenue near Vine street, and which extended south toward Race street and west toward Second street, took place on Tuesday, the 9th of July, 1850. Three hundred and sixty-seven houses were destroyed. It was also the day of the death of President Taylor.

Bruner's cotton-factory, corner of Nixon and Hamilton streets, was burned November 12th, 1851. On that occasion three persons were killed by jumping from the upper windows, and many were injured.

The great fire at Sixth and Market streets took place April 30th, 1856; at Jayne's buildings, in Chestnut street, March 4, 1872, loss \$300,000; Dock street, May 19, 1872, loss \$750,000.

INTRODUCTION OF STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

The history of the introduction of steam fire-engines into Philadelphia is an interesting one. The steam fire-engine, after encountering great opposition, by its own merits made itself popular in our conservative city. Here everything new is received with caution and ventured upon deliberately and carefully. When the utility of it becomes manifest, prejudice at once breaks down, and the innovation becomes immediately as much an object of favor as it formerly had been one of opposition. But this conservatism is united with common sense, and a right decision is generally reached. It was so with the steam fire-engine. First received with derision, illustrated squibs having been published in the papers, and such names as "The Great Squirt" and "The Old Dominion Coffee-Pot" having been given to it, it was next threatened with violence; but steadily made its way in public estimation, and especially with the firemen, who saw its advantages and the increased efficiency which it would give to their department, and thus render its services more valuable to the public. Without their appreciation of this fact and their cordial co-operation the work of improvement would have been long delayed. True, some attempts were made by the disaffected of the fire department—that portion of it which may be entitled the "rowdy" element—who saw their occupation was gone. But the public hailed in the steam fire-engine their deliverance from the noise and confusion caused by the turbulent portion of the firemen, and the danger from their frequent brawls, as well as more assured protection to their property. "We had tired of firemen's fights, as they had lost their novelty; we had become tired of a race to the fire-locality, and the new houses had become common all over the city. There was a calm resting over this social element, which to the thinking indicated a coming excitement. Since 1850 we are now speaking. The first new invention which agitated the department was the police and fire-alarm telegraph. The idea of giving an

alarm of fire by lightning set the fire companies by the eyes and ears. Wire from poles along the streets, with signal-boxes and a system of signals to indicate the locality of the fire, was introduced. Then began the new check. Electricity to give the alarm required steam to extinguish the fire. This was a consequence, if not a corollary. Experience of fifty years demonstrated the inefficiency of the old hand-engines; they were too heavy, too slow, and too exhaustive of energy at a large fire. A prejudice fifty years old is a strong, well-built prejudice, and stands any quantity of hard knocks. Just such a prejudice was built up to guard the fire department from the assaults of novelties or new ideas. That prejudice had to be broken down by stubborn facts and decided advantages gained."

The Philadelphia fire department was placed under charge of a chief engineer by ordinance of January 30th, 1855. The first engineer was Benjamin A. Shoemaker, who was succeeded by Samuel Patrick Fearon, and subsequently by David M. Lyle, Terrence McCusker, and George W. Downey.

Cincinnati was the first city to use steam fire-engines, but Philadelphia was the first to produce a machine that proved a model for other cities. In February, 1855, Mr. E. Latta of Cincinnati arrived with a steam fire-engine, the "Miles Greenwood," and proposed to Councils and the fire department to exhibit it in action. The Philadelphia Hose Company lent Mr. Latta sufficient hose and the services of some of its members to make the trial satisfactory. The trial was made at Dock street wharf in presence of many persons. Though the engine performed satisfactorily, its action was received with groans by many firemen present, and the Philadelphia Hose was hooted at as they left the ground. By sensible people and the benevolent members of the fire department the exhibition was well received and favorably thought of, but the firemen mainly continued opposed to it. It could not throw the water as far as some of the hand-engines in use.

Thus matters remained until the 24th of May of the same year, when Mr. Shawk of Cincinnati brought on the "Young America." By order of Councils a private trial was had in the yard of the County Prison, where it worked well. A public trial was held in Arch street above Tenth on the 1st of June, and another at the foot of Dock street on June 4th, both with much success. The report said: "The engine has the capacity of discharging the full amount of 500 gallons of water per minute, or 30,000 per hour, through a $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch nozzle, to a distance of 175 feet, and maintaining a constant stream of that capacity; which is equal to at least seven of our first-class engines when operated by hand." The Committee on Trusts and Fire recommended its adoption, but the finances were embarrassed and Councils declined to purchase it. It was therefore bought for \$9500 by some merchants, underwriters, etc., and presented to the city. It was a cumbrous

affair, weighing 20,000 pounds, and required three or four horses to pull it to fires. As no company could afford to keep it and use it, Councils placed it in the hands of the chief engineer of the fire department, and appropriated \$5000 for the maintenance of the machine, though not without great opposition. A house was erected at Front and Noble streets, an engineer and assistant were chosen to direct her, and everything purchased necessary except horses. The Young America remained in the hands of the city for three years at a cost of \$20,000, but was of little service, having really attended only three fires in that time. Notwithstanding many large fires occurred, it remained in "masterly inactivity," as the machinery was seldom in order, and it had to be dragged to the scene of action by firemen, which was such an arduous task it was rarely performed. At the burning of Megargee's board-yard at Poplar street wharf, October 7th, 1856, it did good service under the care of the Philadelphia Hose Company and United States Engine Company.

On the 30th of January, 1857, a special meeting of the Philadelphia Hose Company was called to receive or refuse a steam fire-engine, the "Fire-Fly," a New York machine, belonging to Arthur, Burnham & Gilroy, a manufacturing establishment of this city, who had offered it to the company for use free of expense. The company accepted it, and asked Councils that they might be allowed to run the Fire-Fly to fires without regard to the district system. On the 2d of February, 1857, the Fire-Fly was tried at the tobacco warehouse, Dock street. It was afterward returned to the firm its owners, who finally abandoned it or returned it to New York, as the Philadelphia "boys" were disgusted with it.

On February 9th, at a meeting of the hose company, a committee of five were appointed to solicit funds from the insurance companies for the maintenance of the machine. Messrs. Myers, Allen, Grice, Phillips, and A. J. Miller were appointed, but they did not act.

But Mr. C. Tiers Myers was satisfied that Philadelphia mechanics could build an improved machine that would be lighter and more efficient than any yet constructed. He therefore—though his proposition was at first received with jeers—persuaded the company at a stated meeting April 13th, 1857, to pass the following resolution: "Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to invite the mechanics of Philadelphia to submit plans and estimates of a steam fire-engine." Messrs. C. Tiers Myers, John E. Neall, and Thomas S. Crombarger were chosen as the committee, to whom were added Hon. John K. Kane, judge of U. S. District Court, Samuel V. Merrick, Richard Vaux, and William D. Sherrerd. Messrs. Myers, Neall, and Crombarger then advertised in the public papers, inviting plans and proposals for building a steam fire-engine, and received

in reply an offer from Joseph L. Parry, their fellow-townsmen and fireman, to build an engine for \$3500 of best materials and workmanship, with twenty feet of suction and fifty feet of forcing hose, two hose-pipes and five nozzles, and two tongues—to throw water through a nozzle $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in beam 194 feet horizontally, two streams through $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch nozzle 175 feet; and the engine to weigh 5500 pounds without water, 800 pounds more with it.

The company adopted Mr. Parry's design, and the engine was built by Reaney, Neafie & Co. of Kensington, and proved a complete triumph of the world-renowned skill of Philadelphia mechanics, and a monument of the public spirit and enterprise of the old Philadelphia Hose, No. 1, the pioneer fire organization in steam apparatus, as it had fifty-four years before been the pioneer *hose* company, and which manfully bore the brunt of opposition to its introduction into the fire department of the city.

Mr. Myers, as chairman of the committee, diligently set to work to raise \$5000, the sum needed—\$3500 for the engine, and \$1500 to enlarge the house for its accommodation. He succeeded, most of the insurance companies subscribing liberally, besides many merchants. The late Joseph Harrison, Jr., was the first who subscribed, putting his name down for \$100.

A few days after the Philadelphia Hose Company adopted measures to secure the Fire-Fly, the Diligent Engine Company, in a spirit of laudable rivalry, about February 1st, 1857, applied to the City Councils for the use of the steamer *Young America*, and to apply a certain amount to put her in service and keep her in running order. Nothing was done, and in January, 1858, Councils were again applied to to restore the engine to the trustees for the original owners; which, after persistent and continuous efforts of V. Harold Myers, was done, and the trustees handed it over to the Diligent. She continually wanted repairs, and was tinkered at by Shawk & McCausland. Finally, she was cut down and rebuilt by McCausland, and made much lighter, and was kept in service.

The Philadelphia, after a successful trial at Reaney, Neafie & Co.'s, Jan. 20, 1858, received their engine, housed it, and stabled their horses, ready for the first alarm. It was christened the "Philadelphia." Their first public trial, Jan. 21, 1858, was in Arch above Tenth street, when they threw an inch-and-a-quarter stream over the steeple of Wadsworth's church, 160 feet high. They then marched down Chestnut to Seventh with the engine, which attracted much attention, people lining the sidewalks to view the pioneer Philadelphia engine. At a fire back of Filbert above Eighth, February 28th, she proved her value, for they forced through over 300 feet of hose and put upon the fire a powerful and well-managed stream, which did more good than the puny efforts of all the ordinary hand-engines on the ground.

A public competition was had at Noble street wharf with Young America in June. The Young America threw a distance of 130 feet, and the Philadelphia 231 feet. Another trial against three Boston steamers was held in that city in September, the Philadelphia bringing home \$500 as the highest prize. On returning home through New York they served at a fire, but the old hostility against steam-engines was rampant, and they were insulted, but the New York fire companies amply atoned for it.

In 1859 the Philadelphia introduced the new "Bliss" couplings for uniting sections of hose and attachments. In Dec., 1859, they played three streams on a fire at one time.

In 1860, several members improved the pump, so that it worked much more efficiently. Their names are Kershaw, Neal, Parry, Wallace, Grice, Kurtz the engineer, and others. With this improvement, in March, 1861, the Philadelphia beat the Cohocksink, built in New York. The Philadelphia threw a stream through a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch nozzle 275 feet horizontal, with 90 pounds of steam, though they could have raised 180 pounds. The Cohocksink made 240 feet as the highest. At another trial near Fairmount Waterworks the Philadelphia threw streams through $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ nozzles 286, 288, and 285 feet; two streams at once, 225 feet 6 inches; four streams at once, 167 feet 6 inches; six streams at once, 165 feet each. She also threw a $1\frac{5}{8}$ -inch stream 295 feet 6 inches. This exploded the theory that atmospheric pressure would prevent water from being thrown more than 250 feet.

So early as 1860, only three years after the Philadelphia was ordered, there were in the city 21 steam fire-engines, at an average cost of \$3250, which with the hose, the hose-carriages, the houses, the horses, harness, and other equipments, involved an interest amounting to \$210,550.

The next to adopt steam was the Hope Hose, which was early in the field, in June, 1858, with an engine built by Reaney & Co. At the contest between the Philadelphia and Young America the Hope, though the smallest of the three, threw a stream 212 feet.

The Hibernia, the Weccacoe, and the Delaware Engine companies soon also had ordered steam-engines. In that same year (1859) twenty steam fire-engines were built for companies in the city, and it so continued, until at the present time the old hand-engine is rapidly passing from the memory of the inhabitants.

Captain Ericsson designed the first steam-engine in London in 1828. It had a working cylinder of 12 inches, two double-acting force-pumps, and threw water over the tops of chimneys of the breweries. A second one did good service February 13, 1830. He came to America in 1839, and shortly after received the gold medal of the Mechanics' Institute of New York for an improved design.

THE FRIENDS.

The desire of making proselytes and spreading the word of God induced the followers of George Fox to come to America. They settled in New England and New York, where they still met with persecution. Some landed on the Delaware in 1665, where the town of Salem sprang up, and in 1677 others followed and settled Gloucester and Beverly (afterward named Burlington). George Fox came over in 1672, from England *via* Jamaica, thence to Maryland, and to Middletown, New Jersey, where there was already a meeting. He returned through New Castle to Maryland, and sailed for England.

The Quakers prospered, and regular meetings were held weekly, monthly, and quarterly at Burlington and Rancocas. At Shackamaxon the first was held in 1681, and in 1682 in the city, as being more convenient. In 1685 the meeting-house at Centre Square was built, and at the same time the meeting-house on the river-bank, in Front above Sassafras street—of frame and for evening meetings, Centre Square being too far out for evening meetings—was going on. This was replaced by another in 1703. The Haverford Monthly Meeting was formed in 1684, composed of the Schuylkill, the Merion, and the Haverford. The burying-ground of the Schuylkill Meeting, and perhaps of Centre Meeting also, lay on the west side of the Schuylkill, north of High street. In after years this ground, with other belonging to the estates of Willing and Powell, finally came into the possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The first schism in their meetings arose from the defection of George Keith, who set up new interpretations of doctrine, and with his adherents established a meeting under the title of "Christian Quakers," and built a log house on Second street below Mulberry. Pamphlets were published by both parties, for one of which Keith and Thomas Budd were indicted, tried, and fined £5 each. At the Yearly Meeting of the Friends one of Keith's adherents read a challenge from him to hear his appeal, climbing up into the window of the meeting-house and reading it while Thomas Janney was at prayer. Keith himself used such violent language as "hypocrites, snakes, vipers, bloodthirsty hounds, impudent rascals, and such like, bidding them cut him in collops, fry him, and eat him, and saying that his back had long itched to be whipped." Keith carried his intemperate zeal so far as to erect a gallery in the Friends' meeting, intending to be present on First Day, but which was torn down by Robert Turner, one of his own trustees.

He finally went to London with Budd, and was there disowned by the Friends, and afterward became an Episcopal clergyman. His followers changed into Quaker Baptists, and finally into

Seventh-Day Baptists and other denominations. Some returned to Friends, others went to the Episcopal Church. In after years a dispute arose between Christ Church and the Baptists for the possession of the lot on Second street below Mulberry, but the Baptists retained possession.

In 1683 a Friends' Meeting was established at Tacony or Frankford, and one at Byberry; also at Germantown. In 1695 the Merion meeting-house was built, near the General Wayne in Montgomery county, about five miles from the city, and still stands, the oldest meeting-house for Friends in the State.

The Welsh settled in 1698 on a tract of 10,000 acres at Gwynedd or North Wales, and erected a meeting-house in 1700 under the lead of John Hughes, John Humphrey, Cadwalader Evans, and others. Plymouth Meeting was held as early as 1699.

The meeting-house in Philadelphia, at the corner of Second and High street, was built in 1695, on land contributed to George Fox by Penn for the purpose, though it was not selected at the spot where Penn wanted it. It was taken down and rebuilt in 1755, and torn down in 1810, after a new one was erected at Fourth and Arch streets, 1804, on ground given by Penn for a burying-ground Oct. 18, 1701.

In 1703 the Friends purchased four acres near the Germantown road, now between Ninth and Tenth and Indiana and Cambria streets, at a cost of £8, which was afterward called Fairhill. To this a few years afterward was added a gift by George Fox of twenty acres adjoining. Also a lot on the south side of High street, between Third and Fourth streets, and another on the west side of Front street, between Sassafras and Vine streets and the Bank lot in front of it to the Delaware. Upon the Fairhill property a small meeting-house was built, which has since been made part of a stone house adjoining.

About the same time a number of Friends who had been worshipping for several years near Whitemarsh built a meeting-house, known as the Plymouth Meeting, now in Montgomery county.

Horsham Meeting was settled September, 1716, and the house was erected about 1721.

The Byberry Meeting erected a new and larger stone house in 1714 in place of the old log house. The glass was inserted in leaden sashes which were hung on hinges.

Maiden Creek Meeting, above Reading, and Oley Meeting were established about this time, and in 1737 were joined with Gwynedd under the title of Oley Monthly Meeting; the name was changed in 1742 to Exeter Meeting, as in the division of townships it came within Exeter.

In 1701 the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting established a Seventh-Day meeting for ministers and elders, which after fifty years was changed to Second Day. At first a sort of school of practice.

it became a school of criticism on the discourses delivered on the previous day. The meeting for sufferings, afterward for discipline, was established to collect the accounts of the sufferings and trials endured for the maintenance of the faith.

In 1702-3 George Keith, now a minister of the Church of England, returned to this country, and attempted again to disseminate his doctrines, but the Friends would not suffer his presence and expelled him from their meeting-houses. Pamphlets again became plenty.

The constant attempts made to take away the political power from the Quakers, the dominant party in the offices, were more vigorously made about this time by the Church party, who succeeded in having a law passed by Parliament that an affirmation was not binding enough to entitle them to give evidence in criminal cases, serve on juries, or hold any place of honor or profit under the government. But in 1721 the right of affirmation was restored to them by an act of Assembly, which was ratified by the Privy Council in 1725.

In 1720 another form of persecution was started in the objection to Quakers wearing their hats in court, but Sir William Keith finally granted the right for ever.

The question of slavery, which had been opposed by some ever since Pastorius's protest in 1688, supported by others and winked at by the remainder, periodically disturbed the Friends. In 1711 the Chester Quarterly Meeting declared their dissatisfaction, and advised Friends to be careful. In 1712 and 1714 Philadelphia Yearly advised London Yearly that they were opposed to it, and asked them to advise against it; and 1715 Philadelphia advised that Friends importing negroes should be dealt with. In 1716, Chester Quarterly "cautioned," but "not censured," Friends against buying negroes from importers not members, and, later, to not buy any more hereafter imported by any one. And again, in 1730, '35, '36, and '37, they advised against purchasing negroes "hereafter to be imported." It was a hard matter to give up that which they thought was of profit to them, notwithstanding a very strong treatise against slavery was published by Ralph Sandiford in 1729. This was the first known treatise against it, and the overseers of the press of the Society of Friends had not courage sufficient to sanction its publication. This was followed in 1737 by Benjamin Lay's *All Slavekeepers Apostates*, a volume of nearly 300 pages, which ought to have stirred up the Friends against the practice, from his strong way of putting it. (For account of Benjamin Lay see Vol. II. p. 23, and Vol. I. p. 135.) In the following year Burlington Yearly denied their approbation of his book. Every few years a new blast would be issued against buying newly-imported slaves, but the practice of holding them was continued, particularly such slaves as were born in the country.

The Friends, p. 499.—See *Col. Recs.*, i. 378, for minutes of a petition presented by George Keith against Thomas Lloyd, etc., June 20, 1693. A writer in the *Christian Observer* (a Presbyterian newspaper published in this city in 1853) says: "The early marriages of Friends took place in private dwellings prior to the erection of the first meeting-house, and are now to be found on record. I have examined the first volume, commencing with the year 1672 and ending with 1758. The volume is in excellent preservation, and contains some of the finest specimens of good writing I have ever seen."

The First Record of Marriages, p. 503.—The records of the early marriages of the Friends alluded to are in the possession of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, at their meeting-house on Arch street, and there preserved in their ample fire-proof vault. A custodian is regularly appointed by the meeting—one of the overseers—whose duty it is to read the certificate at the time of the wedding, and see that it is properly signed, the witnesses to the "solemnization and subscription" also signing their names. The certificate, with the signatures of the husband and wife, and also the names of the witnesses (sometimes in great numbers), are afterward duly recorded by him in the books designed for that purpose. Caleb H. Canby performed this duty very acceptably for many years—up to the time of his death in 1852. The Arch Street Meeting, being the "old original," kept possession of the old records, so that Mr. Canby had control of them for the time being, and could have properly shown them to any one wishing to examine them. The present custodian is George I. Scattergood of No. 413 Spruce street—a worthy Friend of a later generation—who no doubt would cheerfully give access to them for any legitimate purpose.

In the early part of the eighteenth century the minds of Friends were much disturbed on the subject of marriages between first cousins, or one person marrying two sisters, or a man marrying his wife's first cousin, or justices of the peace undertaking to marry people by virtue of licenses obtained to that end, or marriages by members of the sect with others not of that persuasion, or young couples "keeping company" without the consent of their parents. In 1725 and 1731, Chester and Burlington Monthly Meetings sought the advice of Yearly Meeting upon these subjects. Decisions were rendered by the latter against all these points in 1733, 1739, and 1749.

Not only were the boundaries limited in which a man might marry, but courtship itself was difficult, few opportunities being offered for enjoying amusements together. The only recreations were tea-drinking and visits to the weekly, monthly, and yearly meetings. City and country acquaintances interchanged visits at these periods, which increased the opportunities of seeing each other.

Nicholas Waln, p. 507.—He was quite a distinguished man among Friends, both as a lawyer and a preacher, though rather eccentric. He generally attended at Pine Street Meeting. On one occasion a Friend—R. H., who usually attended the meeting in Keys alley—went to Pine street, and after meeting fell in with Nicholas, and said to him, "Friend Waln, I have come to thy meeting this morning." The old man replied, "I am glad to see thee; it is good for calves to change pasture occasionally." In 1780 he gave an "opinion" on Quakers refusing to pay "Taxes to Carry on War." (See it at length in *Archives*, viii. 81, and a letter of Pres. Reed to him on the subject, *Ib.*, p. 101; also *Col. Recs.*, xii. 244.)

He lived in Second street below Spruce, west side, and had his office in a one- or two-story building on the street where his house stood, and where a new house was afterward built, and once occupied by the Rev. Dr. Ely. This square is very much changed; formerly they were large old-fashioned houses of brick; many have been altered into stores and others pulled down. His son erected a fine house at the south-east corner of Seventh and Chestnut, with two small wings to it, which was afterward owned by Dr. Swaim, and on the site are now three granite stores.

FREE QUAKERS.

The Friends, who have always been very conservative, were mainly inclined to the royal cause in the Revolution, partly from their love of ease in their ways, and partly because they were opposed to fighting principles. Some few, particularly of the younger members, sided with the Whigs, and openly expressed their sentiments and advocated resistance. The Tory portion issued "The Ancient Testimony and Principles" in support of "the happy connection" and "subordination to the king," and warned "to guard against joining in any measure for the asserting and maintaining our rights and liberties." They issued another address as late as Dec. 20, 1776.

Among those who acted boldly with the patriots was Timothy Matlack, who was an Associator and a colonel, a member of the Committee of Safety and of the Supreme Executive Council, and active all through the Revolution; also his son, and Thomas Mifflin, who afterward was major-general, member of Congress, and governor of Pennsylvania.

The Quakers disowned all who differed with them, whether they took part in military or civil affairs of the time which in any way aided the patriot cause. Those who were disowned issued an address declaring they had no new doctrines to teach,

but only wanted to be freed from ecclesiastical tyranny, to leave every man to think and judge for himself.

The Free Quakers—or, as they were generally called, the “Fighting Quakers”—held monthly meetings and two meetings a week for religious services. They demanded of the older sect a division of the property, the use of one of the meeting-houses and of the burial-ground. Failing in obtaining their rights, they applied to the Legislature. The Assembly laid the petition on the table, but the House appointed a committee to confer with the memorialists.

The Free Quakers formed their Monthly Meeting Feb. 20, 1781, at the house of Samuel Wetherill—who was appointed clerk—in Front street between Arch and Race. He was an eminent preacher, and author of a tract called *Apology for the Religious Society called Free Quakers*, and another on *The Divinity of Christ*, besides other writings. Of the earliest members we have the names of Isaac Howell, Robert Parrish, James Sloane, White Matlack, Moses Bartram, Dr. Benjamin Lay, and Owen Biddle. They met at each other's houses for religious meetings for some two years, until the purchase of a lot corner of Fifth and Arch streets, on which, with the assistance of citizens, they erected the building now used by the Apprentices' Library, and which the owners rent for a nominal sum on account of the good the library does.

The Assembly in 1786 granted them eight lots for a burial-ground on Fifth street below Locust, west side, which is still enclosed with a brick wall. The bodies of the founders lay there, but others have not been buried there for a long time until permission was granted to bury the soldiers who died at our military hospitals, thus worthily carrying out the principles of the Fighting Quakers. The meeting-house was used until about 1835, the numbers gradually being reduced until but one member would be present every First Day. The property is in the hands of trustees, descendants of the original owners.

The first-born, p. 512.—“Mary, the daughter of Lyonel and Elizabeth Brittan, born 13th day of the 10th mo., 1680, the *first-born* of English parents in the county of Bucks, and probably of the State of Pennsylvania.” Her parents arrived in June, 1680, and erected a dwelling, and were comfortably settled some time previous to the summer of 1682, when a large number of emigrants arrived, and of course before Penn, who arrived in the autumn, in October (*Bucks Co. Records: Carr.*)

John Key, p. 512.—Proud, vol. i. 234, says: “I have seen him myself more than once in the city, to which, about six years before, he walked *on foot* from Kennet, about thirty miles from the city, in one day.”

As my father had seen Proud many a time, he of course had seen a man contemporary with the first-born in Philadelphia.

The Vineyard, p. 519.—Part of the Vineyard estate of Jonathan Dickinson was sold, and passed through conveyances by Thomas Lloyd, John Delaval, and others to Richard Hill in 1719, upon which he built a mansion, and the estate of over three hundred acres became known as "Green Hill." It extended from the Wissahickon (or Ridge) road eastward as far north as Poplar lane. He did not live long to enjoy it, as both himself and wife, as well as his son, died, and it came by his will into possession of Lloyd Zachary in 1729.

The Vineyard was so called because it was here that Penn attempted his experiment of wine-making. He sent over Rev. Charles de la Noe, "a French minister, of good name . . . and a genius, to a vineyard and a garden." De la Noe only lived one year, having died in 1686. Under Andrew Doz, a Frenchman, the vineyard prospered, though but little wine was made. Upon this ground the village of Francisville, which is now lost in the great city, was built; its bounds can be distinguished by its streets, which run parallel to and at right angles with Ridge road, between Sixteenth and Twentieth streets and Fairmount and Girard avenues.

The Dickinson estate ran along the Schuylkill north of Fairmount, including in it what was then called "Old Vineyard Hill," afterward "The Hills" under Robert Morris, and again "Lemon Hill" under Henry Pratt. It extended back from the river to King's road, afterward called the Wissahickon road, and now Ridge road, commencing on the latter at Coates street, and running beyond Turner's lane. Of course it took in the ground on which Girard College now stands. The Vineyard House stood upon Coates street and the Ridge road.

Edward Shippen, p. 523.—There is in vol. xxxv. p. 301 of the Records in the Secretary of State's office, Boston, an order to Edward Shippen ("now intending for Pennsylvania") to purchase powder at Philadelphia. It is dated March 14, 1690.

Watson is in error in attributing the fine to Edward Shippen; it was Edward Shippen, Junior. (See Balsh's *Shippen Letters and Papers*, p. 18, note; also *Minutes Com. Council*, 1704-76, p. 63.)

Edward Shippen's patent for land on the southern side of the city was dated October 20, 1701; Cedar street was the northern boundary, and about Fourth street the eastern. It contained 260 acres, bought from the Swansons, who had it by patent from Governor Lovelace in 1664. It covered a large part of Southwark and Moyamensing.

P. 537.—Franklin loved to show his humor, as the following account of an accident to himself will show; he published it in the *Gazette* in September, 1731: "Thursday last a certain p——r ('tis not customary to give names at length on these occasions), walking carefully in clean cloaths over some barrels of tar on

Carpenter's wharff, the head of one of them unluckily gave way and let a leg of him in above his knee. Whether he was on the latter at that time we cannot say, but 'tis certain he caught a *Tartar*. 'Twas observed he sprang out again right briskly, verifying the common saying, *As nimble as a bee in a tar-barrel*. You must know there are several sorts of *bees*. 'Tis true, he was no *honey-bee*, nor yet a *humble-bee*, but a *boo-bee* he may be allowed to be—namely, B. F.—N. B. We hope the gentleman will excuse this freedom."

Dr. Franklin sat as a judge of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia in 1749 in the old court-house, Second and Market streets. He withdrew from judicial duties in consequence of "finding that more knowledge of the common law than he possessed" was necessary to enable him to act "with credit" in that capacity. There was a bill of exceptions signed by him, Edward Shippen, Joshua Maddox, and other justices in the case of *William vs. Till*, June term, 1749.

The ancient painting of the royal arms and the letters A. R. (Anna Regina) which formerly hung over the bench in that court-house are in the Historical Society rooms.

Franklin in 1750 competed for the office of Recorder with Tench Francis, and "notwithstanding the vast superiority of the former's capacity and character, he had but nineteen votes, and the latter had twenty-four."

The Electrical Apparatus, p. 535.—The formation of the Junto by men fond of science gave a great stimulus to its advancement. In June, 1740, a course of philosophical lectures and experiments were given by Mr. Greenwood in the chamber adjoining the library in the State House, followed in 1744 and 1750 by two other courses by Dr. Spence, a Scotchman. Dr. Spence's lectures excited Franklin's attention to the wonders of electricity, which was increased by actual experiments by him on the arrival of a present of an electrical tube, made to the Library Company by Peter Collinson of London in 1746. In July, 1747, Franklin conveyed to Collinson the results of his observations.

Thomas Hopkinson discovered "the wonderful effect of pointed bodies both in drawing off and throwing off electrical fire." Hopkinson, Rev. Ebenezer Kinnersley, and Philip Syng were associated with Franklin in his electrical experiments. The beginning of the theory of positive and negative electricity was deduced from these observations. The results of insulation and other things were explained, together with some amusing uses of electricity. Franklin also corresponded with Collinson about the Leyden jar at this time. In 1749, Franklin explained the phenomena of thundergusts and aurora borealis upon electrical principles, and also thought that lightning might be drawn from the clouds by means of sharp-pointed iron rods, in the same manner as electricity could be drawn by points—electricity and lightning

being, according to his opinion, the same. This idea suggested the invention of the lightning-rod, and was the means of Franklin's subsequently trying the experiment of drawing lightning from the clouds by the use of a kite.

Dr. Franklin, p. 537.—He died 1790 in his own house, in a court leading south from Market street, between Third and Fourth. The building was torn down many years ago, and the court cut through to Chestnut street and called Franklin place (see invitation to his funeral, *Penna. Arch.*, xii. p. 85). He was buried in Christ Church ground, Arch and Fifth streets. A portion of the wall was removed and railed in by subscription in Sept., 1858, to enable passers-by to see the tombstones of himself and wife.

Descent of the Baches and Duanees from Benjamin Franklin.—William J. Duane married a daughter of Richard Bache the first, whose mother was Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Franklin. The editor of the *Aurora* was Benjamin F. Bache, a brother of the lady who married William J. Duane. William Duane, who succeeded Benjamin F. Bache as editor of the *Aurora*, married the widow of Benjamin. By this marriage there were six children, two of whom are still living. There have been more than one hundred and twenty descendants of Richard and Sarah Bache, of whom about eighty are now living in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, California, and the District of Columbia. The late Alexander Dallas Bache was one of these. In 1843 he resigned several positions to become president of Girard College, in behalf of which institution he had previously made an extended tour in Europe to examine the system of instruction there. He remained at the head of Girard College until 1853, when he took charge of the United States Coast Survey as superintendent, and this position he held at the time of his death. The college was not opened for the reception of pupils until January 1st, 1848.

Broom-corn was first introduced into this country by Dr. Franklin, who planted a single seed which he obtained by accident, and from it he raised enough of the plants to make brooms for his own family, and was able to give away seeds which were planted in other portions of the country. Most of the broom-corn is now grown in the valley of the Connecticut, and a full field of it when in bloom is said to present a very beautiful appearance. Every year enough of the plants are raised to make more than twenty million of brooms, many of which are exported to England.

The Bradford Family, p. 543.—“27th April, 1693. Upon reading the petition of William Bradford, printer, directed to his Excellency, wherein he sets forth that in September last [this minute is not to be found in the *Col. Records* as printed, and is perhaps lost] his tools and letters were seized by order

of the late rulers for printing some books of controversy, and are still kept from him, to the great hurt of his family, and prays relief. His Excellency did ask the advice of the board

"The several members of Council being well acquainted with the truth of the petitioner's allegations, are of opinion and do advise his Excellency to cause the petitioner's tools and letters to be restored to him.

"Ordered that John White, sheriff of Philadelphia, do restore to William Bradford, printer, his tools and letters, taken from him in September last." (*Col. Recs.*, i. 366, 367.)

Thus Bradford has the honor of being the first man to stand trial in defence of the liberty of the press of this country, and the first to issue proposals for printing the Bible, which he did 14th of 1st month, 1688, "for the printing of a large Bible," price 20s.

In 1863, May 20th, the New York Historical Society celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of his birth; a new monument was erected in Trinity churchyard, the first having been broken in erecting the new church. John William Wallace of this city delivered the address; a supper and ball were given, and other imposing ceremonies took place. It appears from an address before our Historical Society by Hon. Horatio Gates Jones that Bradford was one of the first owners of the first paper-mill (Rittenhouse's) at Roxbury.

Andrew Bradford, p. 546.—Besides the publishing of the *Mercury*, Bradford did printing for the public and the authorities, and as he commanded nearly all the printing of the Province, it was profitable. In 1725 he published the almanacs of Titan Leeds, John German, and John Hughes. From this time forward he began to meet with greater opposition, Keimer, David Harry, and Franklin & Meredith springing up and establishing themselves as printers and publishers. Before Franklin started for himself, on his return from England he worked for Bradford, his former employer, who sent him to Trenton with a press to print paper-money for New Jersey Province, Bradford having contracted to print it.

Bradford printed in 1729 in his *Mercury* an essay signed "Brutus or Cassius, or both, appears to reflect upon the King and Government of Great Britain, and to invite the inhabitants of this Province to throw off all subjection to the regular and established powers of Government." It proved to be written by one Campbell, "a parson of dissolute character," who had removed from Newcastle county to Long Island. Bradford was arrested for libel, prosecuted, but it does not appear he was ever tried for it, though he printed another article equally bold in the next paper.

Bradford printed Leeds' almanac, the author of which, Franklin prophesied, would die at a certain day and hour. He, how-

ever, outlived the time by five years, when it was continued for some years by Bradford.

In 1727, Andrew Bradford was a member of Common Council. In 1728 he was appointed postmaster of the city, being the successor to Henry Flower; he remained in office nearly four years. He kept the office at his store in Second street below Market, the sign of the Bible; in 1738 he removed to No. 8 South Front street. In December, 1739, he took into partnership his nephew, William—not his son, as Watson states, I. 547—in the publication of the *Mercury*. He died in 1742, and the partnership continued a year after his death, when his widow, Coruelia, and Isaiah Warner continued it for a time.

John Bartram, p. 548.—His life, in connection with that of another botanist, H. Marshall, has been published by Dr. William Darlington, late of West Chester, who was himself a most eminent botanist, doing a vast deal of good by elevating the literary tone and reputation of Chester county and by the publication of his botanical works, *Flora Cestrica; or, Botany of Chester County*, and his *Noxious Weeds and Useful Plants*.

John Bartram's house was erected between 1728 and 1731, though it is doubtful if he had the ability of erecting it with his own hands, as stated by Watson. It was built of hewn stone, and the garden was six or seven acres in extent. It adjoined "the lower ferry." Upon the extensive grounds which surrounded it plants were first cultivated in America for medicinal purposes. On the west side of the Schuylkill, near to the site of the ancient dwelling, is now erected the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore bridge. Upon a stone in the wall of the house can yet be seen this inscription: "John and Ann Bartram, 1731." This house is now the property of Andrew M. Eastwick, who built an elegant mansion upon the grounds. Bartram's independent religious views caused him to be excluded from the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Darby in 1758. He died in 1777, in his seventy-sixth year.

Samuel Keimer, p. 557.—Keimer in 1728 attempted to extend his business by setting up a lottery of goods and plate, to be held at the fair. The Council on May 16th, hearing of it, sent for him, and ordered that no lottery be kept during the said fair. His business was not profitable; he got a small share of printing to do, and he printed pamphlets, which he sold in his small shop with a variety of other articles, such as stationery, bayberry-wax candles, and fine Liverpool soap. His two best workmen, Franklin and Hugh Meredith, left him one after another, joined in partnership, established another printing-office, and became formidable rivals. They entertained a project of starting a rival paper to Bradford's *Mercury*, which Keimer, hearing of, endeavored to forestall them in, as has been already related in these volumes. He also endeavored to act as agent while publishing

his paper, and opened an office, called "The Friendly Office, for the sale of all sorts of goods cheaply," acting as factor and advertiser of property consigned to him, charging a commission of sixpence on every twenty shillings sold. Keimer's want of business honesty and ability, assisted by articles published in the *Mercury* by Franklin, Breintnall, and others, brought the paper into ridicule, and after publishing it nine months for ninety subscribers, his debts obliged him to sell it for what he could get, and it fell into the hands of Franklin & Meredith for a small sum, who soon made it successful under the title of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

David Coningham, p. 555.—This should be David H. Conyngnam, who was father of Redmond Conyngnam, who married a daughter of Judge Yeates, and lived and died near Mount Joy (or Paradise), Lancaster county. He was a member of the Legislature, and wrote a good deal on the history of the State, of which he furnished many articles for Hazard's *Register of Pennsylvania*.

The Claypole Family, p. 558.—Watson must have made a mistake. John, the son of James Claypoole, came out with Thomas Holmes, surveyor, in the *Amity* in April, 1682, and James Claypoole himself was in England when Penn was supposed by J. C. to be "halfway to" Pennsylvania—viz. Oct. 1, 1682. (See extracts from J. C.'s letter-book in *Annals Penna.*, pp. 557, 595.) He was the first treasurer, as well as a partner in the Free Traders' Company. (*Annals Penna.*, pp. 580, 595.)

French Neutrals, p. 559.—See an interesting address respecting them delivered before the Pennsylvania Historical Society by William B. Reed, March 24, 1856, and printed in the *U. S. Gazette* about that time.

Robert Proud, p. 564.—See his biography in memoirs of Historical Society. Also his likeness, chair, and cane in the Society rooms. The likeness of him is pretty good; it was executed many years after his death, partly from a sketch in profile and partly from recollections of those who had seen him, as my father had done many a time, as Proud lived at 38 North Fifth street, between Market and Arch streets, within a square of my grandfather's residence, in Arch below Fifth street.

CHARLES THOMSON.

Charles Thomson, p. 571.—He was very intimate with my grandfather, Ebenezer Hazard, who was postmaster-general of the United States at the time Thomson was secretary of Congress, particularly during his translation of the New Testament. This work was in four volumes, octavo, and was printed and published by the two in partnership, which my grandfather was induced to enter into from his intimacy with the translator and having revised and corrected the MSS. Mr. Thomson at the time lived in the country, in Merion township, at his place called Harriton, a

few miles from the city. As his translation progressed and chapters of it were ready, he would send them in to my grandfather for revision and suggestions. These my ancestor would make and return the MSS., and then would follow Mr. Thomson's acceptance of the alterations or his discussion about their merit; but I find in most cases he adopted them with thanks. I have a quantity of these letters which Mr. Thomson wrote. These MSS. and letters were conveyed in a tin box by a special messenger on horseback. The publication did not prove a profitable one, and my grandfather bought the edition, and it was stored in his garret for years, and after his death sold for waste paper to Dr. Earle, a bookseller at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets; so that nearly the whole edition was destroyed save the copies that were sold and subscribed for. This accounts for the extreme rarity and value of the book. My father very often saw him at his father's, where he always stopped when he came to the city. He describes his appearance as that of a tall, slender, venerable, aged man. A sketch of his life by Rev. Charles West Thomson was published in the memoirs of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Charles Thomson, "The Man of Truth."—Charles Thomson took the minutes as secretary for Teedyuscung, the famous Delaware chief, at a conference held with Governor William Denney of Pennsylvania, attended by his Council, in March, 1758. The circumstances from which the appointment arose occurred at a treaty held at Easton previous to this time, probably in 1756, and were thus related in after years by the venerable secretary himself: He had gone to attend the treaty with a number of the distinguished inhabitants of Philadelphia of that day, not only because he was in ill health and thought the journey would be beneficial to him—in which he was not disappointed—but likewise on account of the Indians and the interest which he took in their affairs. His ingenuity had led him to the invention of a new method of short-hand writing, and during the treaty he took down the transactions of its business and the speeches of the chiefs. Upon the reading of the report made by the secretary of the governor and Council, at one passage of it Teedyuscung arose, and, contradicting the statement which had been read, requested "to know what that young man's paper said," alluding to Charles Thomson, whom he had observed to be thus occupied. He was then desired to read his notes for the Indian's satisfaction; which he did, and they received the complete approbation of his auditors and the chief's confirmation that such had been his words, and "the young man's paper had spoken the truth." No further objection occurred, and the natives soon after held a council among themselves and adopted him into one of their tribes, giving him, according to their custom, a new name, which signified, in the language of the Lenni Lenape, "the Man of

Truth." And well did his conduct during the war of Independence and after merit the appellation. In extreme old age he said he had lived so long as to forget his Indian name, and got a friend to write to John Heckewelder, who sent it to him in the Delaware language.

P. 575.—Benjamin West, the painter, was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1738. He left this country in 1760, when his style was unfinished, and therefore could not be justly considered an American artist, as he finished his studies in Europe, where he remained. Byron speaks of him as

" West,
Europe's worst daub, and England's best."

William Rush, p. 575.—This artist was born July 4, 1756, and died January 27, 1833. William Rush was a ship-carver, and never aspired to a much higher grade; but his figures are generally fine, and if he had lived at a time when there was a chance for a statuary to make a living by his art, he would doubtless have attained a high reputation. His figures have strength, delicacy, and spirit. We may mention as instances the statues of Tragedy and Comedy which were in front of the old Chestnut Street Theatre; the reclining figures which crown the entrances to the wheel-house at Fairmount; the statues of Faith and Justice in the great room at the same place; and the well-known figure of the Naiad with a Swan, once used as a fountain at Centre Square, and now at Fairmount. The statue of Washington in Independence Hall was made by Rush as a figure-head for the ship Washington of this port, and the eagle over it was carved by the same artist to hold up the sounding-board of the pulpit of the English Lutheran Church (Mayers'), Race street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Figure-head on the Constitution.—The figure-head of General Jackson upon the frigate Constitution was removed in 1834 by a seaman—Samuel H. Dewey of Boston—who considered the placing of the image of any man upon such a ship a profanation. In *Burton's Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. v. p. 301, appears quite a sketch of the transaction by the author of "Old Ironsides Off a Lee Shore." He was travelling about the country a few years ago with photographs of himself, and an account of the decapitation transaction. The Constitution was sent to France in the spring of 1835, and returned in the summer of the same year with Edward Livingston, our minister at the French court, who was ordered to leave the country on account of our troubles with the French kingdom.

Voted a large edifice, p. 580.—This is a mistake. The large house on Ninth street below Market, which was at one time occupied by the University, was built by order of the State of Pennsylvania

with the expectation that it would be used as the mansion of the President of the United States. It was never occupied for that purpose. Washington went out of office before it was finished. John Adams, to whom it was offered on lease, refused to occupy it, preferring to remain in the house on the south side of Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, which had been occupied by Washington during the time he was President of the United States. It was tendered to Mr. Adams March 3, 1797. (See the correspondence between Governor Mifflin and Mr. Adams in Dr. Wood's *History of the University* in *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, vol. iii. p. 247.) The University bought the building and grounds in 1800. The centre building had a high flight of steps. The old buildings were torn down in the summer of 1829, and the new ones were completed in time for the fall lectures. The "Old Diligent" occupied an engine-house on the north, and the "Washington" on the south. The two buildings erected in 1829 were torn down in 1874, and the University removed to the new and elegant structures in West Philadelphia.

Washington's House, p. 583.—It was No. 190 Market street. (See *Philadelphia Directory*, 1794.) It was not what we would now understand as *one door* east of Sixth, though it was the first house below Morris's at the corner; it was some distance from Sixth street.

John Fitch, p. 591.—My father had in his possession a manuscript agreement, given to him by Hancock Smith, son of William W. Smith, who was well acquainted with Fitch, between Fitch and Vail, and dated Mar. 7, 1791—"Aaron Vail, of the kingdom of France, but at present in the city of Philadelphia, U. S. A., merchant." By this Vail undertook to proceed to France to obtain a patent from that government, "grant, or special contract, in the name of Fitch, for the exclusive privilege of constructing, vending, and employing all species of boats and vessels impelled or urged through the water by the force of steam." Upon obtaining it he was to send an "official and certified copy of the grant to Fitch in America," letting him know his intentions and plans of procedure, and "shall provide for and furnish a passage suitable for the transportation of the steamboat mechanic from the city of New York or Philadelphia to such part of France," etc. Fitch, on the fulfilment by Vail, "shall and will procure and send agreeably to the direction of Vail a mechanic acquainted with the construction of a steamboat or vessel in such ample manner as to be able to superintend and direct the building of a boat or vessel in France equally as perfect as any that shall have been built or completed by the steamboat company in America previously to his embarkation for France;" "the mechanic to be paid a reasonable compensation by Vail for his time and labor necessarily employed in completing the first

steamboat or vessel ;” three months after which he is at liberty to return to America, unless desired by Vail, who is to provide the passage. On his arrival in France he is to begin to build ; Vail to find funds, but not compelled to spend more than \$2500, specie. Profits on all the boats built to be equally divided between Vail and Fitch ; dividends to be met at L’Orient quarterly. Grants also to be obtained in Holland, Denmark, etc. It is limited to twelve months after the completion of the first boat ; penal sum, \$10,000 ; signed by Aaron Vail and John Fitch ; witnesses, John Lohra, William Smith, and George Mercer. Endorsed, “ We, the subscribers, being a majority of the Directors of the Steamboat Company in America, do consent that the above-named John Fitch do for himself enter into the above articles of agreement with Aaron Vail of the kingdom of France, and that we will not do or commit any act or acts to counteract or invalidate the intention and meaning of the above articles of agreement.” Not signed. Then, “ I do hereby assign all my right and title to these articles to the above-signed Benjamin Say, Edward Brooks, Jr., and Richard Stockton, Directors, for the benefit of the Steamboat Company in proportion to the money they shall have advanced for the perfecting of the scheme in America, at the time of the completion of the first steamboat in France, excepting the share of Henry Voigt and my own.” Signed, JOHN FITCH (L. S.).

Both of the pamphlets of Fitch and Rumsey are reprinted in vol. ii. of *Documentary History of New York*, 8vo. (See anecdotes of Fitch and Fulton sent my father by Thomas P. Cope, and published in his *Reg. Penna.*, vii. 91.)

THE LOGANS.

P. 594.—William Logan was succeeded by his son George, who was born at Stenton in 1753, and died there in 1821. Educated as a physician at Edinburgh, he then travelled in Europe, and while in Paris enjoyed the attentions of Franklin. He never practised his profession, but devoted himself to his farm—in which he was very successful—to literature, and to public interests and duties. He was an active member of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, the first established in America, and also of a county society which met at each other’s houses. Dr. Logan was a member of the Legislature and of the U. S. Senate, and took a warm and active part in public affairs. He enjoyed the friendship of Jefferson, Franklin, John Dickinson, Timothy Pickering, Thomas McKean, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and other illustrious men. Many important state affairs have been

discussed under the old trees of Stenton, where Washington was once a guest.

In 1798, Dr. Logan visited France at his own expense as a mediator to stay the threatened war between France and America; on his own responsibility and as a private citizen he had interviews with Talleyrand and Merlin, and his efforts were successful; the embargo was removed, American prisoners were released, other concessions made, and war averted. His act, but not his motive, was denounced by partisans. Congress passed a law to prohibit any one in future from holding intercourse with foreign governments to influence their relations with the United States. His conduct was approved by Governor McKean and Mr. Jefferson. Notwithstanding this law, Dr. Logan went to England on a similar errand in 1810, and with the approbation also of President Madison, who gave him letters of introduction to eminent persons. He was not successful, but enjoyed the acquaintance of Sir Samuel Romilly, Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson, Mr. Coke, the duke of Bedford, and the marquis of Wellesley.

His widow, Deborah Logan, survived him for eighteen years. Her friendship for my father induced her to loan him for publication many valuable papers, which will be found reprinted in the *Register of Pennsylvania*. She was an estimable lady, for many years Stenton's brightest ornament, remarkable for mental endowments and moral virtues. She lived through the Revolution; she saw its beginning, the agony of the contest, and the prosperity and happiness that followed its close. As she was well acquainted with the most eminent men, her recollections and personal anecdotes were full of interest. The archives of her own and her husband's family made her familiar also with the details of the colonial history. She collected and preserved them with care, and copied many valuable papers—among others the correspondence between James Logan and William Penn—and these, with some interesting memoirs written by herself, are now in the Philadelphia Library and the repositories of the American Philosophical and Pennsylvania Historical Societies. Much of the material she saved and put in order has been used in these volumes. Her life was chiefly devoted to the duties and affections of home; with unaffected and unostentatious benevolence and piety, with cheerful, cordial, and gracious manners of the old school, her animated, benign, and venerable countenance was lit up by the charms of her conversation and the beauty of her daily life. She died at Stenton February 2, 1839, and was buried in the family graveyard.

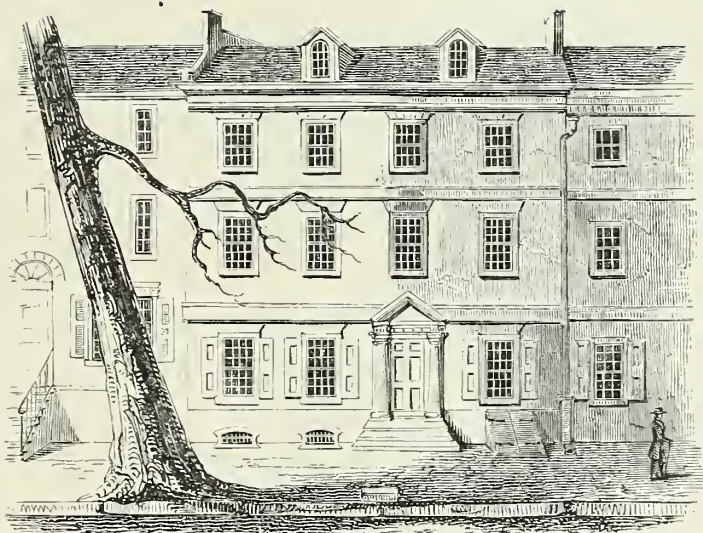
MRS. ANN WILLING MORRIS.

Mrs. Ann Willing Morris, relict of W. Morris, Esq., of Peckham, died at her residence in Germantown January 11, 1853, in her eighty-fifth year. Her life extended over a long period, the most eventful in the annals of time. She was familiar with the voice and address of Washington, and prattled to him as she sat on his knee; Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Adams, and their contemporaries of rank and mark, were habitual guests among her kindred. With a fine education, partly derived from Anthony Benezet, and an intelligent mind, she was an accurate observer of the noted events passing around her.

Mrs. Morris was a daughter of Charles Willing, a prominent name in the early mercantile history of Philadelphia, whose father, of the same name, held the office of mayor at a time when, more than at present, that post was regarded as one of much distinction, and usually conferred upon those of the magistracy who had earned it by service to society or through recognized and substantial merit. Mr. Willing was mayor in 1748, and again in 1754; and it is perhaps remarkable that so many persons connected with the subject of this notice by kindred ties or by marriage should have been chosen to the same office. Edward Shippen in 1701 was the first mayor of Philadelphia. He had been elected Speaker of the Assembly in 1695, and from 1702 to 1704 was president of the governor's Council. Anthony Morris was mayor in 1704, and again in 1739; William Hudson in 1726, Henry Harrison in 1762, Thomas Willing in 1763, and Samuel Powel and Robert Wharton in subsequent time.

Mr. Powel inherited the wealth, with the substantial respectability, of his father, whose activity, shrewdness, and thrift placed him among the wealthy and influential citizens of the time. Mr. Thomas Willing was eminent as a successful merchant, and was president of the first Bank of the United States and member of Congress in 1776.

At the house of the younger Mr. Powel, her uncle by marriage, at her own home, and at the residences of her grandmother and aunts, Mrs. Morris was constantly in the society of many of the most eminent of the day. Her spirit of loyalty and strong Whig principles, imbibed from such associations, showed themselves not only in public deeds of good to the cause, but in private life, and she was one of those who refused to participate in the festivities of the Meschianza, notwithstanding the fashionable influence brought to bear. As a petted child she was permitted to be present at the marriage of General Arnold with the daughter of Chief-Justice Shippen. Of the character and exploits of the traitor she in after life spoke in detestation; and for far more serious cause did she then sympathize with her grandmother, the



SHIPPEN'S HOUSE, WHERE ARNOLD WAS MARRIED.—Page 448.

aunt of "the beautiful bride," in her sorrow and surprise that so great a sacrifice was permitted to one so much her senior, a widower with children, and who, by herself at least, was not regarded with the confidence and respect necessary to render the connection desirable or agreeable. Owing to a recent wound, received under circumstances which would alone have established a claim to grateful remembrance had not his subsequent extraordinary defection obliterated his name from the roll of his country's heroes, Arnold during the marriage ceremony was supported by a soldier, and when seated his disabled limb was propped upon a campstool. These wounds may perhaps have made him more interesting to the lovely but unfortunate bride. At all events, her "hero" except for his character for extravagance, was *then* regarded with a share of public favor, if not with any feeling of popular affection. He had rendered "some service to the state," and was distinguished for gallantry among the bravest of the land. It is as unjust as vain to urge, as some have done, in palliation of his stupendous crime, the fashionable and expensive propensities of his accomplished wife. That she was addicted to displays of wealth inconsistent with the spirit of her time and the condition of public affairs may not with propriety be questioned; but no external influence can move a truly great and honorable mind and heart from a fixed purpose of patriotic or social duty.

Mrs. Morris's recollections of the British army when in possession of Philadelphia were very fresh. The regiment of Highlanders, Colonel Hope, was exercised in front of her grandmother's residence, the band practising the music, spreading the books or sheets upon the steps ascending to the entrance of the house. On one occasion, on her way to school and passing this regiment drawn up in line, happening to wear a dress of Highland plaid, she attracted the notice of the soldiers; the word was spoken, and, child as she was, they cheered her as she moved timidly and quickly away. The tender chord of thoughts of home had been struck.

Her anecdotes of the French princes—the duke of Orleans, afterward Louis Philippe, and his brothers, Montpensier and Beaujolais—were entertaining. Her recollection of Franklin, who was an honored guest in well-informed circles—of his manners, humor, and style of conversation—was undimmed. One conversation at the residence of her grandmother Willing she particularly remembered: its subject soon after became invested with peculiar interest. When Mr. Thomas Prior suggested to the illustrious philosopher the practicability at will of *drawing lightning from the clouds*, she beheld with almost reverential awe the man who believed himself possessed of what, to her young mind, seemed a miraculous power. Why Mr. Prior did not himself apply to his theory the test of experiment was a matter of

surprise to all. It was frequently discussed in the circles in which she moved. Whether his omission to do so was the result of a procrastinating habit, a deficiency in enterprise, or that he was anticipated by Franklin, is now unknown; but certain it is that Franklin, with characteristic promptitude and tact, acting on the suggestions of his friend, achieved the triumph, and to him the glory has been decreed.

Mrs. Morris was the last of the band of twelve who assumed the pecuniary responsibilities attending the services of the church and in all the measures preliminary to the organization of the parish of St. Luke in Germantown.

The Madisonian war, with its many disasters and final triumphs, was a well-remembered history. Her only son she encouraged in the acquisition of military tactics, and promptly consented to his enrollment in the Washington Grays, cheerfully prepared the necessary articles for the march and the camp, and buckled on his knapsack to join the encampment under General Cadwallader at Kennet Square and Camp Dupont, bidding him "Go, in God's name, and with her blessing." And when an other company on the march passed her dwelling and halted, she amply supplied them with refreshment.

JOHN STODDART.

About the year 1816, Mr. John Stoddart of the city of Philadelphia was one of our most active business men, commanding unlimited credit and the confidence of the community. Whatever he touched, either in real estate or merchandise, made a "rise in the market," and he was for many years one of the solid men of the city. His residence was at the south-east corner of Seventh and Race streets, facing Franklin Square.

The house represented in those days a palatial residence. It was torn down a few years ago, and replaced with a more modern structure. His property accumulated and rapidly advanced in value, including some of the most valuable business sites in the city of Philadelphia. He extended his operations beyond the city—in the West and in this State. Owning some thousands of acres of land in the counties of Luzerne and Monroe, at the headwaters of the Lehigh, and depending upon the partial promise of the Lehigh Navigation Company to extend their canal to that point, he located and built the town of Stoddartsville, consisting of a large mill, a store-house, a hotel and many neat cottages, making it one of the most attractive villages this side of Wilkesbarre and upon the summit of the Pokono. A line of stages in those days, over a well-made pike from Easton to the latter town, after a most romantic drive would land you in the village, four-

teen miles from the Susquehanna at Wilkesbarre, and an equal distance from White Haven, the present terminus of the canal. The village, deprived of the projected improvement, now cut off from all railroad communication, and having been subjected at various times to "fire in the mountains," is but a miniature of that which the founder contemplated at the beginning. Coal and iron are said to exist in this locality.

A few years later Mr. Stoddart, an active business-man, engaged in dry-goods, book publishing, and speculation, but somewhat reticent, without advice or consultation (too proud to ask for aid, too honest to defraud), made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, amounting to the sum of \$600,000 (in those days a larger sum than dollars now represent). One of his assignees, the late respected Thomas Fletcher, informed the writer that "all his liabilities were paid in full, and our expectation was that we could pay him back at least a fortune; in this we failed."

After Mr. Stoddart's assignment he moved to the house in North Seventh street, adjoining the Jewish synagogue, a property built prior to 1776, and the birthplace of his wife in Revolutionary times. The property still remains to her descendants. Subsequently he removed to the house at present occupied by the Women's Christian Association, in which he died, leaving an honored name to his descendants.

Mr. Stoddart's family consisted of thirteen children, of whom six sons preceded his death. Two sons, Curwen and Joseph, for forty years or more have conducted a large dry-goods business on North Second street. The second son, Isaac, was given at an early age the supervision of the Stoddartsville estate. He married Lydia Butler, daughter of Colonel Zebulon Butler of Wyoming fame. He built a substantial residence on the banks of the Lehigh in the county of Luzerne, now the residence of Mr. Lewis Stull, an extensive lumberman of that region.

CRAZY NORAH.

Many who read this will remember Crazy Norah, a tall woman with sharp, firm features, a clear black eye, and iron-gray hair, and whose quick step, together with her peculiar dress, gave her a masculine appearance. She was quiet and harmless, unless occasionally irritated by boys. She was rather fond of children, and would often take them by the hand, induce them to say the Lord's Prayer and the Catholic Creed, and then reward them with some trifle from the large bag she invariably carried, such as a button, a piece of colored china, old ribbon, or some similar thing of little or no value. Her history, like that of many de-

mented people, was romantic. Her real name was Honora Power, and she was from Limerick, Ireland. Her father, a farmer, died when she was quite young, leaving her an orphan with an annuity of £50. At his death she went to reside with her sister, whose dissolute husband spent all the property of both Honora and her sister. She then came to America, and lived out as a servant—at one time at a young ladies' boarding-school at Third and Walnut streets. About this time she, attending St. Mary's Church, became interested in Mr. Hogan's preaching and appearance. The terrible riot at St. Mary's in 1822, in which the pews and altar of the church were destroyed, and the excitements attending the troubles of the church during the Hogan controversies, upset her mind, and from being a smart, honest, and good servant she became a helpless object of charity. In a few years her excitement calmed down, and she endeavored to earn her own living. For a number of years she lodged at the Friends' Almshouse in Walnut street, where she was kindly treated. She was sane on many points and methodical in her ways. During the day she was continually on the tramp, and was as well known to the children in Frankford, Germantown, Roxborough, Haddington, or West Philadelphia as to the children in the old city proper. She had a pleasant word for every one she met. She was so well known that she was employed as a dun to collect difficult debts, in which employment she was indefatigable, and often successful; and always made her returns promptly and correctly, as she was shrewd and honest in all her business transactions. She thus supported herself almost to the day of her death, which occurred Feb. 15, 1865, when she was about sixty-seven years of age. It occurred at the Almshouse, where she had been about a year. She constantly attended St. John's Cathedral. Her quick, active step had become feeble, her bright eye had lost some of its fire, and her black hair had become quite silvered. Her costume usually consisted of a not very full nor long dress, compressed at the waist with a belt and buckle; over this was worn a camlet cloak fastened at the neck, mostly of plaid material. She wore a pair of high-top boots and a man's hat—in winter a rather broad-brimmed stove-pipe hat, and in summer a tall straw hat. Around her neck she wore a rosary and beads. Thomas MacKellar wrote a piece of poetry on her.

Maelzel's Automaton Trumpeter.—This wonderful piece of mechanism, invented in the early part of the present century by M. Maelzel, was exhibited in 1877 to a party of gentlemen at 926 Chestnut street by Mr. E. N. Scherr, Jr., who now has possession of it. The trumpeter has recently been uniformed as an English dragoon, and plays a number of military airs with the precision and effect of a human performer. It has been nearly fifty years since it was first brought to Philadelphia, and since then it has

lost none of its original novelty, and is as much of a wonder to-day as it was at that time.

The first public mention of the trumpeter was in the *Journal des Modes* for 1809, at which time it was exhibited at Vienna. About 1830, M. Maelzel came to this country, bringing the trumpeter and also the chess-player, another clever piece of mechanism, but which was not an automaton in the correct sense of the word, as its actions were controlled by a skilful human chess-player, who was concealed within the figure.

The trumpeter was first exhibited on Fifth street below Adelphi, in a building which stood on the present site of the Messrs. Tatham's building. Here Mr. Maelzel had a diorama of the "Burning of Moscow," which was a favorite entertainment.

The late Signor Blitz, then a young performer, also appeared, and the trumpeter was exhibited by M. Maelzel, who would wheel it out on the floor and touch a spring on the shoulder which started the mechanism. He would then seat himself at the piano and play the accompaniment and variations while the automaton played army calls, marches, etc.

After remaining here for some time, M. Maelzel took his exhibition on a travelling tour, returning to Philadelphia and exhibiting at the north-east corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets. Maelzel afterward went to Havana, taking Signor Blitz and the automaton with him. Here he was unfortunate, and becoming dispirited and his health failing, he started again for Philadelphia, but died on shipboard, and his effects were sold to pay his passage. A number of gentlemen, among whom were Dr. Mitchell, Constant Guillou, and Robert Cornelius, purchased the chess-player, which was placed on exhibition in the Chinese Museum at Ninth and Sansom streets, and it was lost in the fire which destroyed that building.

The trumpeter was placed in the old Masonic Temple, and afterward passed into the possession of the late Mr. E. N. Scherr, a music-dealer on Chestnut street, to whose estate it now belongs.

The machinery of the trumpeter is contained within the trunk of the figure, and is worked by a steel spring which drives a revolving barrel, on which are pegs similar to those in a musical-box; a bellows just below the neck of the figure furnishes the wind, and a valve with a steel tongue, which is lengthened or shortened by means of levers working on the pegs of the barrel, makes the different notes.

There is an important difference between this trumpeter and the ordinary mechanical organs or musical-boxes. These have a separate pipe or trumpet for every note of the scale, while in the automaton the notes are all produced by the one horn, the lengthening or shortening of the steel tongue or reed by means of the levers mentioned producing all the tones of the chromatic scale,

on the same principle by which the human trumpeter produces them by tonguing the mouthpiece of his instrument.

Many will remember the delight and wonder with which, in their juvenile days, they witnessed the Burning of Moscow, with its lurid fires and loud guns; the chess-player and his excellent playing with any member of the audience; and the correct notes of the trumpeter.

JOHN McALLISTER.

John McAllister, Jr., died December 17th, 1877, aged ninety-one years. He was born at the north-east corner of Market and Second streets, June 29th, 1786. His father, John McAllister, a native of Scotland, was born in Glasgow February, 1753. He came to this country when twenty-two years of age, settling in New York. He came to Philadelphia in 1785, and went into business as a turner and manufacturer of whips and canes, on Market street between Front and Second. In 1798 he formed a partnership with James Matthews of Baltimore, and opened business at No. 50 Chestnut street—afterward No. 48—on the south side, west of Second street. McAllister & Matthews proposed to carry on the whip and cane business, and added to their stock spectacles, glasses, and optical articles. This latter business was found to be more important than the manufacture of whips and canes, which was abandoned; and the attention of Mr. McAllister and his family has since been turned to the manufacture of mathematical and optical instruments. John McAllister, Jr., intended for the business of a merchant, in 1804 entered the counting-house of Montgomery & Newbold, on Water street, having graduated from the University in the preceding year. In 1811 he entered into partnership with his father, Mr. Matthews having retired. The partnership of John McAllister & Son continued until the death of John McAllister, Sr., May 12th, 1830. John McAllister, Jr., with Walter B. Dick, continued the business under the firm of John McAllister, Jr., & Co. In 1835 he retired from the business, which was then conducted by some of the members of the firm and William Y. McAllister, under the firm name of McAllister & Co., and its location was changed to Chestnut street below Eighth, where it still remains. John McAllister, Jr., after 1835, being a gentleman of culture and taste, with a strong liking for local antiquities, devoted himself to the collection of a library rich in works of all kinds, but particularly noticeable for old newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, essays, etc. connected with the history of Philadelphia. He was the oldest alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania, and the oldest member of the Philadelphia Library Company, of the Athenæum, and of the St. Andrew's Society.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS
TO VOLUME II.

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GERMANTOWN NOTES.

On the 24th of October, 1685, Francis Daniel Pastorius, with the wish and concurrence of the governor, laid out and planned a new town, which, as he says, "We call Germantown or Germanopolis, in a very fine and fertile district, with plenty of springs of fresh water, being well supplied with oak, walnut, and chestnut trees, and having besides excellent and abundant pasturage for cattle. At the commencement there were but twelve families, of forty-one individuals, consisting mostly of German mechanics and weavers. The principal street of this our town I made sixty feet in width, and the cross street forty feet. The space or lot for each house and garden I made three acres in size; for my own dwelling-house, however, six acres."

P. 17.—In the list of purchasers Daniel *Spehagel* should read *Behagel*; Gobart *Renckes* should be Govert *Remkins*.

P. 18.—The members of the Frankfort Company did not *all* live in Frankfort; of the Germantown patent for 5350 acres, the company only purchased one-half of it, or 2675 acres. This helps to reconcile the discrepancy of Mr. Watson's figure of 25,000 acres.

The Johnson or Jansen House.—The Johnson house, which was on the corner of Germantown avenue, opposite the Chew property, was built by Heivert Papen, one of the old German settlers of Germantown, in the year 1698. The Johnson—originally Jansen—family is also descended from old Germantown settlers, who formerly also owned ground on the west side of Main street and a portion of the ground on which Cliveden—afterward the Chew house—was built. A remarkable tree stood in the grounds near this mansion on Main street. It is the noblest tree of the kind—the silver fir (*Picea pectinata*). Downing, in his *Landscape Gardening*, gives an illustration of it as a specimen tree—fig. 37—entitled "The Silver Fir, at the residence of Dr. Johnson of Germantown; age, fifty-seven years; height, one hundred feet." This was thirty years ago, but, like all trees when too much crowded and shaded, it lost its majestic appearance. Immediately in front of the mansion is the finest specimen of the dwarf spruce (*Abies pumila*) to be found in this vicinity.

KELPIUS, THE HERMIT OF THE WISSAHICKON.

We are indebted to the learned pen of Prof. O. Siedensticker for the pre-American life of Kelpius, as follows:

Our information about John Kelpius—generally styled “the Hermit of the Wissahickon”—is so scanty that this strange and mysterious character seems to float like a tenuous, unsubstantial being on the distant horizon of the earliest colonial times. But he does not dissolve into a myth; his notebook is still in existence; his name appears in the colonial records as one of the successors of F. D. Pastorius in the agency of the Frankfort Company. Moreover, he has been heard of on the other side of the ocean, and the few memoranda that we can furnish about him previous to his emigration will be an interesting complement to his strange career on the Wissahickon.

The father of John Kelpius was minister in Denndorf, Transylvania, where he died 1685. The son chose his father's calling, and wished to prepare himself for the pulpit at the University of Tübingen, but in consequence of the French invasion of the Palatinate and Würtemberg, he changed his mind and pursued his studies at Altorf in Bavaria, then the seat of a university of some note. Here he became the pupil and friend of Professor John Jacob Fabricius, who a few years afterward accepted a call to the university at Helmstedt, and became a prominent representative of the Irenic (or peace-seeking) school of theology.

In 1689, J. Kelpius obtained the master's degree, and on that occasion wrote a Latin thesis on natural theology. The next year he treated, likewise in Latin, the question whether the pagan system of morals (such as that presented by the Aristotelian philosophy) was the proper one for the instruction of Christian youth. About the same time Fabricius and Kelpius combined their labors upon a work called *Scylla theologiæ aliquot exemptis Patrum et Doctorum, etc., ostensa*. There could have been no more striking proof of the high opinion that Fabricius had of his pupil than thus choosing him associate author of a learned book.

We lose sight of Kelpius during the next three or four years, but from the stand he took in 1693 in religion it is evident that he had plunged deeply into the mystic and theosophic speculations of Jacob Böhm, and that he was a convert also to the millennial and universalistic doctrines of Dr. Wilhelm Petersen. Perhaps he spent some time in Holland, then the asylum of numerous dissenters, who were not tolerated in Germany. In his diary he mentions a Catharine Beerens in Holland with much feeling, calling her “divina virgo.” She sent him a draft when he was in London.

We next find him, in company of about forty associates who held similar views as himself, ready to embark for America, and

there to await the coming of the heavenly Bridegroom. The leader of this mystic flock was John Jacob Zimmermann, highly spoken of as a man versed in mathematics, astronomy, and theology. He had been minister in Würtemberg, but was dismissed on account of his peculiar religious opinions. Zimmermann applied to a wealthy and kind-hearted Quaker in Holland for means to defray the cost of transportation, and these were obtained. Besides Zimmermann and Kelpius, there were among these enthusiasts several more men of learned education, such as John Selig of Lemgo, Daniel Falkner of Saxony, Henry Bernhard Köster of Blumenberg, Ludwig Bidermann of Anhalt—all of whom had been prepared for the ministry. When they were nearly ready to leave Zimmermann became sick, and died at Rotterdam. This happened toward the end of 1693. In the early part of the next year the rest, including Zimmermann's widow and children, embarked in London on board the *Sarah Maria*, Captain John Tanner. In London, John Kelpius became acquainted with the famous Jane Leade, the founder of the Philadelphic Society, a sect of visionaries which extended also to Germany. Kelpius was evidently much taken with the philadelphic doctrines; the secretary of the society, Henry John Deichmann, became his intimate friend, with whom he corresponded after his arrival in Pennsylvania.

During the voyage to America, John Kelpius kept a journal in Latin, by which we see that several untoward circumstances attended the passage. The ship was not out many days when it grounded on a sandbank, and was in great peril. The war existing between England and France made the passage of an unprotected ship across the sea a venturesome undertaking, and so the *Sarah Maria* lay by first in Deal, then in Plymouth, many weeks, to wait for the convoy of a fleet. At last, on the 15th of April, she got again under way in company of eighteen vessels, most of them carrying the Spanish flag. But as their destination was not Philadelphia, they left the *Sarah Maria* after about a week's time, with the exception of an English vessel, the *Providence*. What had been dreaded now really came to pass—an encounter with hostile ships. On the 10th of May three vessels hove in sight, which proved to be French sloops, carrying respectively twenty, ten, and six guns. The English valiantly repelled the attack, and finally captured the smallest of their aggressors, which had been disabled. The German mystics on board the *Sarah Maria* offered a solemn thanksgiving for having been mercifully saved from so imminent a peril. On the 23d of June they arrived in Philadelphia, and on the 24th proceeded to Germantown.

Of the life and doings of the "Hermits on the Ridge" we have no definite information; even the letters of Kelpius, which are in reality religious treatises, give us no clew, except by infer-

ence. And they certainly prove that the hermit-life of Kelpius was not that of a rude cave-dweller; he remained attached to his studies and must have seen some society. In one of the letters he makes a request for two harpsichords with strings; he was known and esteemed by persons of high culture, as is evidenced by his correspondence with Stephen Momfort, the Seventh-Day Baptist of Newport (see Belcher's *Religious Denominations*, p. 265); with Hester Palmer of Flushing, Long Island; with Mary Elizabeth Gerber of Virginia and Rev. Erik Björk of Christina (Wilmington). In a Latin letter addressed to this eminent minister of the Swedish congregation at Christina he says; "I received the double proof of your fraternal love, your very kind letter of 23d of January, and the money through Mr. Jonas B." . . . "Would I were such as you represent me, and as you, with my beloved Rudman, judge me to be." Rev. Andrew Rudman, as is well known, was the first provost of the Swedish churches on the Delaware and minister at Wicaco.

Several of the letters, of which Kelpius kept copies in his memorandum-book, are addressed to H. J. Deichmann, the secretary of the Philadelphic Society in London—next to J. Selig the most intimate friend of Kelpius.

When F. D. Pastorius, at his urgent request, was in the year 1700 relieved of the agency of the Frankfort Company, there were, instead of one, three successors appointed—viz. Daniel Falkner, John Kelpius, and John Jawert. How can we account for the fact that a person so totally averse to the affairs of the world, a pious recluse, an ascetic dreamer like John Kelpius, should have been selected to conduct the land and administration business of a company? It seems most likely that upon the retirement of Pastorius the members of the Frankfort Company, who lived all in Germany, could not agree upon the same person as a successor, and compromised by the appointment of their several favorites. Now, Dr. John William Petersen, and probably some other members, held religious views quite in keeping with those of Kelpius; Petersen and his wife were in Germany, the most prominent exponents of Jane Leade's millennial and philadelphic notions, and John Kelpius's sympathy with the same is sufficiently evident from his correspondence with Deichmann, the corresponding secretary of the Philadelphic Society.

It hardly needs to be said that the hermit did not descend from his lofty and solitary stand to higggle about the rent of houses and lands, to keep cash and transfer books, write deeds and agreements. He did not even take the trouble to decline the appointment; he simply ignored it.

THE TUNKERS OR DUNKARDS.

Pp. 23, 42, 111, and 258.—In 1729, Rev. Alexander Mack arrived in this country with many of his congregation, and assisted Mr. Becker, who had removed to Bebberstown, near Germantown. He died in 1735. After Mr. Becker went to Skipack in 1747, Rev. Alexander Mack the second succeeded. In 1737 a few, about seven, of the Dunkers established a religious house or monastery upon the plan of the large monastery of the Seventh-Day Baptists at Ephrata, founded by Conrad Beissel in 1732–33, who had formerly been a Dunker, but adopted the principles of the Seventh-Day Baptists. They built a house “in a valley one mile from Germantown,” but only continued it for seventeen months. The “Monastery of the Wissahickon,” about a mile above the Red Bridge on the Wissahickon, has been popularly supposed to have been the house built by the Brothers. But it has been a fine large mansion, and not such as the Brothers would have erected. The ground in question was sold in March, 1747, to John Gorgas of Germantown. In 1752 he conveyed half of it to his brother, Joseph Gorgas, who had erected on it a three-story stone house. Joseph was a member of the society of Seventh-Day Baptists, and here he gathered congenial spirits and “held sweet communion.” They baptized in the Wissahickon, at a spot known as “The Baptisterion.” Joseph Gorgas sold the property to Edward Milner in 1761.

P. 23.—The true name of this town was Bebberstown—not Beggarstown; therefore Watson’s reason for the name can hardly be founded on fact.

P. 24.—This market-house has been entirely removed, and the market-square has been adorned with trees and walks, and presents a pretty appearance, railed in, and embellished with flowers and a fountain.

P. 27.—First grist-mill. (See Vol. I. p. 128.)

From England, p. 27.—This is not quite correct, I think. Townsend in his printed account (see Proud, i. p. —) expressly says that the materials brought from England were used by him in a mill he erected on Chester Creek, and which, being mentioned by him before, was probably erected first, but in Chester county. It is uncertain when Townsend’s account was printed, but *this* mill, he says, was erected about one year after German-town was settled—say 1683 or 1687.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY.

P. 27.—On the 6th of December, 1759, a meeting was held at the house of Daniel Mackinet, when it was resolved that a large commodious building should be erected near the centre of the town for an English and High Dutch or German school, and also dwellings for the teachers. A subscription was at once started, and many subscribed, and Christopher Meng, Christopher Sauer, Baltus Reser, Daniel Mackinet, John Jones, and Charles Bensell were appointed to collect further subscriptions. The contributors met Jan. 1, 1760, and chose of their number for trustees, Christopher Sauer, Thomas Rosse, John Jones, Daniel Mackinet, Jacob Keyser, John Bowman, Thomas Livzey, David Deshler, George Absentz, Joseph Galloway, Charles Bensell, Jacob Naglee, and Benjamin Engle; for treasurer, Richard Johnson. The directors selected a lot, and submitted a plan, estimate of cost, and a plan of government at a meeting held on the 25th. It was decided that the school should be free to persons of all religious denominations, that it should be on a lot "in the lane or cross-street leading toward the Schuylkill, commonly called 'Bensell's Lane'"—it was purchased from John and George Bringham—*and that it should be called "the Germantown Union School-house."*

On April 21, 1760, the trustees and other contributors met and laid four corner-stones. It was completed and opened in September, 1761. Hilarius Becker was the German teacher, David James Dove the English teacher, Thomas Pratt the English usher. By the 16th of October there were 131 pupils—61 in the English and 70 in the German department. The school went on flourishing until the Revolution. In 1764 we find the Quakers objecting to certain lessons of politeness, and the trustees resolved "that the master shall give express orders to the children of persons of that society that they do not accost him or others by uncovering the head at any time." Greek, Latin, and the higher mathematics were taught in addition to the ordinary rudiments.

About 1776, "by reason of the troubled times," it was difficult to get a quorum of trustees. In July, 1777, a new teacher was appointed, because Thomas Dungan, the master of the English school, had joined the American army, in which he became a captain. In August, 1777, the school was about to be used as a hospital for the sick of Washington's army, but Israel Pemberton saw President Hancock, and the sick soldiers were taken to the hospital in Philadelphia, and the school was not interrupted. In October, 1778, it is stated that "on account of the distressed times no German or English school has been kept this good while." Nor do we find any minutes of the board of trustees, nor notice of the school having been again opened until after the

peace. In 1784 a charter was obtained incorporating it as "the Public School at Germantown," which was amended in 1786. The school was poor, the Legislature's finances, "so soon after a long and expensive war," could not furnish aid, so contributions were solicited. They struggled on for some years, getting gradually more prosperous from access of pupils, contributions, and legacies. In 1808 a lottery was held which yielded £93 12s., but John Johnson resigned, and Treasurer John Bowman refused to receive the money.

In 1793, on account of the yellow fever in the city, the Legislature of Pennsylvania and Congress proposed to occupy it, but it was resolved that it be first offered to the President at a rent of \$300 for the session. At the next attack of the fever, in 1798, the use of the cellar and lower story was granted to the banks of Pennsylvania and North America, they agreeing to paint the building and put on a new roof. When leaving it the banks thanked the trustees for the asylum afforded.

In 1810 the house opposite the school was bought for \$3200 from James Matthews, who presented the insurance on it, and Mr. John Wister lent \$1400 to make the purchase. From this period the school has continued to prosper and advance. The same trustees were constantly re-elected, some of them having been in the board from twenty to thirty years. Among them are the familiar Germantown names of Bensell, Rittenhouse, Lehman, Johnson, Galloway, Pemberton, Chew, Haines, Logan, Ashmead, Harvey, Watson, Forrest, Betton, Wister, and others of the best families. Mr. Reuben Haines was a particular friend of the school and active patron of science; and Mr. Charles J. Wister, a trustee for thirty years, presented a valuable philosophical apparatus.

The school possesses some curious relics, which are also symbolic of the past. On the spire is a crown, placed there by the loyal love of our ancestors for their government; in the steeple is a bell that came over in the ship that brought the tea which was thrown overboard into Boston harbor; in the library is a spy-glass used by Washington at the battle of Germantown. Each of these represents a portion of our history—colonial dependence, indignant resistance to royal power, war, Washington, and victory.

The centennial anniversary of laying the corner-stone was celebrated by the people of Germantown with great enthusiasm April 21st, 1860, by ringing of the bell, parade, one hundred guns, and in the evening by a short address and an ode by John S. Littell, a prayer by Rev. Charles W. Schaeffer, an oration by the late Sidney George Fisher, and a benediction by Rev. Henry S. Spackman.

THE MORRIS MANSION.

P. 41.—The mansion occupied by General Howe and by Washington, on the Main street below Schoolhouse lane, was at that time owned by Isaac Frank; it afterward became the property of the Perot family; then of the late estimable and respected Samuel B. Morris, and now of Elliston P. Morris, Esq., his son. It is a large and most comfortable mansion, old-fashioned in its style of architecture, but in much better taste than many modern houses of more pretension. The hall is very fine, and the rooms are wainscoted and panelled from the ceiling to the floor, with a rich heavy cornice. The wood-work is admirably done, and perfect to this day. Mr. Morris retains, with rare good taste, the original appearance of it as near as possible. There is the old-fashioned door-knob, latch, and fastenings, which must have been handled by Washington many a time, and even some of his china. Mr. Morris's taste has preserved many fine pieces of antique mahogany and walnut furniture from his ancestors, so admirably in keeping with the house itself. It is a rare treat for the lover of antiquity to pass some hours in this house with its surroundings. The grounds possess some noble trees, many of considerable age, and are laid out with such skill as to give the idea of much greater scope than they possess. The grass is kept in admirable order.

Capt. Turner, etc., pp. 39 and 60.—April 19, 1846, these eight bodies were disinterred in digging a grave, and were recognized by Peter Keyser's relation of some circumstances respecting them. He witnessed the battle, and was present at the interment, one having had part of his head blown off and another's legs being contracted and drawn in. The bones were undecayed, as well as some pieces of the regimentals, after lying there sixty-seven years.

Gilbert Stuart, p. 64.—The barn where Stuart painted and Washington sat was destroyed by fire 3d mo., 1854, from the act of an incendiary. Its walls are still standing and partially covered in. It adjoins the house Stuart lived in and occupied with his family from 1797 to 1800, now in possession of Mr. William W. Wister.

P. 79.—Norristown is the capital of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Montgomery was at one time a portion of Philadelphia county, and at that period the ground now occupied by Norristown was in Philadelphia county, but Montgomery county was formed in 1784, and since that time has ceased to have any connection with Philadelphia.

P. 94.—The old Episcopal church of St. Paul has been entirely demolished, and nothing but the vacant ground, which is

occupied as a burying-ground, left to mark the spot where it stood. It was intended to erect the new one on the spot, but the foundation was not thought secure; this is perhaps some apology for not leaving the old building stand, as the new one is on the opposite side of the street. It is a neat Gothic stone building, with a steeple. Sanderline's monument is standing within the new church; it unfortunately was broken in two by carelessness after its removal from the wall of the church, where it originally was placed. The date is difficult to be ascertained. The old church was opened by Rev. Mr. Talbot, an associate of the famous George Keith, by whom, Humphreys says, *inaccurately*, the first sermon was preached. (See Keith's *Journal*; Humphreys' account of Society for Propagating the Gospel, by whose patronage the church was supplied.) A letter written by John Moore, collector of this port, dated March 10th, 1713, to James Sandilands of Uplands, says: "It is my design to inform you that there is in my care a small bell which is intended for St. Paul's Church in your parish, which has been delivered at this port free of charges or duty, likewise a rich cloth and neat chalice, which are the gift of Sir Jeffry Jeffryes. . . . Y^e winter has been very long and dull, and we have no mirth or pleasure except a few evenings spent in festivity with my Masonic brethren," etc. The present city of Chester is called by Mr. Moore Uplands, thirty-five years after Penn is said to have named the place Chester, at the request of the undiscovered Pearson. If Penn ever made such a promise, no doubt the place alluded to was the county, not the town, of Chester. The records of St. Paul's Church, Chester, show that the bell was first rung on Christmas Day, 1713, and "Cuffy was paid 6s. 6d. and Dick (David Roberts' boy) 1s. for ringing the church-bell."

P. 98.—Orphans' Court 4th 1st mo., 1693, should be 1683.

P. 101.—Pennsbury should be more properly described as between Bristol and Trenton, and is on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware. It is about seven or eight miles above Bristol, and a quarter of a mile below Robbins's Ferry. In 1852, John F. Watson, Samuel Hazard, Townsend Ward, Dr. B. H. Coates, William Duane, Edward Ward, John Jordan, Jr., and George Northrop visited the place. It was occupied by Robert Crozier. But little remains to remind one of its former importance in the time of William Penn. The present dwelling rests upon a part of the wall of the old cellar; the well is in front of the house; there are several old cherry trees that were planted in Penn's time; and there is a large two-storied wooden building, believed to be the old malt- and brew-house. It is about thirty-five by fifty feet; the ground-floor is about two feet below the sill; there are several rooms both up and down stairs. It has a gable end toward the river. When you enter it you face a large stone fireplace, thirteen to fourteen feet wide. This was supposed to be

the brew-house, in the rear of it the malt-house. The pavement or floor was brick.

Mrs. Mary Hana, p. 116.—She died at Harrisburg in 1852, and in about two weeks her brother, Robert Harris, son of the celebrated John Harris, whose remains are buried on the bank under the tree to which he was tied to be burned by the Indians. The stump or trunk of this mulberry tree still stands, and his grandson Washington says he has eaten mulberries from it. The Harris house was purchased of Robert Harris, and occupied by Thomas Elder, a celebrated lawyer, mentioned on p. 121, and son of Rev. John Elder, who is buried at the old Paxton church, about two miles from Harrisburg. At this house was the celebrated Harris's Ferry.

P. 128.—The poetic description of Pittsburg was written by Hon. Herman Denny, M. C., as New Year's verses for the *Pittsburg Gazette*, and printed in *Reg. Penna.*

A view of Braddock's Field was painted by Weber after a journey in 1854 to it with several members of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, to whom it was presented by the artist, and it now adorns their hall. An engraving from it is in a volume printed by the society on "Braddock's Expedition," containing his journal and an introductory memoir written for the society by Winthrop Sargent. (See also Judge Yeates's account of his visit to it in 1776, in *Reg. Penna.*, vi. 104.)

P. 148.—Packet-travel between Philadelphia and Reading began in 1825. A new packet-line to Reading was established in June. The canal-boat *Lady of the Lake* ran in connection with mail-coaches. Passengers were taken from the White Swan Hotel to Fairmount, where the packet lay. The fare to Reading was \$2.50. John Coleman and Jacob Peters were the proprietors of this line. Passengers left Reading at twelve o'clock, noon, on Monday, lodged at Pottsgrove, left that place on Tuesday morning, and arrived at Fairmount early in the evening of that day. The boat left the upper ferry on Thursday at eight o'clock P. M., and arrived in Reading the next morning.

The Last of the Lenapes, p. 161.—The Lenni Lenapes were originally one of the two great Indian nations which inhabited this continent, the other nation being the Mengwes. According to their traditions, the Lenni Lenapes were Indians of the far West. Gradually moving eastward, they met the Mengwes; and east of them were the Alligwes, from whence the name Alleghany is derived. The Lenapes, seeking to reach the east, obtained permission from the Alligwes to pass through their country. This emigration was partially performed, when, becoming alarmed at the great numbers that were coming over, the Alligwes interrupted the march and slew many of the Lenapes. The Lenapes that remained then joined with the Mengwes and expelled the Alligwes. The Mengwes and the Lenapes then divid-

ed the land—the former settling by the great lakes, and the latter at the south. After a time the hunters of the Lenapes crossed the Alleghany Mountains. They reached the Susquehanna, Hudson, and Delaware rivers and the sea-coast; and upon their reports the tribe determined to emigrate to the east. The Lenapes were divided into three great tribes—the Turtle, or Unanamis; the Turkey, or Unalachtgo; and the Wolf, or Minsi. The Unanamis and the Unalachtgo inhabited the coast from the Hudson to the Potomac, and the Minsi dwelt in the interior, and had their council-seat on the Delaware. The Lenni Lenapes were divided into many tribes, descended from the parent stock—such as the Shawnees, Nanticokes, Susquehannas, Shackamaxons, etc. There was a great war, after many years of amity, between the Mengwes and the Lenapes; and the latter were generally successful, until at length the Mengwes formed a confederation called the Five Nations—namely, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas—to which was subsequently added the Tuscaroras. The general name applied to the Six Nations was the Iroquois. The latter were fierce, warlike, and aggressive—so much so that they either conquered or disarmed the Lenni Lenapes. Those of the latter who lived in the neighborhood of New Jersey and Pennsylvania were called Delawares by the English. The Mohicans were distinct from Delawares, and inhabited a part of New York and a part of New England. They were of Algonquin stock and were tributary to the Iroquois. Tamenend was not the last of the Lenni Lenapes, nor did the tribe die out other than by mixture with different nations. The Iroquois compelled them to remove from their original settlements about the Delaware in 1744, and they went westward. A considerable number of them went to Ohio, where they settled in what is now called Delaware county. They were friendly to the United States. They next crossed the Mississippi and settled in Kansas, where their number in 1869 was one thousand and five. In the next year they were removed to the Indian Reservation, and were partly incorporated with the Cherokees.

Governor Morris and Indian Scalps, p. 166.—Governor Robert Hunter Morris, who represented the Penn interests in 1756, offered a reward of seven hundred pieces of eight, “raised by subscription among the inhabitants of Philadelphia,” for the heads of Shingas and Captain Jacobs, chiefs of the Delaware nation. In April, Governor Morris offered a reward of one hundred and thirty dollars for every male and female Indian prisoner over the age of ten years; and for the scalp of every male Indian above ten years old one hundred and thirty dollars, and for that of every female Indian above the same age fifty dollars. It is not just to censure the Penn family for this barbarity, which was done by Governor Morris on his own authority. Thomas Penn, July 10th, 1756, wrote to Governor Morris, re-

greeting that war had not been declared against the Delaware Indians, and declaring his preference that they should be attacked in small parties, and their women and children taken prisoners "as a means to oblige them to sue for peace, rather than that rewards should be offered for scalps, especially of women, as it encourages private murder."

P. 180.—The insurgent John Fries and two others were tried and convicted, but afterward pardoned by the then President.

P. 228.—Proud may have been led into this error by William Penn himself, who in his letter to the Society of Free Traders says he *arrived* on the 24th of October; and until within a few years this day was celebrated as the anniversary by historical societies and others. But the *record* of his landing at Newcastle on the 28th has set the matter right. The only way of reconciling them is by supposing Penn spoke of his arrival at the Capes, from whence in those days it was not unusual to be three or four days in reaching Newcastle.

P. 251.—The Dutch and Swedish papers are in the American Philosophical Society, and *not* in the Historical Society, as stated. The Mr. Sargent alluded to was the Hon. Thomas Sergeant, when Secretary of State.

Tinicum.—My father visited this island with John F. Watson, Aubrey Smith, Edward F. Smith, George Northrop, T. Ward, John Jordan, Jr., W. Parker Foulke, Dr. B. H. Coates, and Mr. Keppner of Bethlehem, under conduct of Alexander Smith, who lived near the Lazaretto. They found no remains; a house was pointed out which was said to be erected on the ruins of the old governor's mansion; there are many of the old Swedish bricks in the walls. They met an old lady, Mrs. Morris, aged 76, who has resided here about thirty years. She had often visited the old house, which she described as very large, one and a half stories high, having a hall, several rooms, and an entry on the first floor. She had no knowledge of any remains of the old church or fort. It is reported there are some stones, etc., the remains of the old burying-ground, near where the tavern now stands, in erecting which they broke into the remains of a body. This party found some old—supposed Swedish—bricks, yellow inside, heavier and narrower than ours. This is not now an island—Long Hook Creek, formerly connecting Darby Creek with the Delaware, through which sloops used to pass, being now stopped off at both ends.

Penn on Slavery, p. 262.—See Bancroft's *History of the United States*, vol. ii. p. 403; also Niles's *National Register*, April 4, 1846, for some remarks and documents respecting William Penn being a slaveholder.

Several articles written on that subject by George Justice were published in *The Friend*. On the 1st of March, 1780, before the war of the Revolution was closed, the Assembly of Pennsylva-

nia passed an act declaring that negro and mulatto children whose mothers were slaves, and who were born after the passage of that act, should be free, and that slavery as to them should be for ever abolished. But it was declared that such children should be held as servants, under the same terms as indentured servants, until the age of twenty-eight years, when they should be free. Under this law, negroes or mulattoes who were slaves for life were held for life, and their children born after the act were to be slaves for twenty-eight years. Slavery was therefore gradually abolished in this State. The number of slaves became less and less with every census, but there were some negroes in this State held as slaves as late as 1850, and after.

Servants, p. 267.—The servants about 1750 were either free or slave. The free servants served by the year, and could quit any time if they disagreed with their master, though they ran the risk of losing what might be coming to them. They received sixteen to twenty pounds currency in the city, but not so much in the country; and women got eight or ten pounds a year. They of course got their board also, but not clothes. The other kind were those who were free after a time. Many came from England, Germany, and other countries who could not pay their passage, and were sold on their arrival for so many years, at about three to four pounds Pennsylvania currency per annum, as would pay their passage; generally fourteen pounds for four years' service would cover their passage-money. Those who were too old to serve would sell their children in the same way. Some would sell themselves to get a knowledge of the country before starting in the world. The purchaser could resell them for the unexpired time. The purchaser also had to give them a suit of clothes at the expiration of the time. A third class, negroes and slaves, has been spoken of in the previous chapter.

P. 274.—Dr. Græme, father of Mrs. Ferguson, married a daughter of William Keith, to whom he left Græme Park. Keith's widow is buried in Christ Church yard, attached to Christ Church in Second street, next to the wall on the south side. William Keith died in 1749 in "Old Bailey" street—not the later prison of that name. (*London Notes and Queries*, 2d series, iii. 266, 454, and 516.)

P. 277.—William Markham, cousin of William Penn, was undoubtedly the first deputy governor of Pennsylvania, as he was appointed 10th 2d mo., 1681. He came here prior to William Penn, nearly a year. (See his commission in Hazard's *Annals*, p. 503.) He was appointed by Governor Fletcher a deputy governor the second time in 1693. He died in 1704.

1673, p. 278.—Anthony Colve was Dutch, not English. (See Hazard's *Annals*, p. 405.)

P. 289.—See Hazard's *Reg. Penna.* for description of the Meschianza.

The Declaration was read by Hopkins, p. 294.—We have corrected this error. (See *ante*, p. 223.) *Ezekiel Hopkins* should be *Eseck*.

P. 294.—General Hugh Mercer's remains were afterward removed to Laurel Hill with much military ceremony and parade, and a fine monument erected over them. (See *ante*, p. 200.)

THE MESCHIANZA.

P. 290.—The Mrs. L. that Watson speaks of as being old and blind was Miss Rebecca Redman, who was the Queen of the Meschianza. She was daughter of Joseph Redman, formerly sheriff of the city, and married Col. Elisha Lawrence in December 1779; at the time of the fête she was twenty-seven years old. She died Nov. 26, 1832, aged eighty-one years. Her knight was Mons. Montluissant, lieutenant of Hessian chasseurs.

Miss J. C—*g* was Miss Janet Craig, the daughter of James Craig, probably of Scotch descent. She never married. Her knight was Lieutenant Bygrove.

The following is the list of the beauties for whose smiles the knights contended:

Ladies of the Blended Rose, dressed in Pink and White.—Miss Auchmuty, Miss Nancy White, Miss Janet Craig, Miss Peggy Chew, Miss Nancy Redman, Miss Wilhelmina Bond, Miss Mary Shippen.

Ladies of the Burning Mountain, dressed in White and Gold.—Miss Rebecca Franks, Miss Sarah Shippen, Miss Peggy Shippen, Miss Becky Bond, Miss Becky Redman, Miss Sophia Chew, Miss Wilhelmina Smith.

Miss Peggy Shippen, daughter of Judge Edward Shippen, whose knight on the occasion was Lieutenant Winyard, married General Benedict Arnold, afterward the traitor. Miss Peggy Chew, daughter of Chief-Justice Benjamin Chew, whose knight was Captain John André, afterward hung as a spy for his complicity in Arnold's treason, married Colonel John Eager Howard of Baltimore. Miss Rebecca Franks, whose knight was Captain Watson, married Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Johnson of the British army. There were three daughters of David Franks. One, Miss Polly, died unmarried August 21, 1774. Another one married Andrew Hamilton of the Woodlands. Miss Sarah Chew, whose knight was Lieutenant Hobart, married John Galloway of Maryland. She was the fourth daughter of Justice Chew. Miss Auchmuty was an English girl, and married Captain Montresor of the British army. Miss W. Smith was Wilhelmina Smith, a daughter of the Rev. William Smith, D. D., pro-

vost of the University. She married Charles Goldsborough of Long Neck, Dorset county, Maryland. Her knight was Major Tarlton. The two Miss Bouds were daughters of Dr. Phineas Bond, and sisters of Phineas Bond, afterward British consul at Philadelphia. Miss Becky, whose knight was Lieutenant Delaval, went to England after the Revolution with Mr. Erskine, the British minister, and died in that country, unmarried. Miss Wilhelmina Boud was married on January 30, 1779, to General John Cadwalader of the Pennsylvania line, his second wife; she also died in England. Miss Mary Shippen, a daughter of Chief-Justice Shippen, whose knight was Lieutenant Sloper, was married to Dr. McIlvaue; and Miss Sarah, her sister, was married to Thomas Lea; her knight was Lieutenant Underwood. Miss Nancy White, whose knight was Hon. Captain Cathcart, was the daughter of Townsend White, who married Ann Renaudit, widow of William Coustable. There therefore remains to be accounted for of the Meschianza ladies Miss Nancy Redman.

The name of the ball was derived from two Italian words—*mescere*, to “mix,” or *mischiare*, to “mingle;” it was truly a mixture and a medley.

An anonymous novel, entitled *Meredith; or, The Mystery of the Meschianza, a Tale of the American Revolution*, by the author of *The Betrothal of Wyoming*, was copyrighted December, 1830, by Henry H. Porter, who was probably the author. The principal event was the appearance at the height of the ball of a ghost upon the scene. The Wharton mansion, where it was held, long had the repute of being a haunted house. It stood upon the west side of Fifth street below Washington avenue, with sloping grounds to the Delaware. It was known as Walnut Grove Mansion, and was built about 1760. It was the mansion of the old Wharton family, one of whom, living at the time of the Revolution, was known as Duke Wharton. The house was used for the reception- and dressing-rooms, and the ball was held in a temporary structure elegantly decorated.

In 1823 the Guardians of the Poor established in the house an asylum for poor children. About 1837 the mansion was turned into a coach-factory, and afterward into a public school, and was known as the Coach-Factory School. It was owned by James M. Linnard, from whom the Controllers rented it, and who afterward (in 1852) bought it from him. About 1860 it was torn down, and the Controllers built upon the spot what is known as the Washington School-House or Wharton School. The “Baxter property” was a portion of the old Wharton estate.

The Wife of Benedict Arnold, p. 302.—Watson has made a strange mistake about the time and place of Mrs. Arnold's death. She went to England in 1785, and never returned. She lived with her husband, and had four children. He died at his res-

idence in London, June 14, 1801, and she from the same house, August 24, 1804, aged 43-44 years. The *Red Book* (London, 1824) said: "Edward Shippen, James Robertson, George, and Sophia Matilda receive pensions of £400 sterling. These are the children of the notorious American general. Another son, John Arnold, is a brigadier-general on the Bengal establishment in India. Edward S. Arnold was also an officer on the same." Arnold left his property to his three sons by his first wife, and to such children as might be borne to him by his second wife, Margaret Shippen, in equal proportions.

Arnold's Effigy, p. 327.—Two representations accompany German almanacs for 1781. One proceeds to the right, the other to the left; and some of the figures are different in each, though the general representation is similar. A larger engraving was also made, and a fac-simile reproduced in Philadelphia a few years since. (See *Reg. Penna.* for a full account of the affair.)

The Doanes, p. 330.—A small volume was published giving an account of each of them. (See *Penna Archives*, vols. x. and xi.; also *Col. Records*, xiv. 36, where Kennedy's widow receives from the Assembly £300; also *Penna. Archives*, x. 178, for resolution of Assembly.) The Doanes who visited Westchester were pursued and discovered hiding under a causeway in the road near the Marshall property.

La Fayette, p. 338.—General La Fayette landed at New York August 15, 1824, on a visit to this country, in response to a resolution passed unanimously by Congress inviting him to partake of the nation's hospitality. At his landing he was the guest of Governor Tompkins on Staten Island. After receiving the attentions of the citizens of New York, he arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday morning, Sept. 17th, stopping the evening before at Frankford with a well-known citizen, and was then escorted into and through the city by a large civic and military procession, Col. John Swift being marshal of the civic procession. On that evening there was a general illumination, and La Fayette rode through the city to witness it, and afterward dined with the Society of the Cincinnati. After receiving many attentions from our citizens, he was taken to Baltimore, Washington, and other places, and also invited to Mount Vernon, and the tomb of Washington opened for him to see the remains. While he was sojourning in our city the committee of arrangements having charge of his reception were known on the street by a "chapeau" which they wore, and any person wishing to know of his movements had only to ask them, and any information would be given. He remained in the United States until the 7th of September, 1825, when he sailed for Havre in a frigate named, in compliment to the illustrious guest, the *Brandywine*. La Fayette died May 19, 1834, in Paris. A parade took place in this city in commemoration of his obsequies, July 21, 1834.

SEASONS AND CLIMATE.

P. 347.—“The first Meteorology, or Essay to Judge of the Weather, that ever was printed in Pennsylvania, anno 1687, was written by one of our namesakes, and a well-wisher to our provincial affairs, John Southworth, etc.” (*Pastorius MSS., The Beehive, No. 496.*)

In 1820, Gibbs, the celebrated lottery-ticket man, made a bet that he would cross the Delaware on St. Patrick's Day of that year on the ice (for the winter then was very severe). The feat was performed, and witnessed by a large number of persons, and the bet was won by Gibbs. He crossed from the old Drawbridge wharf, and went straight over through the island, and then gave his friends, who had got over through the floating ice in boats, a handsome collation in Camden.

In 1831 the Delaware was closed solid about the middle of December—so much so that horses and sleighs ventured on it, and wood was drawn over on sleds and other heavy vehicles. The death of Stephen Girard took place on Monday, December 26, 1831. The funeral took place on the following Friday morning; the river that morning was still closed. A heavy fall of snow occurred the day before, and the sidewalks and streets were covered with snow. In January, 1835, the river was closed for a few days, but the winter then was mild. In December of that year it was closed. The great fire in New York occurred about that time, on a Thursday evening, and the mails on Saturday morning about ten o'clock had to be brought over from Camden through the ice by boats. The river at that time remained closed till the 20th day of March, 1836. On that day the large fleet which was detained below came up to the city. Business that winter had been exceedingly dull, reducing many of the poorer classes to starvation. It was the long closing of the river that compelled our business-men to suggest the propriety of building ice-boats. We well remember the ox-roast on the ice, and also the numerous booths built upon it, which remained there for a long time to supply the crowds of skaters and others with warm refreshments. Large sleds loaded with wood and other teams crossed constantly. A brig from Genoa, Italy, with a consignment of marble and an invoice of statuary, intended for the splendid mansion of Isaac Phillips, on Arch street above Thirteenth, was cut into by the ice, and to prevent sinking was run upon the flats below the Navy Yard. The statuary was, I believe, very much injured, and I think never was placed in the building, as the great financial crisis of 1837 compelled the house of R. & I. Phillips to go into liquidation, and the mansion passed into other hands.

Pierce on the Weather says that the medium temperature of

December, 1840, was thirty degrees, or two degrees below the freezing-point. There was a violent snow-storm lasting from December 4th to December 6th. Fifteen inches of snow fell in Philadelphia. After that the mercury was for some days, on an average, eighteen degrees. The Delaware closed from Kensington to Trenton on the 19th of December. In January, 1841, the medium of the thermometer was thirty-three degrees, and seven inches and three-quarters of rain fell during the month. The river was closed five days. In February, the medium temperature was twenty-nine degrees. From the 3d to the 17th the thermometer ranged from three to thirteen degrees above zero.

One of the greatest snow-storms occurred on the 17th of March, 1843; the streets were impassable, and the old company of Hibernia Greens paraded on that day under the command of Captain Joseph Diamond. They passed down Chestnut street, looking more like the witches in *Macbeth* than like soldiers. A warm thaw and rain set in, and the snow soon disappeared. Since that time the weather in March has not been so violent.

We should say that the winters lately have not been as severe as they were thirty years ago in regard to continued cold. We have "cold snaps" that last three or four days, but nothing like the constant cold weather which many of the present generation can remember as a usual accompaniment of winter weather. Philosophers attribute the change to the destruction of the forests, which opens great spaces of the country to the heat of the sun and favors the evaporation of moisture from the surface of the earth.

Two extraordinary hail-storms, remarkable for their severity and the destruction which they caused, have happened in Philadelphia within the last twelve years. One occurred on the 25th of September, 1867, the other on the 8th of May, 1870. The storm of 1870, according to our memory, did the most damage.

On the 8th of January, 1866, the mercury registered nine and a half degrees below zero; and that was the coldest day from 1857 to 1877. Mercury freezes at thirty-nine degrees below zero. It is impossible to say at what temperature a man laboring out of doors should knock off work, further than that he should cease when he cannot stand the cold. This must depend on personal strength, health, and whether the person is accustomed to the cold. We know of a gentleman who lived in Minnesota who says that he has worked out of doors at twenty-four degrees below zero, and was not fatigued; but he was accustomed to the climate. Explorers in the Arctic regions are out of doors and engaged in their duties when the weather is much colder than that.

It would be curious to ascertain when the mode of designating the months by numerals was first adopted. It was in use among the Puritans of New England long before the rise of Quakerism

Did this custom of numbering the months in New England originate there? It would be likely that the Puritans would adopt the style of enumerating the months instead of calling them by names derived principally from those of heathen gods and goddesses, which must have been offensive to their prejudices.

1746, p. 371.—From the spring to the autumn of 1746 an epidemic disease, the *angina maligna* or putrid sore-throat, prevailed in the Province, as well as in New England and elsewhere. It was very fatal in its effects, particularly on children and those living in low places. Great changes in the temperature increased the number of victims, particularly a time of great heat after cold, wet, disagreeable weather. The old practice of bleeding was fatal in the majority of cases

THE POST.

P. 393.—The first list of letters advertised appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of March 21, 1738. It contained about 150 names, or all the letters collected and uncalled for in the previous six months, mostly for non-residents. Among the forgotten places advertised were "Piscataway near Philadelphia," "Shiptown," "Wapping," etc. In 1742 James Reed, printer, printed "next door to the post-office in Market street."

In July, 1762, the following advertisement appeared in *Bradford's Journal*: "The lad who was lately employed at the Post-office as penny-post having ran away, the gentlemen who expect letters are requested to call for them until a suitable person can be procured to carry them.

WILLIAM DUNLAP."

In 1756 the first stage between New York and Philadelphia took three days.

The old post-office, since then the Congress Hall Hotel, has been pulled down. It was kept by Robert Patton, postmaster from 1791 to 1814. A four-story granite front was erected on its ruins. It was on Third street, the third house below Elbow lane. The hotel had also an outlet on Chestnut street below Third.

The post-office was afterward kept at the corner of Chestnut and Franklin place, in the house in which Arthur Howell, the Quaker preacher and currier, lived and died. Richard Bache was postmaster, and Thomas Sergeant succeeded him, being brothers-in-law, the former having left for malfeasance in office.

POSTMASTERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

1776. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of November 27th says "Peter Baynton is appointed postmaster of Philadelphia."

1785. White's Directory gives James Bryson as the name of the postmaster at that time.

1791. Clement Biddle's Directory gives Robert Patton as the name of the postmaster then.

Whether there was any other than James Bryson between the close of Peter Baynton's term and the commencement of Robert Patton's I have not been able to ascertain, nor can I find anywhere the dates of the appointment of James Bryson and Robert Patton.

February, 1814. Michael Leib was appointed in place of Col. Robert Patton, deceased.

January, 1815. Richard Bache appointed in place of Michael Lieb, removed.

April, 1828. Thomas Sergeant appointed.

May 1, 1833. James Page succeeded Thomas Sergeant.

April, 1841. John C. Montgomery appointed.

1844. James Hoy, Jr., appointed.

1845. Dr. George F. Lehman appointed.

1849. W. J. P. White appointed.

1853. John Miller appointed.

1857. Gideon G. Westcott appointed.

1859. Nathaniel B. Browne “

1861. Cornelius A. Walborn “

1866. Charles M. Hall “

1867. H. H. Bingham “

1872. George W. Fairman “

1876. A. Loudon Snowden “

1879. John F. Hartranft “

LOCALITIES OF THE PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE.

1782. An advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of January 28th says: “The post-office is removed to Widow Budden's, in Front street, a few doors south of the Coffee-House.” This was on the west side of Front street, a few doors below Market.

1785. White's Directory says the post-office was “in Front street near Chestnut street.”

1791. Clement Biddle's Directory says No. 36 South Front street. This was about the fifth house north of Chestnut street, the same afterward occupied by Holmes & Rainey.

1795. It was removed to No. 34, being the house afterward occupied by Oliver & Smith.

1801. Colonel Patton purchased the house No. 27 South Third street (built by Lauman & West), third house below Elbow lane, long known since as Congress Hall, and there he located the post-office. Colonel Patton died in 1814.

1814. Dr. Leib rented for the post-office the rooms in rear of John Fries's house, south-west corner of Market and Third streets, the same afterward occupied by Alexander Benson and others.

1815. Richard Bache kept the post-office at Widow Patton's, No. 27 South Third street, but not for a long time.

1817. The post-office was located by Richard Bache at No. 116 Chestnut street, south-east corner of Carpenters' court. This was the former residence of Edward Tilghman, Esq. It was afterward, for years, the office of Adams' Express.

1828. The post-office removed to No. 107 Chestnut street, Arthur Howell's property. About this time Franklin place was opened to Chestnut street, and then the post-office became the north-east corner. The Franklin House, opened by J. M. Sanderson & Son in 1842, was on the site; David S. Winebrenner owned it, and bought adjoining properties and enlarged it in 1847-48. It was not very successful, and was torn down, and the present First National Bank stands upon the site.

1834. The new Exchange on Dock street was finished, and the post-office was removed to rooms on the north side.

1855. The post-office located in the lower rooms of Jayne's granite building, north side of Dock street. From here it removed to Chestnut street between Fourth and Fifth, south side, next to the Custom-House.

In September, 1789, the General Post-Office was in Chestnut street, south side, about six or seven doors above Front street, opposite the Washington's Head and office of the *Federal Gazette and Philadelphia Evening Post*, Andrew Brown publisher; Ebenezer Hazard, Postmaster-General.

In 1791 the General Post-Office was at No. 9 South Water street; Postmaster-General, Samuel Osgood, New York; Assistant Postmaster-General, Jonathan Burrell, 9 South Water street; clerk, Charles Burrell.

Timothy Pickening, appointed Postmaster-General in 1791, succeeded Osgood, and had his office at the north-east corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

"Blood's Dispatch," for letter delivery, was originally started as "Halsey's Dispatch." After a short time the interest was bought out by D. Otis Blood, who was chief clerk and cashier of the *Public Ledger*. This was in 1845. It was conducted as "Blood's Dispatch" by D. O. Blood & Co., and afterward by Charles Kochersperger & Co. as "Blood's Penny Post." The offices were at No. 48 South Third street; in the Arcade building; in the Shakespeare building, Sixth street above Chestnut; and in Fifth street near Chestnut. An act of Congress, aimed at all the city-dispatch posts, which was passed in 1861, broke up the establishment, and the Kocherspergers went into the business of manufacturing extracts.

OF QUACKS.

P. 388.—In 1742 one John Hanson advertised as bleeder and tooth-drawer and veterinary surgeon, “for these twenty years experienced in curing all or most all distempers in cows, oxen, and calves.” Another, Anthony Noel, “can bleed, draw teeth, and cure all sorts of wounds incomparably well.”

In 1732 a colored “doctor” had a great run from every class of citizens to have the toothache cured by extracting a worm from the tooth! “The beau, the belle, the physician, the patient, the wit, the fool, the man of sense, the coxcomb, the married, the single, the old, the young—and, in short, all sorts and sexes of whatever denomination, that ever suffered or expected to suffer an aching tooth—have run unanimously to the wormer. It was certainly truly laughable to see a dirty Ethiop fumbling in the mouth of a fair belle—to observe the black undertaker communicating by his more than Faustian piece of stick the drivel from his own to the fauces of a dainty beau.”

On September 6, 1739, the *Mercury* printed a recipe for curing the stone, for which the British Parliament had paid five thousand pounds to Joanna Stevens, and the efficacy of which was certified to by archbishops, chancellors, dukes, lords, bishops, and doctors. It was this: A powder of egg-shells and garden-snails calcined; a decoction of Alicant soap; swine’s cresses burnt to blackness with green chamomile, sweet fennel, parsley and burdock-leaves; pills composed of calcined snails, burdock-seeds, “alysenkeys,” and other articles burnt to a blackness and combined with soap and honey.

In 1749 one Patrick Wilson, a Scotchman, at the Horse Saw-mill, near the New Market, made a snuff “after the same manner as in Scotland, with an addition more suited for health and purgation of the head and stomach; for having, by long study and experience, found out the chief disorders of the body may be allayed by means of air or breath, and seeing most of these disorders does proceed from cold, moist airs, which stagnates the wheels, as also corrupts the pores of the body, and seeing the greatest part of mankind makes use of snuff, it being an excellent *mean* against damp or *sulfurous* airs, but especially those which I have made and considered, and now sell as common to all. Also to be sold, the sternutatory or sneezing powder, at one shilling per ounce.”

In 1751, Daniel Goodman, a seventh son, a baker living in Second street between Market and Chestnut, advertised he would cure the king’s evil, and, to prove his name, for nothing; but for his “infallible cure for the bite of a mad dog, which had been in use in Old England for fifty years, and never missed curing where the skill of the ablest physician had failed,” he would charge “five

shillings for a man or woman ; for a beast, two shilling and sixpence."

THE FIRST DAILY NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Watson (on p. 397 of Vol. II.) says that the *Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser*, which was afterward merged into the *North American*, was "the first daily newspaper in all the United States." It was changed to a daily September 21, 1784.

Mr. J. Morton, in the *Public Ledger* of December 16, 1876, says: "I have an original copy of a daily newspaper, *The Morning Post and Daily Advertiser*, dated August 24th, 1789, numbered 1600, printed and published by my grandfather, William Morton, at No. 231 Queen street, New York City, which he published from about the 1st of July, 1784, daily. In the year 1783, Morton & Hornor published a paper on Tuesdays and Fridays at No. 7 Water street, called the *New York Morning Post*; and in 1782, Messrs. Lewis, Morton & Hornor published the paper; all of which Thomas, in his *History of Printing*, omitted to mention."

Referring to the above statement of Mr. Morton, it will be seen by the number 1600 on the 24th of August, 1789, that it must have been published five years and fifty days; allowing three hundred and ten days to the year for a daily paper, this would make the first publication of it about the 1st of July, 1784, which would be nearly three months earlier than the *Pennsylvania Packet*, which was commenced as a daily on September 21st, 1784. It is very curious that the titles of the two papers should be so similar; the New York one was entitled *The Morning Post and Daily Advertiser*, and the Philadelphia paper, *The Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser*, and afterward *The American Daily Advertiser*.

In January, 1832, a paragraph had been copied into one, or perhaps more, of our city papers, in reference to the withdrawal of the venerable John Lang, one of the partners of the *New York Gazette*, in which the statement is made that the *Gazette* alluded to is the oldest daily paper in the United States, and that he was the first person who had issued a daily newspaper. To this statement Mr. Zachariah Poulson, then the editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, answered as follows: "*The Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser*, was established in November, 1771, by the late Mr. John Dunlap. He published it once a week in Philadelphia from that time until September, 1777, when the British army took possession of the city, from whence he moved the establishment to Lancaster, in which place he published the paper till July, 1778. On his return to Philadelphia, Mr. Dunlap published it twice a week for several years, and then formed a copartnership with Mr. David

C. Claypoole; they issued their paper thrice a week until the 21st of September, 1784, on which day they converted it into a *daily paper*; and it was, undoubtedly, the first *daily paper* printed on the American continent, north or south. The present editor remembers the occurrence perfectly: it was noticed at the time in almost all the papers published in America as a most enterprising and hazardous undertaking. The title of the paper was soon after altered by Messrs. Dunlap & Claypoole to its present designation—*The American Daily Advertiser*."

R. Aitkin's *Small Bible*, p. 400.—Mr. Aitkin was very well known to my grandfather, who with a number of gentlemen aided him with the means to print this edition of the Bible. Mr. Aitkin presented him with the first copy of the first edition of the Scriptures ever printed in the English language in America, and wrote on the fly-leaf a certificate to that effect in his own handwriting. Thomas, in his *History of Printing*, denies the fact that it was the first edition, and refers to some other.

Water Street, p. 401.—Stephen Girard lived and died (on Dec. 30, 1831) on Water street, between Market and Arch streets. The row of city stores is built upon his property. (See *Reg. Penna.* viii. 431.)

P. 401.—Alexander Wilcocks, then Recorder of the city, afterward lived and died in Arch street, in the second house above the Second Presbyterian Church, formerly at the corner of Third street. This house stood as late as 1856, as also did the old house next above it in which Dr. Dunlap lived, a celebrated accoucheur. Matthew Clarkson, one of the city mayors, also lived next door or next but one, and next to him Captain Heysham. Next was Kearsley's Episcopal Hospital for Old Women, afterward removed to the rear of the lot, on Cherry street. Then came Mr. Sergeant's house, opposite whose door stood a very large buttonwood tree, and under it a celebrated pump. Next was a red frame shop of David Evans, a coffin- and blind-maker—a funny, eccentric fat man—at the east corner of Loxley's court, Loxley himself living at the west corner of it.

Statistic Facts, p. 403.—When William Penn settled Pennsylvania he laid out the county of Philadelphia, and in a portion of it, running from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, between what was afterward Vine and South streets, he established the city of Philadelphia. There were, therefore, two jurisdictions—a city jurisdiction and a county jurisdiction. In time, portions of the county adjoining the city were erected into what were called districts, with municipal governments on the same general plan as the city. This became inconvenient in time, in consequence of every district having its own laws and government, the interest of the localities becoming entirely different from one another, when they might have been the same. Therefore there arose a demand that the conflicting governments should be united. This

was done in 1854 by the act of Consolidation, by which the boundaries of the old city of Philadelphia were extended so as to include the whole county, wiping out the district governments. For territorial purposes the city of Philadelphia has taken up the entire county. The territory has been divided into wards in the built-up parts, as well as in the rural sections. There is, therefore, no county of Philadelphia composed of landed territory. But under the constitution of the State and old laws counties were instituted, and for some purposes have to be kept up in name. While actually there is no county of Philadelphia, ideally it may be said that for the purpose of maintaining legal forms there is a county of Philadelphia. Applying the condition of affairs to human physiology, it may be said that the city of Philadelphia is the body and the county is the soul.

That portion of the city west of the river Schuylkill was divided from the earliest times into the townships of Blockley and Kingessing. After the commencement of the present century Hamilton of the Woodlands laid out a village south of Market street called Hamilton Village. Mr. Britton laid out Mantua Village. The village known by the name of Hestonville was commenced by the erection of buildings near a famous old tavern there. Monroe Village and Haddington are the names of small settlements. West Philadelphia was incorporated as a borough February 17th, 1844, and its title was changed to "the District of West Philadelphia," April 3d, 1851. The name "West Philadelphia" was popularly given to that part of the city west of the river long before those dates.

P. 405.—Our people increased faster, because of the sturdy character of the emigration yearly added to our population, as it is a well-known fact the real American population is decreasing in its growth, while the foreign population is increasing. For instance, in 1831 there arrived at this port *one* vessel, bringing 26 German or Swiss families, consisting of the parents and 103 children, of whom 28, or 14 pairs, are twins, and of these twins 6 pairs are the production of 3 families. The ages were from one to four years, except one pair, which was ten years of age. Of the 14 pairs, 5 pairs were all male, 5 were female, and 4 pairs were male and female. Three other vessels at about the same time, and from the same place, had each two pairs, and one other vessel four pairs on board.

Nicholson, p. 416.—The State having been paid, he retransferred his lands to the heirs, who sold their claims to Mr. Heilman of Williamsport.

Penn's Mile-stones, p. 420.—One of these is in the Pennsylvania Historical Society's collection. The allusion by Watson to these mile-stones (see pp. 420 and 484), as having three balls, is incorrect. Dr. Smith, author of the *History of Delaware County*, said he had "heard that these balls were supposed to represent

the arms of Admiral Penn, being three cannon-balls," instead of three plates on the fess, as is said in Westcott's *History of Philadelphia*. The heraldic bearings of the Penns are found in Edmundson's *Heraldry* and in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, where both descriptions are similar. The error in relation to the "plates," which construed them to be "balls," is excusable, in consequence of the old mile-stones which bore the Penn arms having the "plates" raised above the fess, and cut so as to present the appearance of balls in bas-relief.

A mile-stone marked "1 M. to P." as late as two years ago stood at the northern corner of Keen & Coates's tannery, No. 943 North Front street. It is a dressed stone, with a circular top, about one foot and a half in height, ten inches wide, and six inches thick. This indicated, as all the old mile-stones did, the distance from the old court-house, at Second and Market streets. While the old stone has been performing its silent duties what a change has been going on around it! Miles of houses have been built beyond it, while the edifice to which it directed the traveller has disappeared from the face of the earth, and will soon be remembered but by few.

PAPER MONEY.

P. 440.—Paper money was also issued at times by individuals. In May, 1746, Joseph Gray gave notice that Franklin had printed for him £27,100 in notes of hand of 2d., 3d., and 6d., "out of sheer necessity for want of pence for running change. Whoever takes them shall have them exchanged on demand with the best money I have."

In 1749 the scarcity of small change was so great that the inhabitants petitioned for relief, and a committee of the Assembly was appointed to bring in a bill for the issue of £20,000, mostly in small bills.

In December, 1766, there was formed an association for issuing paper money to relieve the pressure for change. Eight reputable merchants issued £5 notes to the amount of £20,000, payable at nine months with five per cent. interest. It was soon evident that any one might do the same thing, and the community be flooded with a valueless currency. It at the same time was a new way of borrowing capital. A petition signed by 200 tradesmen was presented to the Assembly, which forbade it.

LOTTERIES.

Steeple to the new Presbyterian church, p. 444.—This steeple, of which the upper part was of wood, having become dangerous by decay, was taken down, and on enlarging the church the space occupied by the base of the steeple was taken into the church, and finally the whole church was sold and pulled down in 1836, and the new one in Seventh street below Arch erected. The former site was sold to Mr. Woodward, a tobacconist, who erected a fine row of stores upon it.

The elders and good people of that day had no religious scruples about lotteries, as they have now in this age of reform. They were acknowledged by law, and the most respectable and best men then thought it no sin to be managers, and nothing like cheating was dreamed of. The drawing then required several days, all the numbers being placed in one wheel and all the blanks and prizes in another. Since the introduction of the Italian mode of drawing only a few numbers, by which the scheme is regulated, and which occupies only a few hours, there is believed to be much cheating and many people are ruined.

By an act of the Legislature lotteries were entirely prohibited in this State. Still, tickets for lotteries in other States are clandestinely sold, and they are only still maintained by churches and religious associations! In December, 1877, a fair was held in this city by which \$20,000 was raised by lottery for building-lots, jewelry, railroad-tickets, horses and carriages.

STEAMBOATS.

P. 446.—The first steamboat perhaps in the world was that of John Fitch, a small skiff with a small steam-engine, July 20, 1786. It had paddles at the sides. Aug. 22, 1787, a larger one, forty-five feet long, was run by Fitch and Henry Voigt before the Constitutional delegates; next year it ran as far as Burlington. In 1789 they ran another one. From June to October, 1790, it plied regularly from the city to Trenton, stopping at Burlington and Bristol; also to Gray's Ferry, Chester, and Wilmington; this one had the paddles at the stern. In 1791 the *Perseverance* was commenced, but she was blown from her moorings, wrecked on Petty's Island, and the company were out of funds and she was given up. Besides the paddles at the side and end, Fitch had tried the paddle-wheel and the screw-propeller.

Fulton, who had been a silversmith, and was afterward a miniature-painter in 1785 at the corner of Second and Walnut streets;

got his ideas of a steamboat from Fitch's, and from one of Symington's in Scotland, on which he was a passenger.

Samuel Morey built a boat at Burlington in 1796; it had side-wheels, ran to the city in 1797, and was a success, but was not run for want of funds by Morey and his partner, Dr. Burgess Allison.

In 1804, Oliver Evans launched his affair, as described by Watson, and came round into the Delaware as far up as Dunks' Ferry, now Beverly (sixteen miles), and returned.

The Phoenix was the next, built at Hoboken by John C. Stevens in 1807. As she came round by sea, because Fulton had got the right to New York rivers, she may be said to be the first that navigated the Atlantic. She ran between the city and Bordentown from 1809 to 1813; from thence stages conveyed the passengers to Washington, N. J.; thence by boat to New York.

In 1812 the New Jersey ran to Whitehill, two miles below Bordentown.

The Eagle took the place of the Phoenix in 1813, making three trips a week. She was built at Kensington by Capt. Rogers. She was afterward blown up on Chesapeake Bay.

The Philadelphia, or "Old Sal," was also put on the same line in 1813, and ran till 1826, when she was taken to New York and her engine transferred to another hull. She made thirteen and a half miles with the tide.

The Bristol was also run to Burlington in 1813; her boiler exploded, and she was taken to New York.

Capt. William Whilldin built the Delaware at Keusington in 1816, and ran to New Castle on the Baltimore route, and when that was discontinued she went on Cape May trips.

The Vesta in 1816 to Wilmington; the Etna in 1816 to Wilmington; the Baltimore in 1817; the Superior in 1819; the Pennsylvania and the Splendid in 1819,—all followed, together with others down to the year 1830, for service on the New York and the Baltimore lines. Great competition was kept up for a while between the Union, the Citizens', and Columbian lines to New York, until the building of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Many of us can remember the route to Bordentown, and thence by railroad to Amboy; then the other route to Trenton, afterward to Bristol; after that again to Tacony, and after that from the city to New York by all rail, or ferry to Camden.

In 1826, on account of the numerous boiler-explosions, safety-barges were towed at the stern of each steamer, but were soon abandoned.

On the Schuylkill a small boat was built at Norristown, and so named, to run between that place and the city. The navigation was so difficult that they soon transferred her to run from the city up the Rancocas on the Mount Holly route.

The first steamer to cross the Atlantic was the American steam-

ship Savannah, Captain Moses Rogers, from New York to Liverpool, and Cronstadt, Russia, in the summer of 1819.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

In January, 1768, complaints were made of the remaining obstructions in the Schuylkill. "Philadelphus" in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* proposed a system of dams, and that a company should be formed for slack-water navigation—ideas that were almost exactly carried out by the Schuylkill Navigation Company so many years afterward. He argued that the previous removals of obstructions had given a more rapid movement to the river and made the water shallower. He proposed sixteen dams to back the water and increase the depth between the city and Reading, at a cost of £96,000. With a good road on the banks, a flatboat of 100 tons could be hauled by two horses and managed by four men, take a week or ten days, and not cost over £10—could bring one hundred tons and take twenty-five tons back, at a profit of £47. He argued a business would be done that would pay a profit of seven per cent. This opened a discussion in the papers that was continued for a long time. One person replied, saying it would destroy the shad-fisheries, of which there were eighty or ninety worth each £100 a year. He proposed low dams of two feet, which would be cheaper and not destroy the fish. Other estimates made differed as to the cost.

P. 469.—Long before Oliver Evans constructed his amphibious steam-carriage and steamboat—in fact, in 1763—Nicholas Joseph Cugnot of Paris, France, constructed a model of a steam-carriage, and in 1769 he built an engine which ran tolerably well on common roads. In England, William Murdoch built a successful steam-carriage in 1784. Both of these preceded Oliver Evans's attempt in 1804. (See p. 152.)

The first railroad in this country was on Beacon Hill, near Boston, Massachusetts, in 1807. It was built by Silas Whitney to haul gravel from the top of the hill to the bottom, and consisted of two tracks. The next was from Thomas Leiper's stone-quarries on Crum Creek, Delaware county, Pa., to his landing on Ridley Creek, a distance of about one mile, in 1809. The next railroad (five-foot gauge) was that from the granite-quarries at Quincy to the Neponset River in Massachusetts, a distance of about three miles, which was commenced in 1826 and finished in 1827. In Jan., 1826, was commenced the novel "mule-road," nine miles in length, connecting the Summit Hill coal-mines, back of Mauch Chunk, with the Lehigh River. It was in operation May, 1827.

On August 8, 1829, the first locomotive that ever turned a

driving-wheel on a railroad-track in America was run at Honesdale, Pa., on the newly-finished road that connected the Lackawanna coal-fields with tide water on the Hudson Canal. The road in question was the first of any general commercial importance ever built in this country, and inaugurated the economical system of inclined planes, since adopted by engineers wherever practicable. It is claimed by some that at about the same time Peter Cooper of New York built the first American locomotive—the “Tom Thumb”—in 1829, and tried it on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thirteen miles of which had then been laid. It did not work quite so well as he desired, though it was capable of locomotion, and he remodelled it. On August 28th, 1830, it made a perfectly satisfactory trip, running thirteen miles in an hour and a quarter. The Tom Thumb, however, was only an experiment. The first American locomotive built for actual service was the “Best Friend of Charleston,” ordered March 1st, 1830, by the South Carolina Railroad Company of the West Point Foundry, New York. It was completed in October, 1830 and shipped to Charleston. It made its trial trip November 2d, 1830, and worked satisfactorily. The second American engine for actual service was built by the same parties for the same company, and was put on the railroad in March, 1831.

The first act passed in America, and the first railway built in the State for general commerce, was by the State of Pennsylvania: it was the Philadelphia and Columbia R. R., 84½ miles long. The first car was run over it from Philadelphia to West Chester December 25th, 1833, and after that time the road was open for regular travel between those points. In the early part of June 1834, the *Philadelphia Gazette* notes the fact that cars were running from Philadelphia to Columbia on regular fare. The second track between Philadelphia and Columbia was completed and formally opened by an excursion in which Governor Wolf took part on the 6th of October, 1834. The Legislature in 1828 had already ordered it to be continued to York, and surveys to be made to carry it farther west, as well also as surveys for a railroad from Harrisburg to Chambersburg; then from Frankstown to Johnstown by inclined planes, to get over the mountains.

The first T rail was made in this State in 1846, by Thomas Hunt, at his rolling-mill near Gray's Ferry. The rolls were made at the Bush Hill Iron Works, and were designed, turned, and prepared by two engineers, James Moore, proprietor of the above-named works, and Isaac S. Cassin of this city.

Passenger-cars ran in Market street long before the days of city passenger railways, and as soon as the Market street railway was established, which was about the year 1833. They ran from Eighth and Market streets to Broad street, up Broad to Willow street, and so out to Fairmount and the Columbia Railroad Bridge. Furthermore, they ran on Sundays.

The Farmers' Schuylkill Wholesale Market intend to erect (in 1879) on the south side of Market street, from Thirtieth street to the river Schuylkill, a spacious market-house. The ground on which it is to be built formed during the Revolution the western approach to the floating bridge built by General Putnam; was the starting point of the West Philadelphia Railroad—an enterprise which, about 1835, in a season of speculative venture, had gone so far as the grading of a road up to the Inclined Plane, but which was afterward abandoned; and was also intersected by the canal around the western abutment of the Permanent Bridge. This canal, which was constructed about 1833-34 for the purpose of accommodating the trade on the Schuylkill, extended from a point a short distance below the bridge, passed through the ground now to be occupied by the Schuylkill Market, and issued into the main stream not far above. Built though it was amid some popular clamor, yet it was used in such a limited degree as to be of no importance whatever, and the project proved a melancholy failure from the beginning. For some years prior to the time it was filled the canal was considered a nuisance. The railings and guards on Market street were in decay, and two or three persons were drowned in consequence of falling in. There were two drawbridges over the canal—one on the direct line of Market street, and the other farther north, on a turnout that commenced at Mrs. Boone's tavern, now used as offices by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. When the bridge on Market street was opened, vehicles and pedestrians passed over the upper or north bridge. The space between the two bridges was walled up with stone, and the canal passed into neglect when the State concluded to abandon the Inclined Plane route and to use the present site—what is now known as the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Aramingo Canal was controlled by a stock company. The route for the canal was surveyed in 1841, and can be found on the city maps for 1842 or 1843. It began at Dyottville, near the present site of the Kensington Water-works, and took a north-westerly course to a point about a mile north of Frankford. The total length of the canal was a fraction over five and a half miles. There was considerable excitement in Kensington at the time work was begun on the canal. The manner in which the work progressed for a while gave hopes of a speedy completion, but a failure to "pony up" by the majority of the smaller stockholders compelled the company to suspend operations, and it remains to this day unfinished. Among those who invested largely and gave considerable time to further the enterprise were Joshua B. Lee, Alexander Janney, and Edward Spain.

PASSENGER RAILROADS.

P. 469.—The expectations of Mr. Watson about railroads have been as quickly realized as have been what was thought the insane ideas of Oliver Evans in regard to railroads and carriages. The slow, cumbrous, and noisy omnibuses had to give way to the more convenient city passenger railways.

In June, 1857, a supplement to the Philadelphia and Delaware Railroad act was passed by the Legislature, authorizing the construction of a track along Sixth street, southward to Morris street. This road was speedily made, and commenced operations January 21st, 1858, with great success, running on Fifth and Sixth streets from Frankford to Southwark.

At the session of the Legislature laws for creating several other railroads for passengers through the streets were passed, to some of which, especially through Chestnut and Walnut streets, there was much opposition. Pamphlets were published, and some large owners of property threatened to sell out and move away from the route. They have so permeated the entire city that it is with difficulty any street of importance can be found that has not cars running upon it.

In July, 1858, the cars on the West Philadelphia road commenced running through Market street to Eighth street, where they stopped until the road was made to Third street, and finally to Front street. On the 29th of the same month the cars began to run on the Tenth and Eleventh streets road. On the 8th of September the Race and Vine streets cars commenced running between the Exchange and Fairmount. December 4th of the same year the Spruce and Pine streets commenced, it having bought the omnibus line on Spruce street for \$14,779, and on Pine street for \$14,998, or \$29,777 for the two. The Germantown Passenger Railway Company was chartered by act of April 21st, 1858, with authority to lay tracks upon the Germantown turnpike; and to lay tracks on Fourth and Eighth streets, between Coates and Dickinson, by act of March 24th, 1859. The road was laid during the summer of that year. These were followed the same year (1859) by the Green and Coates, the Chestnut and Walnut, the Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and so on until all the streets are occupied.

The city railway cars commenced to run regularly on Sunday in Philadelphia about 1867, in consequence of a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Sparhawk et al.* against the Union Passenger Railway Company, to the effect that the running of the cars was not a breach of the peace, and therefore not punishable criminally.

The omnibuses which the cars supplanted first commenced to run June 1, 1833, and were started by Mr. Reeside. They were

a success at once; others were put on the line in a few weeks, and they then ran every half hour between the Merchants' Coffee-house and the Schuylkill. In June another line was started, and ran between Dock street and Kensington.

WINDMILL, OR SMITH'S, ISLAND.

P. 470.—In 1683–85, according to Holme's map, there were two mudbanks in the Delaware—one opposite Spruce and Pine streets, and the other in front of Southwark. They kept on increasing gradually by deposits by the current, until the two became united by a shoal and were uncovered at high water. In 1746, Harding and his son built a wharf and windmill at an expense of six hundred pounds. It was an unfortunate enterprise, for the father died, and the son sold their interest to George Allen, a shipwright; he sold his interest in it to William Brown, who purchased a lease on the island in 1759 for ninety-nine years, at one shilling sterling per annum, from the Proprietaries, and it was confirmed to him in 1761 by Governor Hamilton. (See Secretary Peters's letter to Councils in their published minutes, 1704–1776, p. 651.) There was a ferry from the city to Windmill Island.

The size of the island was so small that the windmill and a small house nearly covered it. The mill had a curious hexagon cap upon it, rising in three tiers to an ornamental top-piece. The building itself was hexagon, much larger at the base, gradually sloping smaller to the middle of its height, and then rising straight above it. It was stayed by ropes to the wharf.

The position of the island seems to be gradually changing, and it is increasing at the northern end. In 1750 the island extended southwardly nearly to Christian street, with a small island adjoining it on the south. Now it is much above that point. There was a mudbank north of it, part of which has become fast land.

The island has long been used as a bathing-ground and pleasure-garden, mostly for the lower classes. As early as 1826 it was so used. Floating baths were then kept there by one Cogan, and they were spoken of as "a well-conducted and most useful establishment."

Floating baths on the Delaware were the predecessors of the use of Smith's (or Windmill) Island as a bathing-place. The first of them, we believe, was originated by Heppard, who afterward kept the Pennsylvania Hotel, in Sixth street below Arch street, afterward James Douglass's hotel. The floating baths lay upon the water like low houses, with white or yellow sides and green Venetian window shutters. Rabineau's floating baths at the Battery, New York, give a good idea of these structures.

Sometimes these floating baths were moved on or near the bar above the island, and Coglan's baths were either there or at the island, as the services of boatmen to convey the bathers were necessary.

An act of Assembly, passed 14th of February, 1838, authorized Councils to make a canal and other improvements on Windmill Island. (Ordinances, 1843, p. 819.)

See Memorial of Edwin A. Stevens in relation to Windmill Island, 1852; as also several pamphlets of George N. Tatham, who purchased it and obtained a patent from the Legislature 1856. One end of the island is now used as a bathing-place and pleasure-garden, small steamboats running to it. The southern end is a coal dépôt for the Lehigh Navigation Company. It is better known now by the name of Smith's Island than its original one of Windmill Island. An attempt was started in 1878 to have the island removed from the Delaware as an impediment to navigation for large vessels.

Windmill Island belongs to the State of Pennsylvania, and is a part of the city of Philadelphia, being attached to the Fifth Ward. Petty's Island, opposite Kensington, belongs to the State of New Jersey. The ownership of the islands in the river Delaware between Pennsylvania and New Jersey was settled by agreement or treaty between the two States soon after the Revolution. It was stipulated that they should be taken alternately by each State as they lay upon the river. By this arrangement Windmill Island went to Pennsylvania, the first island below New Jersey, and so on, down to the Capes.

P. 474.—The Pea Patch Island dispute was settled by a trial before John Sergeant in January, 1848; a printed account was published in J. W. Wallace's report of the Pea Patch case. By the evidence given in the case the island was in 1783–84 only the size of a man's hat. The late Commodore Stewart said it had its origin in the fact that a brig in 1791, from "Down East," loaded with peas and beans, was cut through by the ice, and the water got in and swelled the peas and beans, and she was wrecked there. The *John* in the winter of '98 was cut through and sunk, and that gave the name to "Ship John Shoal."

THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL.

P. 475.—After the ferries which were established by law became insufficient for the travel to and from the city, the next arrangement was floating bridges; these, of course, were placed on the leading routes, such as at Gray's Ferry, where was the chain bridge and bridge of boats; at Market street; and at Callowhill street.

"Penrose Ferry" and the "Rope Ferry" were names for the same place. The location of the ferry was where Penrose Ferry Bridge now stands. There was a rope, which was elevated on poles and crossed the Schuylkill. A flat scow, on which wagons and carriages could be driven, crossed the river. The scow was pulled across by the ferrymen taking hold of the rope, and pulling the scow across by that guide. When a vessel came there, the rope was lowered to the bottom of the river and the vessel sailed over it.

The Permanent Bridge.—At Market street what was known as the "Middle Ferry" was among the earliest started. Putnam built a floating bridge in 1776, which after the battle of Brandywine, in 1777, was taken up and stored away. The British built a bridge during their occupation of the city, which was afterward removed to Gray's Ferry, and did service there. Putnam's bridge was replaced, but was carried away by a flood March 15, 1804. A "permanent" bridge company was formed in 1798, which laid the corner-stone in 1800, and built a bridge which was finished in 1804. This gave way in 1850 to a new bridge, which was itself destroyed by fire from explosion of gas, November 20, 1875. It was rebuilt as it now stands, an open truss bridge, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in less than thirty days, and for less than the contract price of \$75,000, in December, 1875. It was intended to be a temporary structure, and not guaranteed for more than five years. What we should have is a truly "permanent" bridge of stone. The old bridge consisted of three arches, resting on two piers of stone, still standing, besides the two abutments. The middle arch had 194 feet span, and each of the others 150 feet.

Hereafter, when the corner-stone of the eastern abutment of this bridge is discovered—which may be when that structure is remodelled and the abutment torn away—whoever lives to inspect that memorial will be very much puzzled with the inscription upon it. It is as follows: "T. F. C. S. O. T. S. P. B. W. L. Oct. xviii. MDCCC." This inscription was cut on the stone by John Lewis, the mason. He explained it to mean as follows: "This first corner-stone of the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge was laid October 18th, 1800." A contemporary, who recorded the fact in his diary, observed: "On receiving this explanation I asked Lewis how he could suppose

that after ages would be able to discover the true interpretation of his inscription. Assuming a very grave countenance, he answered, emphatically, 'Why, sir, by the time they will dig up that stone the people will be much more *larned* than you and I be.'

Breastworks at Gray's Ferry during the War of 1812.—On the 31st of August, 1814, the arrangements for the construction of the forts was made by the appointment of General Jonathan Williams as chief military engineer, and Colonel Foncin as assistant; for the topographical department, Dr. R. M. Patterson, William Strickland, and John Biddle; for the direction of labor, Messrs. Souder, Wesener, Eckstein, Belon, Eckfeldt, and Cloud; for occasional agencies, Messrs. Kingston, Evers, etc. Subsequently, the number of superintendents for the direction of labor was increased to twenty-six persons, the majority of whom were not members of the Committee of Defence. Among the latter was Nicholas Esling. (See p. 173.)

The Schuylkill an Avenue of Commerce.—The Schuylkill front was of little commercial value until the establishment of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. Being upon the river on which all the Schuylkill coal was transported, the western front of the city then became of great importance. Under the stimulus of speculation the price of ground adjoining the stream increased rapidly in value. Among the first stores and warehouses erected for the Schuylkill trade were those of J. R. & J. M. Bolton, which were upon the river near the Upper Ferry. They put up two extensive warehouses, and did a large business not only in coal, but in provisions, which were brought down by the Union Canal. They sold plaster, fish, and salt for the use of farmers residing in the interior, and their establishment was very prominent in the business of the Schuylkill. The city built, about 1832 or 1833, large warehouses on the Schuylkill front between Market and Chestnut street, which remained for many years. Below that, as far as South street, there were large coal-wharves. Under the stimulus of this trade there was built at the south-east corner of Chestnut street and Twenty-fourth a large hotel, which was in an excellent situation to do a good business. The Reading Railroad, opened January 10th, 1842, soon made a change in the coal-trade. It was diverted to the Delaware by the establishment of a *dépôt* at Port Richmond. The coal-trade of the Schuylkill lingered for some years under the auspices of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, but it gradually declined along the Schuylkill River, until, by the absorption of the canal company by the Reading Railroad, it may be said to have been totally destroyed.

A Storm and Flood, October 3, 1869, carried away Penrose Ferry Bridge and two bridges at Manayunk.

COUNTRY-SEATS.

Bush Hill and The Woodlands, p. 479.—This property was granted to Andrew Hamilton by warrants in 1726 and 1729 by the Proprietaries for legal services done them—by Hannah Penn and John, Richard, and Thomas Penn. Afterward he bought a portion of Springettsbury, and a patent for the whole tract of 153 acres was issued to him in 1734. It included the land north of Vine street to Coates street, and from Twelfth to Nineteenth street. He acquired also a noble property in Lancaster county. The town of Lancaster was laid out on his property in 1728. He also owned The Woodlands. He died in 1741, a year after his splendid mansion was built, and left the Bush Hill property to his son James, and The Woodlands to his other son, Andrew. His other child, Margaret, married William Allen, Provincial chief-justice, a man of great wealth; one of their daughters married John Penn, son of Richard Penn, the last Proprietary governor. (See Vol. I. 594.)

James Hamilton, son of Andrew the first, succeeded to the Bush Hill property, and was lieutenant-governor 1747–54, and again 1759–63, and president of the Council in 1771. He was a liberal patron of the arts and sciences, and was president of the American Philosophical Society before its union with the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge under the auspices of Dr. Franklin. He died in New York in 1783.

William Hamilton, son of Andrew the first, died in 1746.

Andrew the second inherited about 300 acres in West Philadelphia, which Andrew the first had obtained from Stephen Jackson in 1735. He improved his title through a deed executed by the trustees of the Loan Office. He erected a mansion and added to the number of acres, and called it "The Woodlands." He married a daughter of William Till in 1741. He laid out the portion of West Philadelphia called Hamilton Village, of which the boundaries are extinguished in the city of Philadelphia. He devised his property of 356 acres August 27, 1747, to his son William.

William Hamilton never married. He was one of the earliest patrons of art and collectors of pictures in this country. He cultivated the art of ornamental gardening. The present mansion in the Woodlands Cemetery was erected about the time of the Revolution, and is a finer one than the first mansion. William, at first in favor of the Revolutionary cause, was afterward suspected as a Tory, and went to New York in 1783. Being a good liver, he became embarrassed and sold the Hamilton Village lots. He owned the Lancaster property also, on which Lancaster was built.

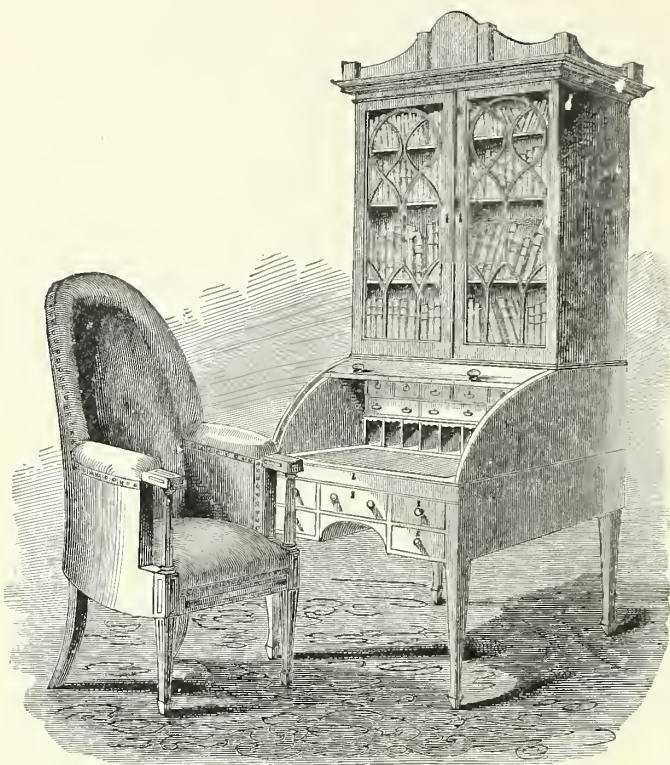
His brother, Andrew the third, married Abigail, daughter of

David Franks. Their daughter, Ann, married James Lyle; she was a beautiful woman. *Their* daughter married Hartman Kuhn.

William Hamilton's nephew, William, succeeded to the estate of The Woodlands. There were two other nephews, James and Andrew, who lived in a fine house at the north-east corner of Seventh and Jayne streets. William died a bachelor, and Andrew the fourth married Eliza Johnson, and died abroad. The names of Hamilton and Allen are extinct, and are only represented by married daughters, connected with some of the best families in Philadelphia and New York.

Mount Pleasant.—This mansion, near the Reading Railroad Bridge on the Schuylkill, now called Washington Retreat, built by Captain John Macpherson before the Revolutionary war, was called Mount Pleasant. He was the father of Captain John Macpherson of the Revolutionary army, who was killed at the siege of Quebec, and of General William Macpherson, commander, after the Revolution, of the volunteer organization called Macpherson's Blues. Captain John Macpherson the elder was a privateersman, and made much money by prizes. John Adams, in his diary while he was a member of the First Congress in 1774–75, mentions a dinner at Macpherson's mansion which he attended, and speaks enthusiastically of the beauty of the house and the richness of the entertainment. In 1777 this house was bought by Benedict Arnold, who was then in command at Philadelphia, and who had made much money by illicit trade with the British at New York. The property was confiscated by the State of Pennsylvania after his treason was discovered, subject to the life-estate of his wife, formerly Peggy Shippen. It afterward became the property of General Jonathan Williams. (See Varlo's map of Philadelphia city and its environs, 1797–98, and John Hill's map, of 1807–08, for the names of the country-seats on the Schuylkill between Mount Pleasant and Laurel Hill.)

Belmont, p. 480.—Belmont, on the west side of the Schuylkill, and now in the Park, was made famous by Richard Peters and the celebrated company which visited there. William Peters, who gave the name to this estate, brother of Rev. Richard Peters, bought in 1742, from the widow of Daniel Jones (afterward Mrs. William Couch), and of the other heirs of Daniel Jones, a tract of 220 acres in Blockley township, including the adjacent island in the river, now called Peters's Island. In 1786, William Peters and his wife transferred this property to their son, Richard Peters. It became eminent as the resort of the most noted men of the time, who assembled to enjoy the wit of their host and admire his excellent farming and the many novel improvements he introduced. The judge was a noted man for his witty repartees, and during the Revolution his aid and judgment were invaluable. In the garden were two trees planted by Washington and La



WASHINGTON'S SECRETARY AND LIBRARY CHAIR.— Page 495.



WASHINGTON'S SEALS.— Page 496.

Fayette; many valuable and rare plants also adorned it. The road passing through this place west of the mansion, leading from Lancaster turnpike to Schuylkill Falls, was called Monument road, on account of a monument about twenty-five feet high erected alongside of it before 1808; its object is the subject of various traditions, but is really unknown.

RELICS OF WASHINGTON.

IN many of the books of Washington in his library he had inserted his book-plate. It displayed the name and armorial bearings of the owner. The family arms were—"Argent, two bars gules in chief, three mullets of the second. Crest, a raven, with wings, *indorsed proper*, issuing out of a ducal coronet, or." It will be seen by the illustration the shield was white or silver, with two red bars across it, and above them three spur-rowels, the combination appearing like the stripes and stars on our national ensign. The crest was a raven of natural color issuing out of a ducal golden coronet. The three mullets or star-figures indicated the filial distinction of the third son. The motto was *Exitus acta probat*—"The end justifies the means."

The library was large for the time, and contained the best books and best editions of the day, but mostly of a solid, practical character, principally on history, agriculture, law, travels, dictionaries, military science, pamphlets, maps and charts, etc. It became the property of John A. Washington, who was on the staff of General Robert E. Lee, and who perished at an early period of the late civil war. His wife being dead, the books were scattered among their heirs. A portion of them was sold by one of the heirs through M. Thomas & Son at auction Nov. 28, 1876. The sale, possessing extraordinary interest for book-collectors, as well as lovers of relics and of the Father of his Country, brought bidders from all parts of the country. The books sold comparatively low, though of course bringing much higher prices than the same books ordinarily would. We were fortunate to secure four volumes containing notes and comments in the clear, bold hand of their former and illustrious owner.

When Washington went to New York as President, he took Mr. McComb's house, lately occupied by the French minister, and purchased part of the latter's furniture. Among the articles he obtained a writing-desk, or secretary, and also an easy-chair that was used with it. He finally took them to Mount Vernon, and in his will left them thus: "To my companion-in-arms and old and intimate friend, Dr. Craik, I give my bureau (or, as cabinet-makers call it, tambour secretary) and the circular chair, an appendage of my study." They are now

in possession of a grandson of Dr. Craik, the Rev. James Craik of Louisville, Ky.

The illustrations of seals are from his seal-ring, which bore his family arms and motto, and from two watch-seals which he wore together in early life. Upon each of the last two is engraved his monogram, one of them being a fac-simile of his written initials. One of these was lost by Washington himself on the bloody field of Monongahela, where Braddock was defeated in 1755, and the other by his nephew in Virginia more than thirty-five years ago. Both were found in the year 1854, and restored to the Washington family !

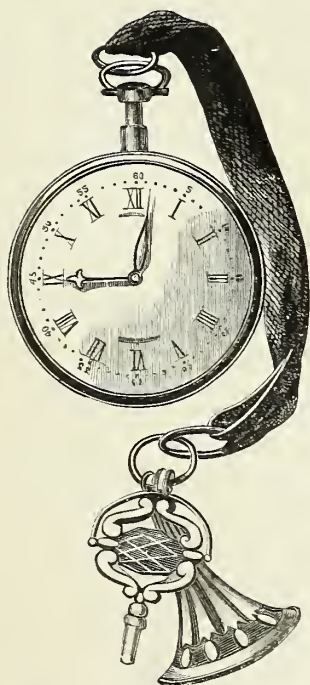
Washington's watch was one he ordered from Lepine, "watch-maker to the king." It was smaller and flatter than, and not so bulky as, the old-fashioned English watch. He carried it, with his seal and key, both of carnelian, attached to a ribbon. The dial is of white enamel, the seconds figures carmine red ; the case is of gold alloyed with copper, giving it the red appearance of jeweller's gold. The watch, with the key and seals, became the property of Bushrod Washington, the general's nephew, and was willed by him to Robert Adams of Philadelphia, and at his death to Bushrod Adams. On March 23, 1830, it was forwarded to Mr. Adams by John A. Washington, who inherited Mount Vernon from his uncle Bushrod. It is now in the possession of Bushrod Washington Adams of Philadelphia, and is preserved with the greatest care.

Washington carried with him to Mount Vernon a pair of elegant pistols, which, with equally elegant holsters, had been presented to him by the Count de Moustier, the French minister, as a token of personal regard. These weapons, it is believed, are the ones presented by Washington to Colonel Samuel Hay of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, who stood high in the esteem of his general. They bear the well-known cipher of the general, and were purchased at the sale of Colonel Hay's effects after his death, in November, 1803, by John Y. Baldwin of Newark, N. J. His son, J. O. Baldwin, presented one of them to Isaac I. Greenwood of New York in 1825, in whose possession it remained, the other having been lost on the occasion of a fire which destroyed the residence of his mother.

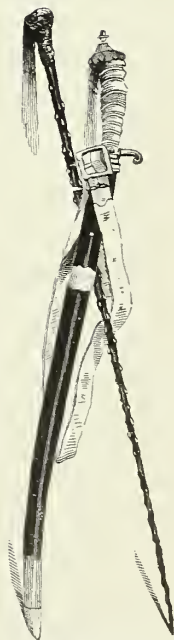
On Christmas Eve, 1783, Washington, a private citizen, arrived at Mount Vernon, and laid aside for ever his military clothes and sword. That sword, with Franklin's staff, now stands in a glass case in the Patent Office. This sword he had worn throughout all the later years of the war, and it was doubtless used by him in the old French war, for upon a silver plate attached to it is engraved "1757." It hung at Mount Vernon for almost twenty years. It is a kind of hanger, encased in a black leather scabbard with silver mountings. The handle is ivory, colored a pale green and wound with silver wire in spiral grooves. It was manu-



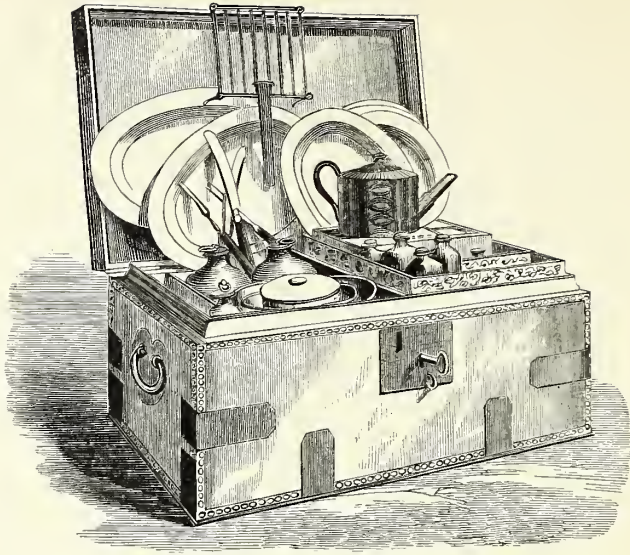
WASHINGTON'S BOOK-PLATE.—Page 495.



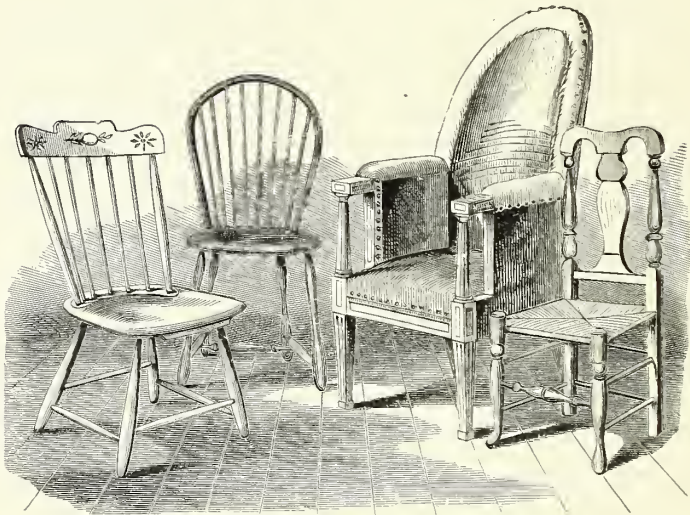
WASHINGTON'S LEPINE WATCH.
Page 495.



WASHINGTON'S SWORD
AND FRANKLIN'S CANE.—Page 496.



WASHINGTON'S CAMP CHEST.—Page 497.



WASHINGTON'S LIBRARY AND HOUSE CHAIRS.—Page 497.

factured by J. Bailey in Fishkill, New York. Franklin's cane is a long, knotty black cane, bequeathed to Washington by the sage in the following clause in the codicil to his will: "My fine crab-tree walking-stick, with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of a cap of liberty, I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a sceptre, he has merited it, and would become it. It was a present to me from that excellent woman, Madame de Forbach, the dowager-duchess of Deuxponts."

"The sword of the Hero!
The staff of the Sage!
Whose valor and wisdom
Are stamped on the age!
Time-hallowed mementos
Of those who have riven
The sceptre from tyrants,
The lightning from heaven."

MORRIS.

In the same glass case are other interesting relics of Washington, the most conspicuous of which is his camp-chest, an old-fashioned hair trunk, twenty-one inches in length, fifteen in width, and ten in depth, filled with the table-furniture used by the commander-in-chief during the war. The compartments are so ingeniously arranged that they contain a great number of articles in a small space. These consist of a gridiron; tea- and coffee-pots; three tin saucepans; five small glass flasks, used for honey, salt, coffee, port wine, and vinegar; three large tin meat-dishes; sixteen plates; two knives and five forks; a candlestick and tinderbox; tin boxes for tea and sugar; and five small bottles for pepper and other materials for making soup.

In September, 1757, in apparent expectation of a wife, the careful bachelor prepares the mansion for her reception. He wrote to Richard Washington: "Be pleased, over and above what I have wrote for in a letter of the 13th of April, to send me 1 doz. Strong Chairs, of about 15 shillings apiece, the bottoms to be exactly made by the enclosed dimensions, and of three different colors to suit the paper of three of the bed-chambers, also wrote for in my last. I must acquaint you, sir, with the reason of this request. I have one dozen chairs that were made in the country; neat, but too weak for common sitting. I therefore propose to take the bottoms out of those and put them into these now ordered, while the bottoms which you send will do for the former, and furnish the chambers. For this reason the workmen must be very exact, neither making the bottoms larger nor smaller than the dimensions, otherwise the change can't be made. Be kind enough to give directions that these chairs, equally with the others and the tables, be carefully packed and stored. Without this caution they are liable to infinite damage."

Mrs. Ella B. Washington of Columbia Heights is great-grand

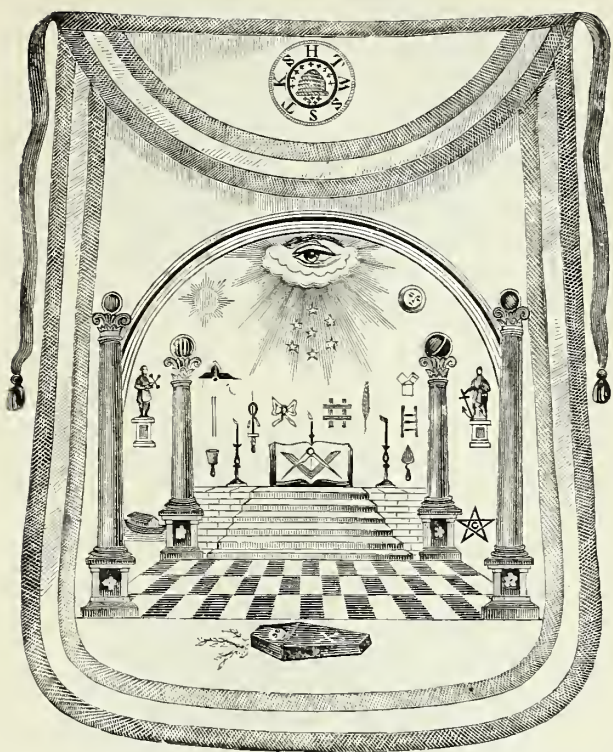
niece of General Washington, and also of Martha Washington. She is the widow of Lewis W. Washington, a great-grand-nephew of George Washington. They formerly lived in Virginia, and obtained, by virtue of their relationship, a large number of relics of the Washington family. The family suffered great losses by the late war, and at its close Mrs. Washington was obliged to offer some of the relics for sale. She sold some of the relics to the State of New York for \$20,000.

There was a bond of union of peculiar strength between Washington and La Fayette, other than that of mere friendship. They were members of the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, and both loved the mystic brotherhood sincerely. Madame La Fayette was deeply interested in everything that engaged the attention of her husband, and she had learned to reverence Washington with a feeling closely allied to that of devotion. Desiring to present some visible token of her feelings when La Fayette resolved to visit Washington at Mount Vernon, she prepared with her own hands an apron of white satin, upon which she wrought in needlework the various emblems of the Masonic order. This apron La Fayette brought with him and presented to his distinguished brother. It was kept by Washington as a cherished memorial of a noble woman, and after his death his legatees formally presented it to the Washington Benevolent Society of Philadelphia. When this society was dissolved the precious memento was presented to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and now occupies a conspicuous position in the Masonic Hall of Philadelphia, under a glass case in a frame. Washington was a Past Master.

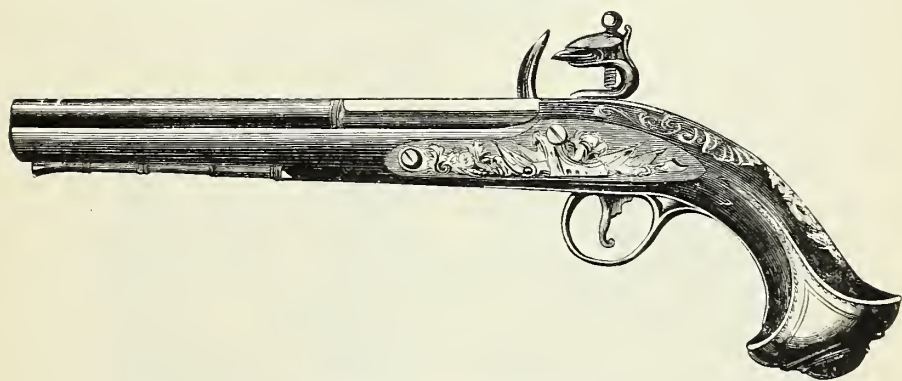
For his able attack upon Boston and freeing it from the British soldiery Congress decreed a gold medal to the victor. Duvivier of Paris cut the die; upon the front in Latin was, "The American Congress to George Washington, commander-in-chief of its armies, the assertors of Freedom," and on the reverse, "The enemy for the first time put to flight—Boston recovered, 17th March, 1776."

Among the numerous portraits of Washington, painted by every painter to whom he would sit, is one painted on copper in medallion form, containing the profiles of Washington and La Fayette in miniature within the same circumference. It was done by an amateur, the Marchioness de Brienne, an accomplished writer and skilful artist. She also painted from life a miniature profile, of which she made several copies, one of which she gave to Mrs. Bingham. An engraving of it was afterward made in Paris, and several impressions were sent to Washington.

The first portrait painted from life was that by Charles Wilson Peale, about 1769. It represented Washington at the age of forty, life-size, a little more than half-length, and in the costume of a colonel of the Twenty-second regiment of the Virginia militia



WASHINGTON'S MASONIC APRON, MADE BY MADAME LAFAYETTE.—Page 498.



WASHINGTON'S PISTOL.—Page 498.



PROFILES OF WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE.—Page 493.



PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON, BY PEALE.—Page 498.



MEDAL PRESENTED TO WASHINGTON BY CONGRESS.—Page 498.

NAMES OF STREETS.

P. 492.—In 1854, Councils ordered finger-boards to be placed at the corners of Arch and Race streets with those names upon them instead of Mulberry and Sassafras, although Mulberry street was commonly called “the Arch street” as early as 1720; and ordered also the north and south streets to be designated numerically west of Broad street—Fifteenth street instead of Schuylkill Eighth street, and so on to Twenty-third street. Broad street, though actually Fourteenth, retains the old name.

In 1856–57 a new arrangement was made by ordinance of Council for numbering houses—west of Front street, south side, as 100; west of Second street, 200; of Third street, 300; and so on to the Schuylkill, the odd numbers on the north side; intermediate numbers to correspond numerically; old numbers to be removed.

Cable Lane, called so as early as 1701, from the ropewalk of Joseph Wilcox near by, is now called New Market street.

King’s street.—“At a meeting of Councils held at Philadelphia 7th of June, 1694, present His Excell. Benj. Fletcher, William Markham, Lt.-Gov., Andrew Robinson, Robt. Turner, William Clark, and William Solway, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia, praying that the street upon the Bank in Philadelphia of 30 foot breadth, as the same is agreed upon by the inhabitants and possessors under hands and seals by indentures, may be laid out, and surveyed, and cleaned, and afterward held and reputed a street of the said town of Philadelphia, by the name of Delaware street; and it is ordered thereupon that the said street shall be laid out and surveyed forthwith, and afterward, as soon as possible, may be cleaned according to the said indentures and agreement, to be held, reputed, and taken as a common street of the town of Philadelphia, by the name of King’s street.”

Eighth or Garden street.—Eighth street before 1802 was called Garden street north of Callowhill street; and as late as 1818 was Garden street, now Delaware Eighth street; and Spring Garden street was called Spring street.

Hazle or Cherry street, in deeds of 1787.

Sixth street, is called Sumach street, in Record A, 1, p. 11, at Harrisburg.

Sugar alley, changed to Farmer street, Dec. 22, 1842, ran from Sixth to Seventh, between Arch and Market.

Greenleaf’s court, to Merchant street, Jan. 14, 1841.

Relief alley, to Relief street.

Blackhorse alley, Second above Chestnut street, was originally Ewer’s (or Yower’s) alley, after Robert Ewer.

Carter’s alley, the first street below Chestnut and Third streets,

after William Carter. At a meeting of Councils in 1854 it was proposed to change the name to "Jayne" street, after Dr. David Jayne, who erected fine buildings on Chestnut and Dock streets, connected by a passage-way across and under Carter's alley. It was negatived out of regard to Carter, but the *alley* was dignified with the name of street. (This Carter was, I believe, the same who left a small legacy to be dealt out by the Guardians of the Poor one day in every year. He owned an adjoining lot on Second street.) It was opened from Exchange place to Third street within the present century. It originally only extended from Second street to Goforth alley, now Exchange place.

Goforth alley, now Exchange place, running from Chestnut to Dock street, derived its name from Jeremiah Goforth, a silversmith, who lived adjoining on Chestnut street. About fifty years ago Goforth alley was built over on Chestnut street, from which it was entered through a dark arched passage.

Jones's lane, or *alley*, was the first above High street, running from Front to Second, adjoining a lot of Griffith Jones. It was afterward called Pewter Platter alley, from a noted tavern with that sign, a real pewter dish of large size, that stood at the corner of Front street. It after that was again called Jones's alley, then Church alley, and now Church street. A slice was taken off Christ Church ground to widen it, and it now extends to Third street.

Hudson's alley, or *Whalebone alley*, afterward *Franklin place*, in Chestnut street above Third, was ordered to be laid out by Samuel Hudson in his will dated February 11, 1724. He died in 1726. It was to adjoin his lot, where was already a four-foot alley between his ground and that of John Brientnall on the west, on which stood the house in which Anthony Benezet afterward lived. By Brientnall's will the alley was widened twelve feet. Though named Hudson's alley, it was popularly called Whalebone alley, from the fact that a large whalebone was fastened upon Brientnall's house. This bone was preserved by Arthur Howell, who kept a leather store there, and afterward by Andrew Scott, printer.

William Hudson, the father of the above Samuel, came in 1682 from Reedness, Fogerbury Manor, Yorkshire. He was a tanner, and acquired considerable property on Third street at and below Chestnut street, and a whole square on Market street between Fifth and Sixth, and extending to Arch street, which was known as Hudson's Square. His tanyard was upon the end of a lot fifty feet wide extending from Chestnut street to Dock Creek, east of Third street. His house, a fine old-fashioned brick, stood back from the street near Chestnut street, and had some large buttonwood trees in the courtyard in front. In 1694 he added to his property the house and lot south-east corner of Third and Chestnut streets. He also owned the tanyard, afterward Ashburner's, on Third street from the Girard Bank to Harmony

court, and extending back to Hudson's alley; Dock Creek came up to the property then. He was one of the original Common Councilmen appointed by the charter of 1701; was a member of the Assembly in 1706 and 1724; an alderman in 1715; and mayor in 1725-26. He died in 1742, leaving many descendants, among whom are those bearing the names of Hudson, Howell, Burr, Owen, Emlen, Kinsing, Wharton, Ridgway, Metcalf, Fisher, Carman, Lewis, Sykes, and Rawle.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

OWING to the diversity of nations represented by the early people of Pennsylvania, to the early struggles in enlarging the settlements, and to the lack of any history to record, the minds of the citizens were not much turned to thinking of forming an historical society, such as is now common in every new-settled State. For nearly two hundred years time passed without any organized effort to preserve our historical records. True, the American Philosophical Society in 1815 had an Historical and Literary Committee, but its efforts and results were small.

In 1824, George Washington Smith being in New York and intimate with Governor De Witt Clinton, the New York Historical Society was a subject of public interest, as well as with the governor. Mr. Smith on his return suggested the formation of a similar society, and there met at the residence of Thomas I. Wharton, December 2, 1824, Roberts Vaux, T. I. Wharton, Dr. Benjamin H. Coates, Stephen Duncan, William Rawle, Jr., Dr. Caspar Wistar, and George W. Smith, who agreed to organize the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

At the next meeting, December 27th, the following additional members were enrolled: Joseph Hopkinson, Joseph Reed, Thomas C. James, John Sergeant, Thomas H. White, Gerard Ralston, William Mason Walmsley, William M. Meredith, Daniel B. Smith, Charles J. Ingersoll, Edward Bettle, and Thomas McKean Pettit.

It was resolved that the constitution and by-laws should be in force from February 25, 1825, when an election was held, and William Rawle elected president. It was incorporated June 2, 1826. The first place of regular meeting of the new association was in the rooms of the American Philosophical Society, in Fifth street below Chestnut. Here for twenty years they quietly existed, and slowly gathered together books and manuscripts, and published a volume of *Memoirs*.

In 1844 the society moved to quarters of their own, at 115 (now 211) South Sixth street, and bought a bookcase and furnished the room at a "cost not to exceed \$100." When, three

years later, the Athenæum had finished their commodious building, the society moved to the upper rooms of it, and there remained twenty-five years.

In 1872 the society moved to their new and present hall, No. 820 Spruce street, and it was inaugurated by an admirable address from their president, John William Wallace, March 11, 1872. At that time, nearly fifty years from their organization, the society had 600 members, a library of 12,000 volumes, a collection of 80,000 pamphlets—of which 70,000 were bequeathed by Mr. Fahnestock—a gallery of 65 portraits, 12 historical pictures, numerous engravings, relics and curiosities, and manuscripts innumerable. Among the latter are the collections of Penn and some of his descendants at Stoke in England, recently purchased for \$4000 by some of the members and presented to the society. The building fund now amounts to \$13,852, the publication fund to \$25,000, the binding fund to \$3300, and the life-membership fund to \$7000. The library contains now nearly 20,000 volumes.

The publication fund, which amounted in 1878 to \$25,000, of which only the interest is used, has given to our citizens ten volumes of valuable *Memoirs*, including the *Correspondence of Penn and Logan*; the *History of the Swedish Settlements upon the Delaware*, by Acrelius; Heckewelder's *History of the Indian Nations*; and the *Historical Map of Pennsylvania*. In this year also they have commenced the issuing quarterly of *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, with a view of fostering and developing the interest that has been awakened in historical matters, of furnishing means of communication between those interested in such subjects, and of preserving and circulating important and isolated materials relating to the State and nation.

In the account of the Pennsylvania Hospital, on p. 331, on whose ground the Historical Society is now located, will be found a notice of the Picture-House, which it now occupies. The managers of the hospital having placed at the command of the society for a long term of years their building on Spruce street, the society raised the sum of \$15,000, and adapted it to their uses by considerably enlarging the building, building large fireproof closets or rooms, and making various other improvements. The building is sixty-eight feet wide and forty-two deep.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

Loru de la Warr, after whom Delaware is so named, p. 482.—This is a slight error, as that Lord de la Warr died in 1618 off the Capes. The one alluded to by Watson was most probably a descendant of his.

The First Life Insurance Company, p. 490.—Seven years later than the Hand-in-Hand was established the second life insurance company on this continent, for in 1759 was chartered by the Proprietary The Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers and of the Poor and Distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers. A prior company had been established in Virginia in 1754 by the clergy of the Church of England.

Mail Tubes.—That “there is nothing new under the sun” is partly proved by an invention exhibited in 1831 by James Spicer at his house, north-east corner of Twelfth and Race streets. He invented a machine to convey the United States mail with astonishing rapidity. The plan was simple: a cylindrical box, containing the mail, is to be placed in a pipe ten or twelve inches in diameter laid under ground. At each section of the pipe—that is, at the necessary stopping-places of the mail—air-pumps are to be adapted, acting as exhausters in that part of the pipe anterior to the box, and as forcing-pumps posterior to it, by which means the box will pass through the pipe with a velocity proportioned to the force employed. This seems to be just the principle of the lately-invented pneumatic tubes.

Iron.—Kurtz, it is supposed, established the first iron-works, in 1726, within the bounds of Lancaster county. The Grubbs were distinguished for their industry and enterprise; they commenced operations in 1728. Henry William Stiegel managed Elizabeth Works for many years when they were owned by Benezet & Co. of Philadelphia. The Olds were also known as industrious, punctual, and prudent ironmasters, but Robert Coleman became the most successful proprietor; to untiring industry and judicious management he united the utmost probity and regularity in his dealings, and to him this county is especially indebted for the celebrity it has acquired from the number and magnitude of its iron-works and the excellence of its manufacture.

Henry William Stiegel was the founder of Manheim; he erected glass-works at a considerable expense, but being of a speculative character he became involved and his works passed into other hands. A curious house erected by him near Sheaf-ferstown is pointed out as “Stiegel’s Folly.”

BIRCH'S VIEWS OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM BIRCH and his son Thomas, about 1799 and 1800, engraved a series of twenty-nine plates of *Views of Philadelphia*. These were oblong in shape, and, though coarsely, were accurately done; they were sold by "R. Campbell & Co., No. 30 Chestnut street." They were mostly engraved at their residences, it is to be supposed, as some bore the imprint of "Designed and published by W. Birch, enamel painter, Springland, near Bristol, Pa., 1808;" others, "Drawn, engraved, and published by W. Birch & Son, Neshaminy Ferry" (or Bridge), "1800." These views, of which complete copies are very rare, are valuable for their accurate views of the buildings, streets, and costumes of the period, such as the State House, Chestnut Street Theatre, Market-houses, Pennsylvania Hospital, Bank of the United States (afterward Girard's Bank), Bank of Pennsylvania, Walnut Street Jail, Bingham Mansion, Morris Mansion, Waterworks, Lutheran churches, Almshouse on Spruce street, Library, First Presbyterian Church, and views of Arch, Market, Chestnut, and Second streets.

In 1808, W. Birch published *The Country-Seats of the United States of North America*, with some scenes connected with them, comprising Lansdowne, Mendenhall Ferry, Montibello, Sedgley, Devon, Fountain Green, Springfield, Solitude, and others.

Among his other engravings may be mentioned a south-east view of Christ Church, 1787; a plate of four subjects—the Library, Pennsylvania Hospital, Swedes' Church, and interior of the Market-house; the new theatre in Chestnut street, 1823, as also the old one that was burnt in 1820, published in 1804, and engraved by Gilbert Fox by "aquafortis;" the Philadelphia Bank, Fourth and Chestnut streets; the Schuylkill Bridge, High street, showing the skeleton timbers and as it appeared when covered; also smaller plates for the *Portfolio* and the *Columbian Magazine*.

Thomas Birch engraved a view of Fairmount for the Philadelphia Fire Association, and drew a view of the dam and waterworks at Fairmount, which was engraved by R. Campbell and published by Edward Parker in 1824. It was an oblong engraving, 7 by 15 inches, and gave a view of the buildings, the dam, and the locks, and an extended view of the banks of the river, with five country-seats in view; and a steamboat very similar to those on the Schuylkill to-day, with cabin and awning to the upper deck and two paddle-wheels at the stern. See p. 484.

T. Birch's most imposing work was the view of Philadelphia from Kensington, with the Treaty Tree in the foreground, engraved by Samuel Seymour in 1801. The companion to this, a view of New York, was drawn by W. Birch, in 1803.

Another beautiful and accurate series of views of Philadelphia, published by the late Cephas G. Childs in 1827–30, was finely engraved on steel, and the plates are now in the Historical Society.

INDEX.

THIS Index is to the whole three volumes; it has been made with considerable labor. The indices for the first two volumes were undoubtedly very unsatisfactory, not having been even arranged alphabetically; yet there may perhaps be those who will not think this one full enough. To have indexed every name and fact in these volumes would have required a small volume, but we believe sufficient has been done to find every important fact or name. If not found under its especial name, it can be found by examination of the matter under the general headings.

A.

Abbott, Benjamin, i. 456, 490.
 Abington lane, ii. 18, 101.
 Academy, Friends', iii. 202.
 of Germantown, ii. 40; iii. 462.
 of Music, iii. 375.
 Old, i. 289, 416, 484, 568; ii. 444; iii. 274.
 Acrelius, i. 228-230.
 Adams, Daniel, ii. 295.
 John, opinion of Morris, iii. 252.
 Lord, ii. 142.
 Advancement and prosperity, ii. 572.
 Aged persons, i. 514, 598; ii. 19.
 Agnew, Gen., ii. 38, 39, 42, 58.
 Aitken's Bible, first, ii. 400; iii. 480.
 Alice, Black, i. 378, 388, 515, 601.
 Allen family, i. 13.
 Fort, ii. 149, 180, 206.
 Richard, i. 460.
 William, ii. 264.
 Allequippa, ii. 128, 129.
 "Alliance" frigate, ii. 338-340.
 Alligewi, ii. 159.
 Allison, Rev. Francis, teacher, i. 288, 563.
 Almanac for ever, i. 452.
 Leeds's, i. 453.
 Taylor's, ii. 156.
 Almshouse, i. 462; iii. 334.
 Friends', i. 427; iii. 287, 333.
 Alricks family, ii. 177, 214, 241.
 Althram, Lord, ii. 267.
 Amity, the, sails, iii. 83.
 Amsterdam, New, i. 3, 4, 9, 10.
 Amusements, i. 177, 276, 279.
 Amusing incidents, ii. 335, 417.
 Anatomies, ii. 379.
 André, Major, ii. 292.
 Andrews, Gov., i. 11.
 Rev. Jedediah, i. 448; iii. 308.
 Andros, Gov., ii. 239; iii. 27.
 Ange, John, i. 600.

Animals, aged, ii. 413.
 Anne, Queen, i. 379.
 Annesley family, ii. 268.
 Anthony's house, ii. 618.
 Anthracite coal, ii. 453-463, 480.
 Apees, ii. 484.
 Apparel and dress, i. 176, 177, 183-202, 504, 509; ii. 96, 97; iii. 122, 149.
 Appendix, ii. 511.
 Apprentices, i. 254.
 Apprentices' Library, iii. 343.
 Aquila Rose, ii. 489.
 Aramingo Canal, iii. 437.
 Arcade, i. 376; iii. 190.
 Archives at Harrisburg about Treaty Tree, i. 136; iii. 90.
 Arch Street Bridge, i. 364; iii. 58, 189.
 Aristocracy, i. 276, 286.
 Armbruster, printers, ii. 398.
 Arms of the Penn family, iii. 97.
 of Washington, iii. 495.
 Army officers, ii. 585.
 supplies to the West, i. 100.
 Arnold, Gen., i. 426; ii. 286, 302, 327; iii. 471, 494; his marriage, 448, 449.
 Articles of dress, i. 183-202.
 Artillery lane, i. 416.
 Asbury, Bishop, i. 459.
 Ashmead family, ii. 48, 65, 66.
 Assassinations, ii. 621.
 Assembly, first convened, i. 16, 18, 27, 59, 58, 94, 95, 98, 100, 101, 128, 313, 400, 401; ii. 163, 326, 481; iii. 44.
 dancing, i. 283.
 Assheton, Robert, mayor, i. 66, 97, 382.
 Association for peace, ii. 166, 167, 296.
 Battery, i. 325, 505; ii. 444.
 Library, iii. 335.
 regiments, iii. 168, 169.
 Athenæum, iii. 343.
 Attorney-general to be paid a salary, i. 98.

- Attwood, W. A., mayor, i. 63, 66.
 Aubrey, William, i. 117; iii. 119.
 Auctions, i. 228, 229, 354, 419; early auc-
 tioners, iii. 143-148; sales, 141-148;
 opposition to, 146.
 Austin's Ferry, i. 430.
- B.**
- Bache, Alexander Dallas, iii. 439.
 descent of, iii. 439.
 Mrs., i. 534.
 Richard, postmaster, ii. 393.
 Bachelors' Hall, i. 432; iii. 300.
 Baker, Alexina Fisher, iii. 378.
 Balconies, i. 217.
 Baldwin, Matthew W., iii. 152.
 Ballet, captain of "Otto" sloop-of-war, i. 64.
 Balloons, ii. 499; iii. 155, 156.
 Balls, iii. 159.
 Baltimore, Lord, i. 21, 25; settles at Balti-
 more, i. 4; Markham's interview with,
 iii. 39; Penn's conference with, 44; his
 claim upon Penn's Province, 47; Lords
 of Plantation decide against him, 50.
 Banjo-music, i. 220.
 Bankrupts, i. 241, 358.
 Bank issues, i. 104; ii. 550.
 of North America, iii. 256, 383, 384.
 of Pennsylvania, iii. 381-383; rob-
 bery of, iii. 282.
 lots, i. 166-170.
 Meeting, Friends', i. 390.
 Banks, i. 408, 475; iii. 57, 381-388.
 Baptisterion, i. 430; ii. 476; iii. 290.
 Baptists, ii. 73, 258; Barbadoes store, i.
 447; churches, iii. 311.
 Bar, Philadelphia, i. 315-322; iii. 164-166.
 Baring, Alexander, iii. 273.
 Barnes, Rev. Albert, iii. 307.
 Barracks, British, i. 101, 415; iii. 273.
 Barry, Com., iii. 338.
 Bartram, John, i. 548; iii. 441.
 William, i. 551.
 Bathsheba's Bath and Bower, i. 411, 490.
 Bath, floating, on the Delaware, iii. 489.
 Bathtown, i. 490.
 Battery, i. 325, 329; erected in 1748, iii. 169.
 Battle of Brandywine, ii. 83, 283, 295, 307.
 of Germantown, ii. 38, 47-50, 68, 71,
 554.
 of the Kegs, ii. 336.
 Baynton, George, ii. 549.
 Bears, ii. 434-436.
 Beasts and birds of prey, i. 37, 41, 46, 94,
 96; ii. 433-436, 535.
 Bebbertown or Beggarstown, ii. 23; iii. 461.
 Beck, Paul, owns Sven's house, i. 149.
 Bedminster, ii. 477.
 Beek's Hollow, i. 38, 102, 407; iii. 231.
 Bees, ii. 411.
 Beissel, musician, ii. 111, 258.
 Bell, Robert, publisher, ii. 400; petition
 against himself, iii. 141, 142.
 Bell, Thomas F., book-auctioneer, iii. 143.
 Tom, the infamous, i. 552.
 town, hung, i. 61.
 Bell Tavern, iii. 365.
 Belles and dames of fashion, i. 284.
 Bells, Christ Church, i. 384; iii. 201.
 Bells, State-House, i. 398, 399.
 Belmont, iii. 494.
 Benezet, Anthony, i. 371, 509; ii. 209; iii.
 189.
 Bennet's *History of New England*, ii. 282.
 Bensell family, ii. 23, 68.
 Berg, Rev. Joseph, iii. 314.
 Bethlehem and Easton, ii. 149, 164, 165,
 191, 206.
 Bettering-house, i. 103.
 Beversrede, Fort, iii. 20.
 Bible, Aitken's first, ii. 400; iii. 480.
 German, ii. 47.
 Thomson's translation, iii. 443.
 Biddle, Capt., death, ii. 297.
 Charles, i. 401; iii. 222.
 Nicholas, iii. 228, 387.
 Biles, William, i. 96; iii. 70.
 Billiard-playing, iii. 155.
 Bingham and mansion, i. 194, 414; ii. 1.
 270, 274, 275.
 James, freeman, i. 59.
 Biorek, Rev. Eric, ii. 233.
 Birch's *Views*, iii. 504.
 Birge, Samuel, ii. 477.
 Blabon, G. W. & Co., iii. 127.
 Blackbeard, i. 271, 528; ii. 9, 32, 216-224.
 Black Bear Tavern, iii. 367.
 Black-horse alley, i. 162.
 Black Maria, iii. 181.
 Blackmore, Capt. G., ii. 46.
 Blacksmiths, i. 228, 242, 435; iii. 141.
 Blackwell, John, Gov., iii. 57.
 Blake's music-store, iii. 151.
 Block-houses, i. 151; ii. 239, 240, 245.
 Blood's Dispatch, iii. 477.
 Bloody election of '42, ii. 490.
 Blue Anchor Inn, i. 38, 51, 96, 130, 336,
 338, 341; iii. 175.
 Blue Bell, retreat to, ii. 59.
 Blue-house pond, i. 496.
 Tavern, i. 51, 336.
 Blue-stocking ladies, ii. 419.
 Boardman, Rev. Henry A., iii. 310.
 Boarding-schools, i. 177.
 Board of Trade, i. 24, 80, 88, 380; ii. 281;
 iii. 89, 90.
 Board-yards, i. 229.
 Boatswain and Call Tavern, i. 51.
 Boehm, Rev. John Philip, i. 452; iii. 314.
 Bogle, Robert, waiter, iii. 366.
 Bolton's store at Upper Ferry, iii. 492.
 Bookbinding, ii. 401.
 Books, i. 244, 245, 287; ii. 396.
 on early history, i. 89-92.
 Booth, Junius Brutus, iii. 377.
 Boots, i. 195, 201; ii. 612.
 Boquet, Col., ii. 131, 173.
 Bordentown, ii. 297.
 Borers, legislative, ii. 119.
 Botany, i. 548; ii. 373.
 Botta the historian on Robert Morris, iii.
 256.
 Boudinot, Elias, iii. 82.
 Boyd, Col., ii. 59.
 Braddock, Gen., ii. 14, 118, 127, 141; iii. 466.
 Braddock's defeat, i. 100, 329, 602; ii. 127.
 Bradford, Andrew, i. 546; ii. 395; iii.
 440, 441.

- Bradford & Inskip, iii. 349.
 Thomas, ii. 269.
 William, coffee-house, i. 393; printer, 357, 543; ii. 395, 397; iii. 54, 57, 203, 440; tried for sedition, 59.
 William, attorney-general, i. 320.
 family, i. 543; iii. 439.
 Brainerd, Rev., ii. 191.
 Branchtown, ii. 48-50.
 Brandywine, battle of, ii. 83, 84, 283, 295, 307.
 Creek, ii. 81.
 Indians, ii. 173.
 Brant the Mohawk, ii. 126, 203, 205.
 Brantley, Rev. F. W., iii. 311.
 Bread weighed, i. 59.
 Brew- and malt-houses, i. 50, 72, 97, 339; iii. 52, 176, 177.
 Brickell, John, ii. 161.
 Bridges, first, i. 38; over Walnut and Second, i. 61, 65, 97; over Schuylkill at Market street, 99, 156, 216, 298, 299, 336, 340, 364, 371, 374, 479; ii. 446, 475; iii. 58, 189; floating, 491.
 Brienne, medallions of Washington and La Fayette, iii. 498.
 Brimstone rain, i. 104; ii. 415.
 British army, i. 392, 399, 479; ii. 610; iii. 449.
 and Germantown, ii. 36, 39, 50, 51, 54, 56, 62, 68, 278, 282-285, 324.
 barracks, i. 415; ii. 168; iii. 273.
 duties and tea act, ii. 271-273.
 officers, ii. 289, 323, 333.
 provost prison, ii. 300.
 Brittan, Mary, iii. 436.
 Broadway, Mary, i. 598.
 Broglie, Prince de, visit to Robert Morris, iii. 261.
 Brokers and pawns, i. 239.
 Brooks, Francis, epitaph, i. 127.
 Broom corn, introduced by Franklin, iii. 439.
 Brown, Billy, i. 602; ii. 141.
 H. Armitt, oration at Burlington anniversary, iii. 80-83.
 John, i. 156, 157, 172.
 as a pirate, ii. 224.
 Dr. John Michael, iii. 318.
 Brownsville, ii. 144, 145.
 Bruhman, Lieut., i. 560.
 Buckley, Anthony M., i. 48.
 Bucks county, i. 56, 100; ii. 95-101, 330, 519.
 Buck Tail company, i. 330.
 Budd, Thomas, i. 336, 337, 343, 543; ii. 229; his book on Pennsylvania, iii. 53.
 Thomas, Long Row, i. 130, 340-344.
 Buffington, Richard, i. 512, 599.
 Bull-baiting, i. 278.
 Buoys in the Delaware, ii. 470.
 Burd, Edward, prothonotary's office, i. 401; iii. 222.
 Col., ii. 145, 149.
 Burdeau, Mrs., boarding-school, i. 166.
 Burlington, early history, i. 10, 40, 54; ii. 245, 296, 310-315, 472; iii. 80.
 Burned alive, i. 309.
 Bush family, ii. 71.
 Bushhill, i. 264, 487; ii. 479; iii. 396, 493.
 Business, i. 224, 226, 238, 240-242, 256.
 "Busybody," Franklin's, ii. 395.
 Butler, William, i. 577; ii. 139.
 Col. Z. and John, ii. 124, 202.
 Buttonwood Church, i. 448.
 Byberry, ii. 75-78, 160, 195, 205.
 Byllinge, Edward, i. 9, 87; iii. 29.
- C.**
- Cable lane, iii. 51, 499.
 Cabot, John and Sebastian, i. 1.
 Cadwalader, Capt., i. 411; ii. 313.
 Maj.-Gen. George, iii. 175.
 Calamities of physicians, ii. 387.
 Callowhill street market laid out, i. 482.
 Camac's lane, iii. 358.
 Camac, Turner, i. 477.
 Camden, N. J., ii. 628.
 Campanius and Holm, i. 4, 8; ii. 228; iii. 79.
 Campbell, Capt., killed, i. 426.
 Campbell's *Wyoming*, ii. 126.
 Camp fever, ii. 301, 328.
 Campington, bought by Hartsfelder, i. 11, 477.
 Camptown, iii. 273.
 Canals, railroads, etc., i. 255; ii. 80, 465-469, 475; Aramingo, iii. 487.
 Candidates for office, i. 238.
 Candles lit in the Assembly, i. 100.
 Canes, i. 198.
 Cape May, i. 7.
 Henlopen (Hinlopen), i. 7, 97.
 Cards, i. 285.
 Caricatures, i. 178.
 Carlisle, i. 101; ii. 122, 161, 184, 186.
 Carpenter, Joshua, i. 93, 376.
 mansion, i. 376; iii. 191.
 to keep an ordinary, i. 93.
 Samuel, i. 33; selling his property, houses and wharves, 39, 52, 56, 88, 93, 104, 128; sells Slate-house, 164, 167, 394, 520.
 Samuel (second), iii. 57.
 Carpenters' Hall, i. 419; ii. 172; iii. 278.
 Carpets, i. 205, 206; ii. 550; manufacture of, iii. 125.
 Carr, Col., garden, i. 548.
 Carriages and vehicles, i. 208; ii. 33, 65.
 Carter, William, mayor, i. 66; iii. 500.
 Carteret, Sir George, obtains New Jersey, i. 9.
 Cartledge, Edmund, ii. 172.
 Carts and drays, i. 63.
 Castell's *Book of Discovery*, ii. 474.
 Castle, the, iii. 356.
 Cat and Rabbit, i. 48, 49.
 Caves, i. 14, 18, 36, 48, 74, 171, 303, 304; ii. 18; iii. 43, 54, 120.
 Cemeteries, i. 224, 530, 571; iii. 136-140.
 Census, ii. 551.
 Centre Square, i. 391; iii. 389.
 execution-ground, i. 437.
 Chains across streets, iii. 309.
 Chalybeate spring, ii. 427.
 Chancellor, Capt. William, i. 61, 101, 440; ii. 482; iii. 303.

- Chancery lane, i. 316.
 Chandler, Widow, i. 53.
 Changes and improvements, i. 211, 240; ii. 587.
 in prices of diet, i. 260.
 in residences, i. 224, 258, 321.
 in streets and places, i. 230.
 Chapman, Judge, ii. 123.
 Charity schools, iii. 278.
 Chart of Delaware Bay, ii. 474.
 Charter for Philadelphia, i. 303, 313; ii. 588; iii. 33, 34, 45, 67.
 Cheese-cake House, i. 493.
 Cherry Garden, i. 494.
 Chester, i. 10, 13, 14, 16, 86, 127, 129, 142; ii. 92-95, 234, 250; named by Penn, iii. 42; first Legislature, iii. 44, 104. county, i. 100, 288; ii. 80-92, 161.
 Chestnut Hill, ii. 17.
 Chestnut street, i. 230, 486.
 Bridge, i. 371.
 Theatre, iii. 369.
 Chevalier de Luzerne, i. 377.
 Cbew family and house, ii. 37, 38, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 209; iii. 166.
 Judge, i. 318.
 Childhood and its joys, i. 603.
 Chimney-sweeps, public, i. 161.
 Choat, Isaac, ii. 162.
 Chocolate and coffee, i. 253.
 Cholera and Bank lots, i. 168.
 Chovet, Dr. ii. 380.
 Christ Church, i. 39, 50, 103, 378, 435, 582; ii. 444; iii. 120, 193-202; bust of George II., iii. 197.
 Christie, William, Unitarian preacher, iii. 327.
 Christina, queen of Sweden, and Christina, ii. 228, 230, 234, 250.
 Christmas, i. 281.
 Churches, i. 71, 76, 93, 98, 413, 447, 481; ii. 25, 26, 121, 233, 404-408, 444, 498; iii. 306-328.
 Churchman, John, i. 58, 325, 328; ii. 165.
 Church party, i. 114, 120, 380.
 family, i. 495; history, iii. 328.
 Cigar-dealers to have licenses, i. 98.
 Circuses in Philadelphia, iii. 371.
 City charter, ii. 488.
 Dancing Assembly, i. 276, 283.
 Hall, i. 65, 66; iii. 217.
 hills, i. 222.
 lots, i. 34, 52, 259, 263, 361.
 of Brotherly Love, i. 14, 19.
 Tavern, iii. 349.
 Troop, i. 426; iii. 169, 295, 401.
 Clarke Hall, i. 164, 374; iii. 190.
 Clarkson, Matthew, mayor, ii. 626.
 Thomas, and Treaty Tree, i. 135, 137.
 Clay, Rev. Dr., i. 411; ii. 229, 232.
 Claypoole family, i. 96, 558, 598; iii. 442.
 John, sheriff, i. 95; James, iii. 84, 94.
 Claypoole's *Daily Advertiser*, ii. 397.
 Clayton, Rev., i. 378.
 Clearances, i. 99.
 Clenachan, Rev., i. 455.
 Clergy, i. 334, 381, 538.
 allowed to marry, i. 98.
 Clifton's house and round lamp, i. 102.
 Clifton's or Drinker's alley, i. 102.
 Climate of Philadelphia, ii. 347-369, 611, 614.
 Cliveden, seat of Chew family, iii. 166.
 "Cloaths" for winter and summer, i. 93.
 Clocks and watches, i. 194, 204, 218; of Pennsylvania Historical Society, iii. 122.
 Clothes, second-hand, i. 240.
 Cloven foot discovered, i. 504.
 Clover and plaster of Paris, ii. 66, 81, 98, 104, 485.
 Coaches, ii. 33, 65.
 Coal, anthracite, ii. 409, 458-463, 480, 517; iii. 492.
 Coaquannock, i. 10, 35.
 Coates, i. 439, 440, 449, 452, 481, 482.
 burying-ground, i. 430; iii. 388.
 family-cave, i. 172.
 Coats, George, i. 98.
 Cobb, Gen., ii. 61.
 Cock-fighting, i. 278, 279.
 Coffee as a beverage, i. 179.
 Coffee-houses, i. 39, 58, 102, 393.
 Cohocksink, i. 40, 139, 140, 272, 477, 479.
 Cohoquinogue, i. 40.
 Colden, Gov., i. 537.
 Coleman, Judge, i. 444.
 Rebecca, i. 53, 600.
 Robert, ii. 148.
 William, ii. 148.
 Collectors, travelling mercantile, ii. 558.
 Colleges, i. 288, 294.
 Collin, Rev. Dr., i. 147.
 Colonial history, i. 6-34; iii. 17-76.
 Colonial statistics, ii. 409.
 Colonial times, ii. 574.
 Colonists, i. 12-14, 17, 32, 517.
 Commerce, i. 71, 74, 88, 99, 230; iii. 89, 237.
 Commissioners, the five, iii. 56.
 Committees of the war, ii. 326.
 Conclusion, ii. 508.
 Conestoga, ii. 108, 148, 167, 169, 172, 178, 183, 194, 260.
 Congress, i. 400, 419, 421; ii. 331, 573, 610; iii. 214.
 First Continental, iii. 279.
 Congress Hall, iii. 217.
 Conjurers, i. 267, 270; ii. 32, 36, 92.
 Connecticut claims, ii. 123.
 Consolidation of the city, ii. 604; iii. 412, 481.
 Constables and beadles, i. 59, 60, 93, 96, 211.
 "Constitution" frigate, figure-head, iii. 444.
 Continental money, ii. 298, 442, 551.
 Convicts imported, ii. 260, 267.
 Conyngham, David H., i. 135; iii. 442.
 Redmond, i. 101.
 Cook family, i. 136, 300, 304.
 Cookery in old times, i. 179.
 Cooper, Peter, his locomotive, iii. 486.
 Cornbury, Lord, i. 50, 164, 380.
 Cornwallis, ii. 283, 332.
 Costumes, i. 184, 190, 458, 504, 510.
 Cotton goods, i. 259.
 Counterfeit money, i. 302.
 Country-seats, i. 450, 487, 494; ii. 33, 462, 477-480; iii. 493-495.

- Country stores, large, ii. 67.
 Court-house, i. 62, 66, 96, 350-356; iii. 177.
 Courts and trials, i. 81, 94, 97, 298, 353; iii. 164-166.
 Courts in Berks county, ii. 98.
 in Chester county, ii. 90.
 in Germantown, ii. 28-31.
 in Upland, ii. 234.
 Cowherd and cows, i. 59; ii. 421.
 Coxe, Col., elopes with Sarah Eckley, i. 50.
 Tench, i. 50.
 Crawford, Rev. Samuel W., iii. 276.
 Crazy Norah, iii. 289, 452.
 Credit system, ii. 586.
 Crellius, *High Dutch Journal*, ii. 398.
 Cresheim, ii. 18.
 Crimes and trials, i. 299, 305, 307, 313.
 and punishments, i. 103.
 Criminal intercourse, i. 304.
 Cromwell and Crowell, ii. 220, 334; iii. 13.
 Crooked Billet Tavern and wharf, i. 48, 170, 464; town, ii. 99; store, 120; iii. 348.
 Cross Keys Inn, i. 409, 476; iii. 346-347, 351.
 Crown street, i. 444, 486, 511.
 Cruikshank, Joseph, i. 435, 492.
 Cumberland county, i. 100.
 Cunningham, Capt., ii. 300-302.
 Curiosities and discoveries, i. 344, 377, 441, 562; ii. 422-427.
 Cushing, Caleb, and Miss Peale, iii. 95.
 Custom-houses, i. 385, 474; iii. 380.
 Customs, collector of, i. 305; ii. 549; iii. 163.
 value of, i. 78.
 Cutbush, Edward, carver, i. 575.
 Cuthbert, Anthony, iii. 389.
- D.
- Dalley, John, post-surveyor, ii. 392.
 Dances and dancing, i. 276, 283; ii. 483.
 Dancing-masters, early, iii. 154, 159.
 Dark Day, ii. 353.
 Darlington, Dr. William, iii. 441.
 Darrach, Lydia, i. 411; ii. 327, 385; iii. 265.
 David, Rev. Hugh, i. 119, 122.
 Dawson, John, ii. 99.
 W., *Guide to Psalmody*, ii. 418.
 Deal, Peter, i. 450.
 Deaths, i. 99, 224, 406.
 De Benneville, Dr. G., ii. 49.
 Declaration of Independence, i. 398, 400, 402, 419, 535; ii. 293, 309; iii. 223, 226, 253.
 Deer, ii. 35, 83, 113, 252.
 Defence, colonial, i. 323.
 De Grasse's fleet, iii. 329.
 De la Noe, French minister, i. 43; iii. 437.
 Delany, Sharp, i. 474; ii. 549.
 Delap, hook-auctioneer, iii. 145.
 Delarue, actor, iii. 377, 378.
 Delaware River, i. 7, 9, 97, 280; ii. 470-474, 482, 609; visited by Hudson, iii. 17; settlements by the Dutch on, 17-20; Mey sent out by the Dutch East India Companies, 17, 18; Godyn's colony at Cape May Landing, 18; Fort Oplandt built, 19; De Vries' colony destroyed by the Indians, 19; visited by the English in 1632, 19; settlements on, by the Swedes, 20-23; English take possession of, 24; Dutch again become masters of, 27; Upland county defined, 27; frozen over, 473, 474.
 Delaware, discovery of the, i. 3; iii. 17.
 origin of name, i. 7; iii. 79.
 Fire Company, iii. 425.
 Dennison, Michael, i. 467.
 Col. Nathan, ii. 124.
 Denny, Gov. William, ii. 275.
 Dentists, i. 179.
 Devil-possessed, i. 270.
 De Vries' first expedition, iii. 19.
 Dials on houses, i. 218.
 Dihley's tavern, i. 465.
 Dickinsons, i. 60, 66, 80, 88, 97, 319, 377, 428, 477, 499, 519; ii. 171, 264; iii. 437.
 Diet, changes in prices of, i. 260.
 Dinderdonk Islands, ii. 173.
 Dinners, public, i. 61.
 private, i. 174.
 Directories, i. 258; ii. 499; iii. 152, 153.
 Discoverers, i. 1-4.
 Diseases, i. 251; iii. 475.
 Distilleries, i. 238.
 Distrusted citizens, ii. 284.
 Doans of Bucks county, ii. 96, 330; iii. 472.
 Dohson, Thomas, printer, ii. 400.
 Dock Creek, i. 36, 39, 41, 103, 132, 336, 372, 490; iii. 301.
 Dock street, iii. 177.
 Doctor John, i. 101; ii. 122, 161.
 Dolhy, William, ii. 53.
 Domestic manufactures encouraged, ii. 272.
 Donegal, ii. 167.
 Dorsey House, i. 445.
 Dove, R. J., teacher, i. 178, 561, 570; iii. 161.
 Doyle's Inn in Letitia court, i. 158, 162; iii. 117.
 Drawbridge and Dock Creek, i. 336.
 Dress and apparel, i. 504, 510; iii. 124.
 Drew, John, actor, iii. 377.
 Drinker, John or Edward, i. 133, 513, 601.
 House, i. 44, 133, 166, 465; iii. 104.
 Drummond, Capt., ii. 220.
 Duhois, Abraham, ii. 113.
 Duché, Rev. Jacob, i. 264, 381, 413, 596; iii. 195, 266-268, 279, 281.
 pottery, i. 446.
 Ducking-stool, i. 359.
 Duck-pond, i. 433; iii. 301.
 Duels, i. 333; iii. 174.
 Duffield, Edward, i. 140, 404, 451, 533, 574; mill, ii. 73.
 Duke of York, i. 9, 11, 86; iii. 27.
 Dunhar arrives with wounded, i. 100.
 Duncan's Island, ii. 191.
 Dundas, elm and house, iii. 403, 404.
 Dunkards or Tunkards, ii. 23, 42, 60, 111, 258; iii. 461.
 Dunk's Ferry, i. 516.
 Dunlap's *History of New York*, ii. 8.
 Col. John, iii. 404.
 Pennsylvania Packet, ii. 397.
 Duponceau, P. S., i. 16, 424, 492; ii. 3, 320, iii. 168, 283.
 Du Quesne, Fort, ii. 127, 131, 144, 173.

Du Simitière, i. 111, 208, 562.
 Dutch, i. 3, 6-9, 50, 67, 86, 91; ii. 101, 229, 278; iii. 17-25.
 and Swedes, conflict, iii. 22.
 first fort on Delaware, i. 4; iii. 19.
 Reformed, ii. 24.
 riot and mobs, ii. 496.
 the first settlers, i. 6, 86; iii. 22.
 Duval's place, ii. 53.
 Dwellings in Philadelphia, iii. 236.
 Dylander, Rev., i. 452; iii. 109.
 Dyspepsia, i. 251, 256.

E.

Eaglesfield or Egglesfield, iii. 291.
 Ear. of Albion's lands, ii. 498.
 Early houses, iii. 52.
 history of city, i. 89.
 punishments, iii. 165.
 settlements in New Jersey, i. 87.
 titles to Lower Counties, i. 85-87.
 Earthquakes, ii. 413.
 Easton, ii. 149.
 Eccentric persons, i. 551.
 Eckley, Sarah, and Col. Coxe, i. 50.
 Education, i. 286; ii. 607; iii. 163.
 Edwards, Rev. M., i. 431, 448, 562.
 Egg Harbor, ii. 611.
 Elbow lane or Bank alley, i. 103.
 Elder, Rev. John, i. 117, 119, 121.
 Eldrington, Miss Mary, i. 599.
 Elections, i. 351, 537; ii. 490; iii. 216.
 Electrical experiments of Franklin, iii. 438.
 Elephants drowned in Delaware, iii. 374.
 Elfreth, Jeremiah, i. 337; iii. 176.
 Elliott, Enoch Wray, i. 237.
 Elsinboro', ii. 253.
 Emigrants to Pennsylvania, ii. 619.
 Emlen's tan-yard and haunted house, i. 437.
 English rulers, i. 81, 95, 244.
 presumptions, i. 175.
 Entry of British army, ii. 282.
 Environs of Philadelphia, ii. 621.
 Ephrata, ii. 24, 43, 56, 110, 258.
 Epidemic of 1746, iii. 475.
 Episcopacy, i. 459.
 Episcopalian Academy, i. 486; iii. 325.
 Episcopalians, i. 457, 458; ii. 26.
 Equipage, i. 203, 207.
 Essex House, residence of Robert Wade, i. 127.
Evangeline, extracts from, iii. 290.
 Evans, Evan, iii. 194.
 Gov. John, i. 25; flogs a constable, i. 96; 115, 138; ii. 273, 481; iii. 70-72.
 Cadwallader, and brothers, ii. 78.
 Garden, iii. 400.
 Lewis, journey to Ontario, ii. 561.
 Oliver, steam, ii. 449, 454; iii. 152, 484.
 Peter, challenges Phillips, i. 334.
 Evelyn's *Memoirs*, ii. 281.
 Evet, John, i. 598.
 Ewer, Robert, buys Doyle's Inn, i. 162.
 Exchange, the, i. 348.
 Executions, ii. 498; first in Philadelphia, iii. 61; various places for the county, iii. 164.

F.

Fabricius, Rev. Jacob, ii. 233.
 Factions against Penn., i. 78-80, 521.
 "Factor," ship, arrives, i. 13.
 Fagan, Nicholas, iii. 323.
 Fahnestock, Dr., ii. 258.
 Fairhill, i. 493; iii. 399.
 Fairman, Thomas, mansion, i. 19, 134, 138, 140, 477; ii. 72, 247; iii. 40; re-moves to Tacony, i. 141.
 Robert, letter to Dickinson, i. 139, 477.
 Fairmount and Park, i. 78, 488; number of trees in, iii. 397, 398.
 Fairs, i. 67, 364.
 Faith in Christ, i. 58.
 Falkner, Daniel, ii. 47.
 Falls of Schuylkill Mills, ii. 242, 248.
 in early times, iii. 293.
 Fanning, Col. Edmund, ii. 295, 341.
 Lieuts. J. and S., ii. 296.
 Nathaniel and Edmund, ii. 341.
 Fans in old times, i. 191.
 Farmer, Jasper, ii. 178.
 Farming, ii. 66, 81, 97.
 Farthings, pewter and lead, i. 57.
 Fashions, change of, i. 195, 196; iii. 124.
 Fawcett and Braddock, ii. 141.
 Febrile disease, ii. 370.
 Federal Procession, ii. 341-345; tavern-sign, iii. 350.
 Fell, Judge, uses a grate, ii. 458.
 Fencing, ii. 483.
 Fenwick, John, settles Salem, i. 87.
 Fenwick's Island, or Hinlopen, i. 87.
 Ferece family, ii. 112.
 Ferguson, Mrs., i. 376; ii. 108.
 Fermer, Lady J., marries Thos. Penn., i. 123.
 Ferry, Schuylkill, i. 56, 61; ii. 475.
 old, i. 429.
 Fifty years ago, iii. 390.
 Fire Association formed, iii. 411.
 companies, ante-revolutionary, iii. 408.
 early disputes, iii. 418, 419.
 Fireflies, ii. 411.
 Fire insurance companies, iii. 410.
 Fire, regulations in case of, iii. 64.
 Fires and fire-engines, i. 496; iii. 405-430.
 Fires, early precautions against, iii. 405.
 great, i. 59; ii. 607; iii. 426.
 Fireworks, i. 102, 104; ii. 494.
 First-horn persons, i. 511.
 First settlers, i. 34-36, 53, 73, 74.
 Fish and fishing, i. 17, 45, 46, 69, 260, 280, 342, 527; iii. 291-299.
 Fishbourne, William, mayor, i. 61, 66, 73, 137, 173, 505.
 great fire, i. 497; iii. 406.
 narrative of Philadelphia events, i. 73-77, 137.
 Fisher, W., mayor, i. 66.
 family, i. 485.
 Fitch, John, and family, i. 583; ii. 446, 450, 602; iii. 445.
 Fitz, Capt., ii. 83, 84, 330.
 Flag, first, ii. 333.
 naval, of Revolution, i. 41; ii. 615.
 presented to governor, i. 61.
 Flagstaff on Society Hill, i. 61, 98.

- Fletcher**, Gov. Benjamin, iii. 60.
Flies and martins, ii. 411.
Floating bridges, iii. 491.
Floods, i. 347; iii. 492.
 and ebbs, ii. 364-368.
Flour, i. 261; ii. 482.
Flourtown, ii. 56, 60.
Flower, Henry, i. 54.
Flowers, vegetables, and fruits, i. 223.
Food, changes in prices of, i. 260, 263.
Forbes, Gen., i. 165, 401; ii. 144.
Fords of London, i. 108; iii. 68.
Fornication and adultery, i. 304, 306.
Forrest, Col., i. 104, 268; ii. 32, 34, 326.
 Edwin, and Delarue, iii. 378; and
 Macready, 375.
Fort Allen, ii. 149, 180, 206, 553.
Fort at Christiana, i. 93; iii. 20.
 Casimir, i. 8; erected by Stuyvesant,
 iii. 22; captured by Rysingh, 23;
 capitulates to the English, 24.
 Manaiung, iii. 21.
 Nassau, i. 6; iii. 18, 20.
 Rittenhouse, iii. 93.
 St. David, i. 431; iii. 292.
 Wilson, i. 104, 425; iii. 286.
Fort on the frontiers, i. 207.
Fouquet's Garden and Inn, i. 235; iii. 400.
Fox, George, i. 355, 507; ii. 430.
 Robert, manager, iii. 373-375.
Foxes and hunting, i. 277; iii. 156-159.
Frail women, i. 257, 305.
Frame of Laws, i. 16, 71, 93, 311.
Francis, Tench, ii. 344.
Franconia and Towamensing, ii. 60.
Frankford, i. 478; ii. 67, 72-74, 315, 322.
Frankford Arsenal, iii. 304.
Frankfort Company, ii. 17, 18; iii. 457.
Franklin, Dr. Benjamin; bridge-viewer, i.
 99; agent in Great Britain, 101; author
 of *Historical Review*, 124; his loyalty,
 173; his wardrobe, 191; invents open
 stove, 206; appointed colonel, 324;
 raises 1200 soldiers, 327; plants the
 willow, 408; first visit to the city, 434;
 projects the library, 462; organizes a fire
 company, 497; facts in his life, 532-537;
 negotiates with the Paxton Boys, ii. 168;
 trustee of the Charitable Scheme, 257;
 the Stamp Act, 269; counsels prudence,
 270; his regiment escorts Gov. Denny,
 275; repeal of Stamp Act, 280; rati-
 fies treaty of peace, 332; Song on the
 Trades, 345; postmaster-general, 393;
 his newspaper and almanac, 394; cor-
 responds with Fitch, 450; recommends
 the Wissahickon for the water-supply,
 457; first plants broom corn, 487; Leath-
 ern Apron Club, 495; passes through
 Burlington, N. J., iii. 82; his ward-
 robe, 121; founder of the first fire com-
 pany, 408; humorous account of an ac-
 cident to himself, 437; his electrical ex-
 periments, 438; enters into partnership
 with Meredith, 440; judge of Common
 Pleas, 448; his burial-place, 439; be-
 queaths his cane to Washington, 497.
Franklin, Mrs., account of her house, i.
 206, 536; iii. 183.
Franklin, Maj. Roswell, ii. 127.
Franklin place, iii. 183.
 Square, iii. 231, 329; powder-house
 in, 303, 304.
 William, Gov., *Historical Review of*
 Pennsylvania, i. 124, 535.
Fraudulent issues of stock, iii. 384, 385.
Freame, Mrs. Margaret, arrives, i. 123.
Free-and-easy, first, iii. 119.
Free Quakers, iii. 435, 436.
 Society of Traders, ii. 262; iii. 33;
 first formed, i. 12, 484.
Free trade and tariff, i. 247.
French and the war, i. 18, 26, 43, 95,
 98, 179, 180, 327, 377, 555; ii. 112,
 118, 132, 144, 164, 182, 185, 256,
 328.
 ambassador's ball, i. 104.
 emigrants, i. 43, 93, 555; ii. 112.
 neutrals, i. 559; iii. 442.
 princes, i. 555; ii. 132.
 Revolution, influence of, i. 179.
 spoliation claims, iii. 174.
Friends, early settlements, i. 10, 11; the
 first settlers in Philadelphia, 18; op-
 posed to military, 25; Centre Square
 Meeting, 38; first meet in private houses,
 49; cause of Friends' emigration, 54;
 stop building of markets, 65; early dis-
 couragements, 74; losing power, 77;
 embarrassed by civil government, 81;
 books, 90; slanders on, 120; Shacka-
 maxon Meeting, 140; Tacony Meeting,
 141; Penn Association, 160; weddings,
 178; wagon bonnet, 188; academy, 282,
 287, 290; warlike, 324; some against
 war, 328; meeting-house at Second
 street, 350, 355; rule opposed, 380;
 "Bank" Meeting, 390; almshouse, 427,
 and iii. 287, 333; Arch Street Meeting, i.
 449; interchanges of brotherly love, 457;
 general history of, 499-511; Friends in
 Germantown, ii. 23; Birmingham Meet-
 ing, 87; Quekels, the Indian name, 159;
 pacific policy with Indians, 164-166;
 oppose the Paxton Boys, 169; associa-
 tion for peace, 206, 207; encouraging
 pirates, 225; newcomers and trespassers,
 245; fraternize with the Germans, 256;
 against slavery, 262; conduct to the
 British, 286; Jacob Ritter, 300; join
 the army, 307; Mrs. Mary Morris, 310;
 account of Revolutionary incidents, 316;
 shocked by dancing, 483; various meet-
 ing-houses, iii. 202; Arch Street Meet-
 ing, 311; marriage records, 434; in
 America, 431.
Fries, John, iii. 468.
Frontier Indians and wars, ii. 176-196, 206.
 towns, ii. 147-150, 164, 207.
Frnts, vegetables, and flowers, i. 223.
Fullerton, Alexander, i. 412.
Fulton, Robert, ii. 121, 450, 452, 468; iii.
 483.
Funerals and funeral pomp, ii. 489, 616;
 iii. 140.
Furness, Rev. William H., iii. 327.
Furniture and equipage, i. 203, 355; ii.
 607.

G.

Gage, Gen., entertainment to, i. 65.
 Galloway, Joseph, i. 319, 561; ii. 99, 397; iii. 260.
 Gambling, i. 101.
 Game, i. 17, 41, 69, 312.
 Gardens, i. 223, 235, 375, 397, 408, 493, 548; iii. 155, 390, 391, 400, 403.
 Garden street, iii. 499.
 Gas, watchmen, etc., iii. 130.
 Gaskill, Richard Penn, i. 126.
 Gates, Gen., Letters of Robert Morris, iii. 252, 253.
 Gazettes, ii. 36, 337, 394-401.
 Geese, very aged, ii. 414.
 Gems and precious stones, ii. 427.
 Gentlemen's clothing, i. 186.
 George Inn, i. 466; iii. 349, 350.
 Gérard, Mons., French ambassador, i. 377.
 German Reformed, i. 452, 454; ii. 24; iii. 314.
 German schools, ii. 27.
 Germans, i. 12; settle at Germantown, 19, 49; election riots, 99, 325; ii. 19, 63, 109, 254-258, 266, 512.
 Germantown, i. 44, 72, 267, 275, 477; ii. 16-72, 512, 605, 617.
 Academy, ii. 27; iii. 462, 463.
 battle of, ii. 37, 47-50, 55.
 courts, ii. 28.
 laid out by Pastorius, iii. 457.
 market, ii. 27.
 petition from corporation of, iii. 66.
 Ghosts, i. 272, 437; ii. 32.
 Gibbs, lottery-man, crosses on ice, iii. 473.
 Gibbs's house, i. 444; iii. 304.
 Gibson J., mayor, i. 66.
 Gideon the trumpeter, ii. 615; iii. 169.
 Gilbert family, captives, ii. 150, 195-205.
 Gillingham, Giles, and Yeamans, ii. 73.
 Gilpin, —, i. 485.
 Girard avenue, iii. 311.
 Girard, Stephen, i. 168, 411; iii. 473, 480.
 Girls, i. 289.
 Glass, window, i. 217.
 Gloucester Fox-hunting Club, iii. 156.
 Godard, E., aéronaut, iii. 155, 156.
 Goddard, William, publisher, ii. 397.
 Godfrey, Thomas, i. 386, 528; ii. 474; his grave, i. 141.
 Jr., i. 531.
 Godyn's settlement at Cape May, iii. 19.
 Goforth alley, iii. 500.
 Gold-sweating, ii. 419.
 Goodson, John, and Bank lots, i. 167.
 Gookin, Gov., i. 26, 31; superseded, 97; ii. 273; iii. 73-75.
 Gordon, Gov., succeeds Keith, i. 31, 143, 207, 381, 526; ii. 274; iii. 78.
 Hon. Cosmo, ii. 286.
 Gordon's *History of Pennsylvania*, i. 136.
 Government, Pennsylvania and United States, ii. 40, 41, 485.
 of Pennsylvania, removal, ii. 116, 119.
 Governors, i. 92, 97, 108, 115, 122, 124, 143, 312, 323, 351, 375, 389; ii. 273-277.
 Governor's Woods, i. 231.
 Grace's house, i. 462; iii. 337.

Græme, Dr., and his park, i. 376; ii. 108 375; iii. 192.
 Grandeur, i. 249.
 Grapes and vineyards, i. 18, 46, 223; ii. 430-434.
 Grass and clover cultivation, ii. 485.
 Gravestones, old, ii. 421, 479.
 Graveyards, i. 104.
 Gray's, Col., powder-horn, ii. 45.
 Garden and Ferry, i. 494; forts, iii. 172; breastworks, iii. 492.
 Graydon, i. 92, 165, 226, 230, 375, 418, 465, 468.
 Greenleaf, James, iii. 272.
 Green Tree pump, iii. 96.
 Greenwich against tea act, ii. 273.
 Griffiths, Hannah, i. 559.
 Thomas, mayor, i. 66.
 Grindstones rolled into the river, i. 103.
 Griscom College, i. 155, 289.
 Griscom's first brick house, i. 476.
 Grist-mill, first, ii. 27, 61, 73, 98.
 Growden, Grace, i. 522.
 Lawrence, death of, iii. 76.
 Grubb, Emmanuel, first-born, i. 512, 599.
 Guest, Judge, i. 78.
 Guest's house, the Blue Anchor, i. 130-133.
 Gunner's Creek, i. 140.
 Gurney, H., and British army, ii. 284.
 Gustafson, Nils, i. 50.
 Gwynned, ii. 78, 79; iii. —.

H.

Habits and state of society, i. 172-174.
 Hacks, i. 209.
 Hailstorms of 1867 and 1870, iii. 474.
 Haines, Reuben, iii. 414.
 Hair-powder and dressing, i. 185, 458.
 Halifax, Earl, ii. 207.
 Hall & Sellers, i. 534; ii. 396.
 Hall, Mrs., her account, ii. 72.
 Hall of Independence, i. 351, 398; iii. 211.
 Hallam's theatrical company, i. 471; iii. 359.
 Hamilton, Andrew, of Bush Hill, i. 80, 316, 396, 477; ii. 274; iii. 205, 493.
 Andrew, of Woodlands, iii. 493.
 Andrew, colonial governor, i. 323; iii. 64, 69.
 family, iii. 493, 494.
 Col. John, invents post-office, ii. 392.
 Gov. James, of Bush Hill, i. 42, 63, 65, 66, 101, 165, 487, 594; ii. 274, 276; iii. 493.
 William, iii. 493.
 Hancock, President John, dress, i. 193; chair, iii. 214.
 Hanger, Major, i. 424.
 Hanging for crimes, i. 310, 393.
 Hanna, Mrs. Mary, iii. 466.
 Hannatown, ii. 192.
 Hard, Elizabeth, i. 47.
 Harding, John, Windmill Island, ii. 470.
 Harmony Engine Company, iii. 425.
 Harris, Esther, ii. 116.
 John, ii. 113, 115, 120, 185; iii. 466.
 Harrisburg, ii. 113-120, 186.
 Harrison, Henry, mayor, i. 66.

Harrison, James, i. 22, 43, 47; ii. 95.
 Harrison the regicide, ii. 615.
 Harrowgate Spring, ii. 427.
 Hart, John, house at Chester, i. 128.
 Hartsfielder, S., i. 11, 149, 439, 477; ii. 17, 238, 249.
 Hasel, C., mayor, i. 62, 66.
 Hatborough, ii. 99.
 Hats, i. 192.
 Haunted houses, i. 104, 272; iii. 153, 470.
 Hazard, Ebenezer, P.-M. Gen., iii. 442, 477.
 Erskine, ii. 460, 461.
 Mrs. Maria, i. 599.
 Samuel, colony in the West, i. 100.
 Samuel, historian, ii. 354; iii. 414.
 Hazel rod and hexing, i. 269, 270; ii. 32.
 Heckewelder, Indian names, ii. 180.
 Hell-town, i. 446.
 Henlopen, Cape, i. 7; ii. 474; iii. 79.
 Hennepin, Lewis, ii. 234.
 Henry, Patrick, i. 420; iii. 279.
 Herkness' Bazaar, iii. 148.
 Hermits, ii. 20, 42, 296; of the Wissahickon, iii. 458-460.
 Hessians, ii. 294, 299, 312.
 Hestonville, iii. 481.
 Hexing, ii. 32.
 Heylin, P., *Cosmography*, i. 86; ii. 281, 470.
 Hickory or Lancaster, ii. 148.
 High hill and well, i. 170.
 street opened, i. 61.
 prison and market, i. 356; iii. 177.
 Hill, Richard, mayor, i. 66, 512.
 William, beadle, breaks his bell, i. 60.
 Hills in the city, i. 232, 367.
 Hiltzheimer, Jacob, iii. 227.
 Hinkle, Anthony Jacob, i. 98.
Historical Review of Pennsylvania, i. 534.
 Historical Society, iii. 501, 502.
 History, general introductory, i. 1-5.
 of Philadelphia, i. 6-77; materials for, 88, 89; ii. 575; iii. 17-76.
 Hogan, Rev. William, iii. 319-322.
 Hollekonek, Bnoks county, i. 55.
 Holme, John, i. 52.
 Thomas, i. 13; his *Portraiture of Philadelphia*, 52, 53, 142; ii. 175, 176; iii. 36, 39-41, 83, 84, 91.
 Holstein, Major M., ii. 253.
 Hood, John, i. 458; iii. 326.
 Hopkins, Capt. John, ii. 293; iii. 223.
 Com., iii. 223, 470.
 Thomas, and Treaty Tree, i. 135, 139.
 Hopkinson, Francis, i. 386; ii. 336, 345.
 Thomas, iii. 438.
 Horse, aged, i. 104.
 Horse-racing, i. 101, 277; iii. 155.
 Horton, school for girls, i. 289.
 Hose, first fire, iii. 410; riveted, when introduced, 421.
 Hospital, Pennsylvania, i. 461, 485; iii. 329.
 Hospitals, i. 138, 460; ii. 389; iii. 329-332.
 House of Correction for each county, i. 93.
 Houses, altered, i. 220, 248; iii. 134.
 best, i. 443; iii. 148.
 in the city, ii. 407-409; iii. 141, 238.
 peculiar, i. 445.

Howard, Peter, at Blue Anchor, i. 131.
 Howe, Gen. Sir William, i. 561; ii. 38, 40, 45, 57, 71, 284, 289, 324, 407.
 Howell, Arthur, i. 372, 507.
 Hucksters, forestalling prevented, i. 61, 239.
 Hudde, Andreas, governor of Fort Nassau, iii. 22.
 Hudson family, i. 518, 547.
 Henry, i. 3, 547; discovers the Delaware, iii. 17.
 William, i. 44, 66, 518, 547; iii. 500, 501.
 Hndson's alley, i. 371.
 Bay, voyage to, ii. 415.
 orchard, i. 231, 495.
 Hughes, John, stamp agent, ii. 269.
 Hume, Isabel, i. 523.
 Humphreys, Col., ii. 340.
 James, *Pennsylvania Ledger*, ii. 398.
 Humphries, Benjamin, at Blue Anchor, i. 131.
 Hunt, Isaac, i. 576.
 Hunter, Fort, ii. 118, 183, 191.
 Hunting, i. 277-279.
 Hunting-frock, i. 332.
 Hutton, J. S., i. 527, 601; ii. 578.
 "Hyder Ali" exploit, ii. 324.

I.

Ice-houses, i. 222; iii. 135.
 Imports, ii. 402-410.
 Independence, i. 396-402, 419, 535; ii. 278-337, 293, 295, 309, 325; iii. 211, 253.
 Declaration of, where signed, i. 400.
 where read, i. 402; iii. 223.
 written, i. 470; ii. 293; iii. 226.
 who read, ii. 293; iii. 223. See State House.
 Indian alarms, i. 26; ii. 39, 117, 118, 120, 122, 125, 164, 168, 182-190, 192, 206, 373; iii. 56.
 amusements, i. 38.
 assaults, i. 98, 100, 323; ii. 245, 275.
 canoes, i. 255; iii. 151.
 captives, i. 101; ii. 142, 150, 161, 164, 173, 193, 195-205.
 chief, Doctor John, murdered, i. 101.
 doings, i. 41.
 doings at Carlisle and Harrisburg, ii. 186.
 Hannah, i. 53; ii. 161.
 house for Tedyuscung, i. 100.
 interpreters, i. 96.
 kindness, i. 74; ii. 233; iii. 26, 52.
 King Inn, i. 464; iii. 345, 349.
 lands at Philadelphia, sold, ii. 175, 229.
 manners, etc., ii. 62, 95, 153-158, 326.
 murders, etc., i. 65, 98, 100.
 names explained, ii. 82, 180.
 paths, ii. 208.
 servants, i. 62; ii. 263.
 settlements, ii. 553.
 speeches, i. 97.
 summer, ii. 362.
 traders attacked, i. 97, 98.
 treaties, i. 24, 76, 100, 124, 137, 142, ii. 237.

Indian towns and paths, ii. 205, 207-209, 229, 253.
 Queen Inn, i. 470; iii. 349.
 visits, i. 17, 24, 38, 94, 97, 98; ii. 31, 35, 75, 163, 237.
 walk, i. 91, 123; ii. 100.
 Indians, ii. 151-210; destroy a Dutch colony, iii. 19; Penn's letter to, 36; his dealings with, 43-45.
 Conestoga, Logan's account of, i. 96; ii. 178, 194.
 Delaware, ii. 14, 169; iii. 61.
 Gilhert family captured by, ii. 195-205.
 Hanna's-town, ii. 192.
 about Harrisburg, ii. 112-116.
 made hostile by the Frenoh, i. 95.
 Iroquois, iii. 466.
 killed, i. 101.
 like Jews, ii. 155, 162, 234.
 now in the West, ii. 210.
 Paxton Boys, ii. 167.
 Susquehanna, ii. 191.
 to kill wolves, i. 94.
 Inhabitants, taxable, ii. 402-410; iii. 240.
 Innovations in business, i. 238-243.
 Inns in Chester county, ii. 83.
 Inoculation forbidden, ii. 371, 376.
 Insects, noxious, ii. 412.
 Insurance company, first, ii. 490; iii. 503.
 Intelligence-offices, i. 240.
 Irish, ii. 108, 259-261, 267; iii. 316.
 settlement destroyed at Great Cave, i. 100.
 Iron-masters, early, iii. 503.
 Iron produced, ii. 409.
 trade and furnaces, ii. 569.
 workers object to sale of liquor, i. 98.

J.

Jackson, Paul, first A. M., i. 127.
 President, inauguration, iii. 402.
 James, Thomas C., coal, ii. 217.
 Jawart, John, ii. 47.
 Jefferson, Joseph, father, son, and grandson, the actors, iii. 376.
 Jefferson Medical College's Hospital, iii. 332.
 Jefferson, President, i. 193; ii. 41, 309, 373; iii. 226.
 Jenks, Lady, i. 122.
 Jersey market, i. 360.
 population and blood, i. 255.
 Jews or Indians? ii. 234.
 Jeykells, Mrs., i. 285.
 Job's Tears, i. 192.
 "John and Sarah," the first ship, i. 12.
 Johnson, Col. Guy, ii. 202, 205.
 R. G., account of Salem, i. 88; iii. 89.
 Swan, i. 149.
 Johnson House, Germantown, iii. 457.
 Jones, Griffith, mayor, i. 58, 66.
 Isaac, mayor, i. 66.
 Owen, colonial treasurer, i. 122.
 Jones's alley, iii. 500.
 row, i. 446.
 Judges paid ten shillings a day, i. 95.
 refuse to try criminals, i. 97.
 Juniata ii. 188, 191.

Junto, Franklin's, ii. 495; iii. 336.
 Jury, first one, i. 18, 96, 170, 214-216, 298, 359, 366, 463.
 Jolly Tar Inn, or Penny Pothouse, i. 154.

K.

Kalm, Prof., i. 50, 173, 242, 326, 382, 455; ii. 157, 252, 254, 265, 282, 348, 392, 412, 470.
 Keach, Rev. Elias, i. 448.
 Kearsley, Dr. John, i. 381, 388, 398, 490; ii. 375, 388; iii. 196-200.
 Keimer, Samuel, i. 557; iii. 441; starts a lottery, i. 62; ii. 444; starts the *Gazette*, ii. 395.
 Keith, George, i. 287, 357, 379, 499, 543, 562; iii. 59, 160, 161, 431-433; and Budd fined for defamation, iii. 60.
 Sir William, i. 31, 79, 116, 144, 369, 376, 521, 526; ii. 255, 274; iii. 76, 192, 469; announces Penn's death, with military performances, i. 111.
 Kelpius, hermit, ii. 20, 21; iii. 458, 460.
 Kempster, Jonathan, i. 98.
 Kensington, i. 142; town-hall and Treaty-Tree chair, 477, 480.
 "Kent," ship, arrives at Burlington, i. 10.
 Key, John, i. 461, 511, 600; iii. 436; horn in cave at Vine street, i. 155.
 Kid, Capt. Robert, ii. 212-215, 225; iii. 65.
 King, the, proclaimed, i. 60.
 King and queen of France, ii. 498.
 King (now Water) street, i. 169; iii. 499.
 King, William R., iii. 96.
 Kingsesse court and town, ii. 247; iii. 26.
 Kingsley, Apollos, inventor, ii. 455.
 Kinneer's house, i. 444.
 Kinsey, John, his strange death, i. 434, 460; ii. 414, 478.
 Kirkhride, Joseph, first settler, i. 13.
 Mahlon, i. 100.
 Kitchens, cellars, i. 222.
 Klineken, Anthony, i. 433; ii. 20.
 Arents, ii. 20.
 Knox, Gen., ii. 55.
 Knyphausen, Gen., ii. 288.
 Kutzen, Catharine, i. 317.

L.

Labyrinth Garden, iii. 401.
 Lacock, Joseph, plays, i. 104.
 Ladies' accomplishments, i. 177; ii. 629.
 costumes and dressing, i. 187; ii. 623, 630.
 notices of our war, ii. 310, 316, 327.
 Lady Jenks, Thomas Penn's companion, i. 123.
 La Fayette, Gen., ii. 61, 295, 298, 338; sits for his portrait to Miss Peale, iii. 94, 95; member of Schuylkill Fishing Company, 296; visit to America in 1824-25, 472.
 La Grange House, iii. 393.
 Lammas floods, ii. 66.
 Lamps, i. 102, 204, 211, 259; iii. 131.
 Lancaster and county, i. 94, 100; ii. 108-113, 147, 168, 173; iii. 493.
 Land, prices of, i. 263.
 Landing at Blue Anchor, i. 39, 130, 344.

- Landing at Chester, i. 127.
 Landing Day, i. 15, 127, 130.
 Landing-places, i. 39.
 Landsdowne estate, iii. 271, 398.
 "Lang Syne," i. 182, 290, 507, 553; ii. 330, 548; iii. 121, 143, 219.
 Lapowinso, ii. 174, 180.
 Laurel Hill, iii. 137.
 Laurel tree, hard and abundant, i. 51.
 Lawrence, Thomas, mayor, i. 66; iii. 87.
 Laws, i. 311; first, iii. 34-36.
 Lawyers, i. 70, 172, 305, 315, 321, 520; ii. 165.
 Lay, Benjamin, i. 552; ii. 20, 23.
 and Treaty Tree, i. 135.
 Leah, Crazy, i. 406; ii. 549.
 Leather Apron Club, ii. 495; iii. 336.
 Lebanon Garden, ii. 194; iii. 390, 391, 401, 403.
 Lee, Gen. Charles, buried, i. 166; iii. 120.
 Lefevre, Isaac, ii. 112.
 Lehigh Coal Company, ii. 459.
 Leighton, ii. 149.
 Lehman, Benjamin, ii. 39, 40.
 Lemon Hill, iii. 261, 262, 397.
 L'Enfant, Mons., i. 409; iii. 264.
 Lenni Lenape, ii. 159, 161, 169; iii. 17, 292, 466, 467.
 Lennox, Major, i. 426; iii. 286.
 Leopard Inn, i. 158.
 Letitia House, i. 15, 158; iii. 117.
 Le Fort, James, ii. 178.
 Letters first advertised, iii. 475.
 Levering, Wishert, ii. 19.
 Lewis, Dixon H., iii. 96.
 J. J., ii. 161.
 Samuel N., iii. 414.
 William, iii. 287.
 Lewistown, i. 287; ii. 568.
 Liberty Bell, iii. 209.
 Library, i. 93, 462, 486, 526; ii. 550; iii. 335-344.
 Apprentices', iii. 343.
 Association, iii. 335.
 Washington's, iii. 495.
 Lightning in winter, ii. 353.
 Lincoln, Elijah, ii. 45.
 Lindley, Mary, detains Howe, i. 574.
 Liquors, i. 97, 98, 238, 308, 463; iii. 344.
 Literature, i. 244, 287, 525.
 Livery stables, i. 210; iii. 130.
 Livezey, John, ii. 43, 53.
 Livingston, Gov., ii. 280.
 Lloyd, David, i. 26; head of opposition to Penn. i. 78, 80, 115, 521, 526; ii. 94.
 Gov. Thomas, i. 23, 43, 108, 160, 499, 518; iii. 49-55, 58, 59; his wife, i. 35.
 Local changes, i. 226, 230, 237.
 Locomotive, first, ii. 623; iii. 152, 485.
 Locust street widened, iii. 148.
 Locusts, ii. 412, 413.
 Logan, Deborah, i. 27, 53, 77, 129, 135, 411, 558, 570, 573; iii. 231, 447.
 George, iii. 446, 447.
 James, i. 24; letters, 288; ii. 35, 57, 171, 234, 254, 259, 479; iii. 68, 71-75; admits of defensive war, i. 324, 502; aids Godfrey, i. 528; collection at Stenton, i. 129; his advice, i. 28, 33, 79, 84; his houses, i. 164, 476; his memoir, i. 523; his papers, i. 77; his library, i. 463, 486; ii. 550; iii. 335; is mayor, i. 61, 66; im peached, i. 26, 79.
 Logan and Letitia Penn or Aubrey, i. 161.
 William, i. 594; ii. 168.
 Log college, i. 288; ii. 96, 101; iii. 162.
 house, i. 151; ii. 617; iii. 43.
 prison, Germantown, ii. 617.
 Lombardy poplars, i. 414; iii. 135, 270, 311.
 London Coffee-house, i. 393; iii. 203.
 trade, i. 243.
 Long Beach, ii. 463.
 Long Branch, ii. 462, 464.
 Longevity, list of names, ii. 578.
 Lot bought for City Hall, i. 65.
 Lotteries, i. 62, 101, 214, 239, 383; ii. 443-445; iii. 483.
 Louis Philippe here, i. 555.
 and brothers, ii. 132, 133.
 Lovett, Edmund, first settler, i. 13.
 Lowdon, Hugh, attacks the Speaker, i. 97.
 Lower Counties, i. 85.
 Lowe the pirate, ii. 226.
 Low temperatures recorded, iii. 474.
 Loxley, Capt., fireworks, i. 102, 103, 133; fills up swamp, 346; iii. 266.
 Loxley House, i. 111; iii. 265.
 Ludwick, Charles, ii. 43, 44, 56.
 Lutheran Church, i. 451, 454; ii. 26; iii. 312.
 Luzerne, Chevalier de la, iii. 140.
 "Lydia Locket," ii. 333.
 Lyle, Mrs., i. 53.
 Lyon, Patrick, and the bank, iii. 282; his fire-engines, 409.

M.

- Macaulay, Isaac, ii. 126.
 Machinery and manufactures, i. 244-246, 259.
 Mack, Alexander, ii. 21, 23.
 Macomb, John, i. 544.
 Macpherson's Blues, i. 331; ii. 615; iii. 169, 494.
 Maddox, aged Mrs., ii. 617.
 Maelzel's Automaton Trumpeter, iii. 452, 453.
 Magistrates, ii. 495.
 Mahanatry Creek, ii. 182.
 Mail robbery by Porter, iii. 163, 353.
 Mail-tubes, pneumatic, iii. 503.
 Makin, Thomas, i. 57, 287; ii. 348; iii. 161.
 Malcom, J. P., i. 576.
 Malt-houses, i. 50.
 Manaiunk River, i. 40.
 Manhattan, ii. 14.
 Manufactories, first, ii. 36, 272; iii. 150.
 Maps, i. 52, 79.
 Marcus Hook, ii. 241, 244.
 Markets and stalls, i. 63, 65, 301, 356, 362, 482; iii. 182-185, 188.
 Market Square, Germantown, ii. 24, 27.
 Markham, William, sent to this country, i. 14, 23, 42, 159, 167; lives at Letitia House, iii. 28, 30, 39, 40, 58, 61, 62, 70, 85, 469.

- Markoe, Peter, his poem, i. 414.
House, i. 444; ii. 551; iii. 304.
Marriages, i. 178, 503; ii. 622; iii. 434.
Marshall, E., and the Indian Walk, i. 123; ii. 100.
Marsh's flatboats on the Schuylkill, ii. 476.
Martin, John, iii. 287; his charity-houses, iii. 289.
Judge, ii. 334.
Martin's Well, i. 441.
Mason and Dixon's Line, ii. 515.
Masquerades, i. 307; iii. 159.
Masters, Thomas, mayor, i. 66, 161, 169, 477, 519; ii. 486.
Matlack, T., i. 157, 270, 434; iii. 435.
Mauch Chunk, ii. 150, 196, 205, 528.
Maulsby, Samuel, ii. 61.
May, John, clown, iii. 278.
Mayer, Rev. Philip F., iii. 314.
Mayors, i. 58-64, 66; iii. 87, 88.
McAllister, John, Jr., iii. 229, 454.
McAran's Garden, iii. 400.
McCall, Archibald, i. 444.
McClenachan, Blair, i. 180, 475.
McGawley, Elizabeth, i. 453.
McKay, William, "Lang Syne," ii. 182.
McKean, Judge, i. 197; iii. 222.
McLane, Allen, ii. 58, 299, 321, 323.
McVeagh, Wayne, address, iii. 99.
Mead and cakes, i. 493.
Meal-market, i. 351.
Mease, Dr., *Picture of Philadelphia*, ii. 4; iii. 183, 226.
Mechanics, i. 246.
Mechanics' Song, ii. 345.
Medical lectures, ii. 377, 378, 380.
subjects, ii. 370-390.
Meers, Nicholas, i. 599.
Meeting-houses, i. 355.
Melons (water-), i. 103.
Me Mo Michael Hans Muckle Weder, i. 175; ii. 548.
Menageries, ii. 494.
Mennonists, i. 98; ii. 24, 38, 60.
Mercantile Library Company, iii. 342.
Merchants, i. 197, 225, 241; ii. 482.
Merchants' Exchange, i. 348.
Mercury, American Weekly, ii. 395.
Meredith, Reese, ii. 165.
William, i. 58.
Sarah, i. 600.
& Franklin, publishers, ii. 396.
Meschianza, ii. 386, 290-293, 323, 477; iii. 470, 471.
Meteors, ii. 369; Southworth's, iii. 473.
Methodist Church, i. 455, 458; ii. 26; iii. 326.
Mexican War, soldiers in, iii. 173.
Mey, Capt. Cornelius, i. 6; iii. 17, 79.
Mickle, Samuel, i. 445.
Midwifery by females, ii. 384.
Mifflin, Gen., i. 426, 427; ii. 277.
Milestones, ii. 420, 484; iii. 97, 481.
Military, i. 285, 323-333, 353, 406, 501, 505; ii. 585; iii. 168, 171, 173.
Military Hall in Library street, iii. 305.
Militia, i. 25, 28, 65, 323-333; ii. 326; iii. 171.
Millennium, ii. 21.
Miller, Jacob, his account, ii. 57.
John, his account, ii. 67-71.
Miller's German newspaper, ii. 398.
Millineries, i. 226, 239, 364.
Mills, i. 40, 128, 478; ii. 27, 100; iii. 104.
Mineral water, i. 425, 490.
Minks, i. 50.
Minit, Peter, iii. 20, 21.
Minutes of Assembly, i. 56, 80, 95.
of City Council, i. 58; ii. 178.
of Council (of State), i. 92; iii. 91.
Miscellanea, i. 235; ii. 481, 499; iii. 503.
Mitchell the auctioneer, iii. 144.
Mobs, ii. 496.
Mompesson, Judge, i. 107.
Monastery and monks, ii. 42, 43; iii. 461.
Money, i. 32, 62, 90, 104, 269, 302; ii. 440-443; iii. 482.
hidden, ii. 213, 223, 420.
"Monk" privateer, ii. 324.
Monmouth's insurrection, i. 44.
Moore, John and Nicholas, i. 78, 80, 93, 95.
Nicholas, made Speaker, i. 16, 52; iii. 49; summoned for disrespect, i. 93-95; iii. 85.
Moravian Church, i. 454; ii. 169, 183; iii. 323, 324.
Morgan, Dr. John, ii. 376.
Morris, Anthony, mayor and Speaker, i. 58, 66, 103, 339, 400, 434, 448, 490; iii. 87.
Deborah, i. 47.
family, i. 49.
Gouverneur, i. 579; ii. 274; iii. 467.
S. B., house, ii. 38, 40, 60; iii. 464.
Mrs. Ann Willing, iii. 448.
Mrs. Mary, Diary, ii. 310.
Robert, i. 409, 475; ii. 329, 337; iii. 251, 260, 263, 286; opinion of, by Adams, iii. 252.
Samuel, iii. 157, 158, 292, 294.
William, iii. 414.
Morrison, William, iii. 414.
Morton, William, declares himself a Scotchman, i. 96.
Mount Holly, ii. 312.
Mount Pleasant, iii. 494.
Mount Regale Fishing Company, iii. 299.
Moyamensing Kill or Hay Creek, i. 147; iii. 390, 395.
Prison, iii. 181.
Muhlenberg, Rev. H. M., i. 451; ii. 26; iii. 312.
Mulberry and Sassafras streets, iii. 499.
Mullein, Indian cure for ague, ii. 252.
Pegg, i. 464, 469.
Munday's Run, i. 237.
Murder, i. 306, 309, 437.
Murray, Humphrey, mayor, i. 49.
Lindley, i. 574.
Musgrove, Col., ii. 54.
Music, i. 220, 292, 331, 386; ii. 111, 258; iii. 151.
American Academy of, iii. 375.
N.
Nanticokes, ii. 170.
Nash, Gen., ii. 37, 59, 296.

National Museum at Independence Hall, iii. 209.
 Nativities, ii. 22, 36.
 Navy of the Revolution, ii. 296-298, 338-340, 560, 585.
 Nederland, New, i. 3, 4, 86.
 Nedowaway, ii. 181, 209.
 Negroes and slaves, i. 62, 97, 98, 102, 309, 557; ii. 261-266.
 Negro minstrelsy, iii. 380.
 Neill, Rev. William, ii. 205.
 Neville family, ii. 131.
 New Albion, province of, iii. 25.
 New Amsterdam, founded, i. 3.
 New Castle, i. 8, 10, 15, 16, 24, 85-87, 93, 162, 324; fort, iii. 72.
 New England, ii. 281.
New England Primer, i. 296.
 New Jersey, i. 9, 10, 17, 42, 74, 87, 90, 97, 255, 325; ii. 567, 570, 628; iii. 29.
 New Public Buildings, iii. 232.
 New York, captured and named by the English, i. 9.
 fire of 1836, iii. 473.
 Newspapers, ii. 36, 326, 337, 396.
 earliest, ii. 399; first daily, iii. 479.
 Nicholson lands and claims, ii. 416; mansion, iii. 395, 481.
 Niebuhr, Barbara, i. 601.
 Nixon, John, iii. 223.
 Noble, Abel, preacher, i. 552.
 Noe, Charles de la, i. 43, 454; ii. 112, 431.
 Norris family, i. 132; ii. 284, 286.
 house and garden, i. 408, 493; iii. 231.
 Isaac, i. 29, 34, 49, 77, 81, 88, 165, 398, 403, 501, 519; ii. 265, 349; iii. 399.
 mayor, i. 66.
 Norristown, i. 34; ii. 79; iii. 464.
 North End, or Northern Liberties, i. 283, 477.
 Northern Liberties, i. 481; ii. 550.
 Engine Company, iii. 424.
 North-west Passage, ii. 495.
 Numbering houses introduced, iii. 153.

O.

Oak tree, big, ii. 420.
 Oaths and affirmations, i. 501.
 Occurrences of War of Independence, ii. 278-337.
 Office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs, i. 423; iii. 283.
 United States Government, i. 227.
 Offley, Daniel, i. 507.
 Offley's anchor forge, i. 430; iii. 300.
 Oil-cloth manufactory, iii. 126, 127.
 O'Hara, Gen., ii. 131, 133.
 Old coins found, ii. 420.
 court-house, iii. 177.
 Ferry, i. 429.
 houses, iii. 148.
 Old Shrank, i. 268; ii. 32, 56.
 Olden time affections and researches, ii. 1-15.
 Ole Bull hat, iii. 125.
 O'Mealy, Rev. T. J., iii. 321, 322.
 Omish people, ii. 109.
 Omnibuses, iii. 488.

One-penny bills, iii. 92.
 Origin of words, ii. 419.
 Osborne's water-colors, iii. 150.
 Otter, John, first settler, i. 13.
 Outfits of a Philadelphia vessel, i. 88.
 Owen's Cave in Townsend's court, i. 171.
 Oysters and oyster-cellars, i. 18, 45, 51, 240, ii. 471.

P.

Pacers, i. 209.
 Packets, i. 218, 242; iii. 466.
 Pack-horses, ii. 122, 144.
 Paid Fire Department, iii. 412.
 Palatines, ii. 19, 254, 266.
 Palmer, Capt. and Gov., i. 139.
 Panics, i. 250; iii. 387.
 Pantalots, i. 202.
 Paoli, battle of, ii. 83.
 Papered walls, i. 205; iii. 125.
 Paper made at Germantown, i. 72.
 Paper-mill, first, ii. 27; iii. 59.
 Paper money, ii. 440-443; iii. 482.
 Papists, ii. 116, 255.
 Parker, colonial register, ii. 93.
 Garden, iii. 394.
 Joseph, iii. 414.
 Parkinson's Garden, balloon ascension, iii. 155.
 Parks, public, compared, iii. 398.
 Parrish, Isaac, i. 53, 602.
 Paschall, Joseph, iii. 423.
 Passenger-cars in Philadelphia, iii. 486.
 railroads, iii. 488.
 Passing changes of men and manners, ii. 581.
 Passports, original, ii. 19.
 Pastorius, F. D., i. 44, 92, 171, 493, 516; ii. 17, 19, 47, 431; iii. 457.
 Patterson, Sarah, i. 453.
 Pauling, Jesse, ii. 203.
 Pavements, i. 51, 101, 212, 386; iii. 131.
 Pawnbrokers, i. 239.
 Paxton, ii. 110, 114, 121.
 Paxton Boys, i. 90, 103; ii. 34, 114, 117, 119, 167, 184, 259.
 Peace-makers, i. 18.
 Peach trees, ii. 46, 112.
 Peale's museum of portraits, i. 104; iii. 221.
 portrait of Washington, iii. 498.
 Sarah M., iii. 94.
 Pea-patch Island, ii. 474; iii. 490.
 Pearson House and family, i. 233.
 Pecqua, ii. 108, 112.
 Pegg, Daniel, i. 439.
 Pegg's house for Penn's residence, i. 139.
 Run and dam, i. 149, 436, 477, 481, 490; ii. 475, 477; iii. 302.
 Poole's Bridge at, i. 156.
 Pemberton, Israel, i. 375, 393; ii. 166, 414.
 James, i. 507, 539, 595.
 John, i. 375, 393, 487.
 Mary, ii. 285.
 Phineas, i. 47, 56; ii. 95.
 Pemberton's great house, i. 164.
 Pence, English half-, i. 62.
 Penington, Edward, and house, i. 444; iii. 118, 304.
 Isaac, grave, i. 120.

- Fann family**, i. 9, 25, 30, 34, 105, 106, 121, 123, 126, 308, 417; iii. 96-98.
 arms on milestones, ii. 420, 484; iii. 97, 481.
- Admiral Grenville, Life of**, i. 111, 126; iii. 97.
- Gaskell, Mary**, iii. 98.
- Hall**, i. 158.
- Hannah**, i. 30, 85, 106, 109, 112.
- John**, arrives, i. 31; account of him, i. 116, 123.
- John second made governor**, i. 31, 65, 124; ii. 276; marries Judge Allen's daughter, i. 125; builds Landsdowne, i. 125; dies and buried at Christ Church, i. 125.
- John, son of Thomas, builds Solitude**, i. 125; dies at Stoke Pogis, i. 125.
- Letitia**, i. 24, 117, 158-162; ii. 79.
- Richard, Gov.**, arrives, i. 31, 124; ii. 276; marries Miss Masters, i. 125.
- Society**, iii. 98; and tavern, iii. 361.
- Springett**, i. 125.
- Thomas**, arrives, i. 31, 121; iii. 467, 468; his letters, i. 124, 417.
- Penn, William**, first interested in New Jersey, i. 9; Pennsylvania granted to him, i. 11; iii. 28; city-plot, i. 13, 43; his terms, i. 12; embarks for America, i. 15; the government transferred to him, ii. 249; iii. 42; again, i. 23, 107; iii. 36; arrives, i. 16, 23, 107, 517; his prospects, i. 19, 20, 34, 107; his troubles, i. 22, 28; treaty with the Indians, i. 134-146; ii. 160; iii. 43; dealing with Indians, i. 124; describes the Indians, ii. 153; visits the interior of the colony, i. 45; ii. 178; his description of the country, i. 45; iii. 46, 51; jumps with Indians, i. 55; his letters, i. 19-22, 27, 28, 42, 82-84, 105, 109; ii. 251, 501; Lord Baltimore's claim, iii. 47; returns to England, iii. 48; Lords of Plantation decide in his favor, iii. 50; sends letter of advice to Provincial Council, iii. 57; is persecuted under King William's government, iii. 59; business concerns, i. 105; is called Lord Penn, i. 106; constitutes Philadelphia a city, i. 25; faction against him, i. 78; liking for Fairmount, i. 78; salaries to officers, i. 78; issues second proposals to settlers, iii. 59; the Province taken from him, iii. 60; second marriage, iii. 63; second visit to Philadelphia, iii. 65; landing at Chester, i. 127-129; at Blue Anchor Tavern, i. 130-133; at New Castle, ii. 511; returns to England, i. 28; iii. 68; causes of his return home, i. 107; design in founding the colony, i. 107; pecuniary embarrassment, i. 108; mal-treatment from the Fords, i. 108; in Old Bailey Prison, i. 108; sells his Proprietary interests to the Crown, i. 27, 42, 84; iii. 68; his province, i. 45, 49, 74; the factions, i. 79, 80, 501, 521; title to Lower Counties, i. 86; his expenses, i. 91; his cottage, i. 15, 158; makes his will, i. 30; his illness and death, i. 109, 110; iii. 68, 76; genealogy, i. 118, 119; graveyard at Jordan's, i. 119; portraits, i. 111; family plate, ii. 106; relics, ii. 102, 106, 122, 501; country-seat at Pennshury, i. 44; ii. 101-107; statue by Bacon, i. 112; slanders against, i. 120; descendants, i. 121; mill at Chester, i. 128, 478; blue sash at treaty, i. 137; Slate-roof House, i. 163; laws, excellence of, i. 311; order for shad, i. 454; ii. 411; preaching, ii. 23; his mother, iii. 96; his character, iii. 99-103; youthful life, iii. 101; charged with being a Catholic, iii. 317; his appearance, i. 151; the Church party, i. 380; on slavery, iii. 468.
- Penn, William, Jr.**, arrives, i. 25; sells Norrington Manor, i. 34, 115; his character, i. 112, 115; iii. 69, 70; his wild adventures, i. 114, 308; dies, i. 116; his three children, i. 116.
- Pennock, A. L.**, iii. 414.
- Nathaniel**, i. 100.
- Pennshury**, i. 15, 68, 44, 106; ii. 101-108; iii. 46, 465.
- Pennsylvania**, the grant to Penn and first names, i. 11; terms to colonists, 12; the surrender, 27; Penn's designs for, 30, 107; difficulties with, 31, 34; described, 45, 52, 68, 90, 565; progress, 76, 243; laws, 311; ii. 16, 249; first laws, iii. 35, 36; Penn's description of, 46, 51.
- Pennsylvania Bank**, robbery of, iii. 282; failure of, iii. 386.
- Pennsylvania Gazette**, iii. 442.
- Pennsylvania Hospital**, iii. 329-331.
- Legislature**, first, iii. 44.
- Pennsylvania Packet**, newspaper, iii. 479.
- Penny Pothouse**, i. 96, 153-155.
- Pequa Valley**, ii. 112.
- Percy, Lord**, ii. 86.
- Permanent Bridge**, iii. 491.
- Perot, Elliston**, ii. 464.
- Persons and characters**, i. 511.
- Pest-house**, i. 461; iii. 333.
- Peterborough, Lord**, at Philadelphia, i. 52.
- Peters, Judge R.**, i. 135; poem on Treaty Tree, i. 145; criticism on R. J. Dove, i. 178, 561; iii. 494.
- Rev. Richard**, i. 374, 382, 509; iii. 194, 195.
- Secretary**, i. 124, 148, 316; ii. 160, 181, 206, 260, 273.
- William**, i. 474.
- Pettitoe, Daniel**, public whipper, i. 64.
- Philadelphia**, site chosen, i. 13, 14, 42, 54, 56, 146; its name, 14, 19; beloved, 21; charter, 25; settlement, 35, 37, 42, 50, 53; described by Gilbert Thomas, 67; its astrological sign, 77; its seal, 93; incorporated into a city, 96; called "Filthy-dirty," 101; its size in 1683, 44, 47; paintings of, 126; growth of, ii. 4; its first chosen site, 75; treaty by which the lands of the city and vicinity are held, 175; as an early power, 325, reminiscences of, 548; consolidation of, 604; environs of, 621; Penn's regulations concerning, iii. 31, 32; laying out of, in 1682, 39; early names of streets, 40;

- early householders in, 41; original dimensions of, 41; when so named, 42; Penn's description of, 50-53; deaths in, during the first half of the eighteenth century, 92; early lawyers of, 165; dwellings in, and population of, at various periods, 236, 237; progress of, 234.
- Philadelphia Bank, iii. 384.
- Blues, iii. 170.
- Hose Company, iii. 413-424.
- Library, iii. 337.
- Philadelphiad*, *The*, ii. 499.
- Phillips, Rev. Francis, duel, i. 334; iii. 75, 174.
- Philosophical Society, iii. 217.
- Phoenix Tavern, iii. 358.
- Physicians, i. 70, 168, 341; ii. 373, 375-379.
- Pianos, earliest made, iii. 151.
- Pickering, Charles, lawyer and counterfeiter, i. 18, 93, 302, 316.
- Col., ii. 55.
- Pictures for *Annals*, ii. 499.
- Pigeons, i. 17, 260, 279; ii. 82, 410.
- Pillory and post, i. 103, 300, 361; iii. 182.
- Pilmore, Rev. J., i. 455.
- Pilots for the Delaware, i. 97.
- Pine the artist, i. 104.
- Pins, ii. 608.
- Pioneers and first settlers, ii. 145, 232, 243, 249, 626.
- Pirates, i. 88, 91, 120, 268; ii. 32, 211-225; iii. 63, 76.
- Pittsburg and Braddock, ii. 127-147; iii. 244.
- Places of amusement burnt, iii. 372.
- Plants, medicinal, ii. 373.
- Plough invented, ii. 66.
- Plowden, Edmund, grant to, iii. 24, 25.
- Pluck, Col. John, i. 333; iii. 173, 363.
- Plumstead, W., mayor, i. 65, 66, 471; ii. 489.
- Clement, mayor, i. 66.
- Plymouth Meeting-house, ii. 61.
- Point Pleasant, i. 479.
- Politicians, i. 238, 245, 401, 521.
- Ponds, i. 38, 433, 495; ii. 498.
- Poole, Nathaniel, i. 156.
- William, i. 156.
- Poole's Bridge, i. 156-158, 436; iii. 117.
- Poor-houses, i. 460, 462; iii. 333-335.
- Poor Richard's Almanac*, iii. 92.
- Poplar-worm, iii. 135.
- Population, ii. 551.
- Poquesink, i. 35, 56.
- Porches, i. 219.
- Port entries, ii. 488.
- Porter, James, robs the mail, iii. 163, 353; executed at Bush Hill, iii. 164.
- Post, the earliest, i. 219, 227, 563; ii. 391, 393, 485; iii. 47, 64, 475-477.
- C. F., Indian agent, ii. 150.
- Postmasters of Philadelphia, iii. 475, 476.
- Pot- and pearl-ashes, i. 239.
- Potatoes, first use, ii. 420, 486.
- Potter, Thomas, iii. 127.
- Potters' Field, i. 406; ii. 26, 329; iii. 71, 139, 230, 393.
- Potts, Isaac and Washington, i. 579.
- Pottsville, ii. 149, 528.
- Poulson, Olle, ii. 231.
- Z., iii. 479.
- Powder-house, i. 440; iii. 303.
- Powell, Mrs., i. 132.
- Samuel, rich carpenter, i. 60, 101, 102, 483, 559.
- Powell's Hill and Spring, i. 102.
- Power, Honora (Crazy Norah), iii. 289, 452.
- Pratt, Henry, i. 474; ii. 392; iii. 262, 397.
- Presbyterian church, Second or Arch Street, iii. 277-310; First, iii. 307; ministers of, iii. 308, 483.
- Presbyterian churches, i. 450, 457, 540; ii. 444; iii. 277, 307, 388.
- President's House on Ninth street, iii. 277, 445.
- Presidents of United States compared, ii. 308.
- Preston, the aged Mrs., i. 56, 131, 152, 600.
- Samuel, i. 55, 60, 66, 123, 428, 534.
- Price, Reese, at Blue Anchor, i. 131.
- and John, ii. 73.
- Prices and changes, i. 69, 88, 259, 260.
- Priestley, Joseph, iii. 327.
- Primitive settlement, i. 35-104.
- courts and trials, i. 298.
- Primores and magnates, ii. 232.
- Prince, Timbuctoo, i. 556.
- Princeton College lottery, ii. 444.
- Printing, i. 296; ii. 399-401.
- press, Franklin's, ii. 400.
- Printz, Gov., i. 8; ii. 229, 251; iii. 21.
- Hall, iii. 79.
- Prison, Arch Street, iii. 177-182.
- Prisons, i. 39, 59, 94, 96, 300, 356-362; ii. 300-302; iii. 177.
- Pritchett's Garden, iii. 395.
- Privateers, i. 57, 325, 328.
- Privy Council, England, i. 313.
- Progress of Philadelphia, ii. 4; iii. 234.
- Proprietary papers, in Land-Office, i. 95; in Pennsylvania, iii. 65-69.
- Prothonotaries, i. 401.
- Proud, Robert, i. 4, 31; his *History* quoted, 111, 119, 135, 487, 521, 563; iii. 85, 442.
- Provincial Council, iii. 34.
- Hall, iii. 207.
- Public gardens, iii. 400-404.
- schools, origin of, iii. 162.
- spectacle, ii. 494.
- Publishing interests in Philadelphia, iii. 150.
- Pulaski and cavalry, ii. 59.
- Pumps and wells, i. 104.
- Punishments, early, iii. 163.
- Puritans settle on the Delaware, i. 4.
- Pnsey, Caleb, mill at Chester, i. 128; iii. 56, 103, 104.
- Joshua, aeronaut, iii. 156.
- Q.**
- Quacks and quackery, ii. 388; iii. 478.
- Quakers, i. 499-511.
- Free, iii. 435, 436.
- in sackcloth, ii. 499.
- vacate their seats in war, i. 100.
- Quakers' Academy, iii. 202.

Quakers' Company, i. 510.
 school, iii. 160.
 Quarry, Col., i. 78, 80, 85, 380.
 Queen Anne gives church plate, i. 379.
 Christina, ii. 230.
 of the Meschianza, iii. 470.
 Quit-rent, i. 57.

R.

Races, i. 277, 278.
 on the Delaware, iii. 151.
 Raft-ships, ii. 439.
 Railroads and canals, i. 255; ii. 465-469;
 iii. 152, 485-487.
 city passenger, iii. 488.
 Railway act, first, ii. 466.
 Rakestraw, Joseph, gravestone, i. 449.
 William, board-yard, i. 154.
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, expeditions, i. 2.
 Rambo family, i. 304.
 "Randolph" frigate, ii. 294, 296, 297.
 Rape, i. 309.
 Rare persons, i. 552.
 Rarities sent to Penn., i. 411.
 Rattlesnake Inn, i. 558.
 Rawdon, Lord, ii. 284.
 Rawle, Francis, first settler, i. 106, 429.
 Read, Mary and Anne Bonny, ii. 222.
 Charles, mayor, i. 66.
 Collinson, lawyer, i. 317.
 Reading, ii. 148, 185, 207; iii. 466.
 Ready-made clothing, iii. 149.
 Red Bank and the Revolution, ii. 570.
 Redemption-servants, ii. 266-268.
 Redheifer's invention, ii. 65, 417.
 Redman, Dr., ii. 382.
 Reed, James, and Treaty Tree, i. 105.
 John, against Penn., i. 79.
 Joseph, i. 320; iii. 253.
 Gen., ii. 304, 305, 313.
 Reformed Church, i. 451.
 Relics, i. 160, 164, 248, 367, 389, 580; ii.
 500; iii. 495-497.
 Remarkable incidents, ii. 410-421.
 Reminiscences of Philadelphia, ii. 548.
 Resources of Pennsylvania, ii. 409.
 Revolutionary navy, ii. 560, 585.
 Reynolds family, i. 338, 339.
 Henry, i. 338, 598.
 Rhoads, S., mayor, i. 66.
 Richards, Samuel, i. 131, 347.
 Richardson, Col. F., i. 560.
 John, ii. 102, 160.
 Rickett's Circus, i. 486.
 Ridge road country-seats, ii. 480; iii. 64.
 Ridgway Branch of Philadelphia Library,
 iii. 340.
 Ridley Creek mills, near Chester, i. 128.
 Riots, i. 98, 308, 351, 425, 535, 536.
 Rising Sun Village, i. 257.
 Rittenhouse, David, house, i. 104, 488; ii.
 35, 466; iii. 93; observatory, 225.
 Garrett, ii. 27.
 Martin, ii. 27.
 Ritter, Jacob, and prisoners, ii. 300.
 River-front bank, i. 166.
 Roach, Judge, i. 97.
 Roads, i. 93, 94, 257, 298; ii. 35, 67, 122,
 205, 469; iii. 54, 62, 64.

Roberdeau, Gen., i. 451; ii. 305.
 Roberts, Edward, mayor, i. 66.
 Israel, builds bridge over Pegg's run,
 i. 157.
 Owen, sheriff, i. 97.
 Robin Hood Inn, ii. 477.
 Robinson, Matthew, freeman, i. 59.
 Mrs. Lydia, midwife, ii. 384.
 Patrick, i. 93-95, 303, 316, 356; iii. 49,
 163.
 Rock, George, mayor, i. 60, 66.
 Roderick *Random* in America, ii. 267.
 Romanist churches, i. 452, 485; ii. 603;
 iii. 316-323.
 Ronaldson, James, stereotyper, ii. 400;
 cemetery, iii. 137, 392.
 Rope Ferry, iii. 491.
 Ropewalks, i. 228.
 Rose, Aquila, ii. 489.
 Roset, Jacob, ii. 63.
 Rosicrucian, ii. 22.
 Ross, John, i. 376, 444; ii. 152, 414.
 Rudman, Rev., ii. 229.
 Rum at vendues, etc., ii. 97.
 distilleries, i. 238; ii. 415.
 Rumsey, James, i. 591; ii. 452, 453.
 Runaways, i. 190.
 Rush chair made of Treaty Tree, i. 138.
 Dr. B., ii. 43, 75-77, 360.
 James, iii. 341; his bequest to Phil
 adelphia Library, iii. 340.
 William, i. 575; ii. 439; iii. 444.
 Rysingh, John, iii. 23.

S.

Sabbath, i. 300, 306, 394.
 Sailors' town, i. 446.
 Salaries to officers, i. 78, 79, 95, 98.
 Salem, first settled, i. 10, 87, 306; ii. 253
 tea destroyed at, ii. 273.
 Sallee pirates and Moors, ii. 221.
 Sandelin, James, ii. 94, 238, 242, 244.
 Sandiford, Ralph, ii. 74, 265.
 Sanding floors, ii. 550.
 Sansom, William, i. 410, 436, 486; iii. 264.
 Savage, Samuel, freeman, i. 59.
 Savery, William, i. 507.
 Sauer. See Sower.
 Say, Dr. Thomas, ii. 381.
 Scalps, ii. 121, 177.
 Scattergood, Thomas, i. 507.
 Scenery, American, ii. 585.
 Schlatter, Rev. Michael, i. 452; ii. 257.
 Schools, i. 72, 282, 287, 288, 290, 294.
 School-teachers, i. 289.
 Schuylkill, i. 40, 147, 430; ii. 365, 366,
 475, 476, 609; iii. 491, 492; discov-
 ery of, 79; steamboats on, 484;
 dams proposed, 485.
 Arsenal, iii. 304.
 Bank, iii. 384-386.
 Fishing Company, i. 431; iii. 291-299.
 Navigation Company, iii. 492.
 State in, iii. 293.
 Scotch-Irish, ii. 260.
 Seal of Philadelphia, the anchor, i. 93.
 Seals of counties of Pennsylvania, iii. 44.
 Seashore, account of, ii. 538-548.

- Seasons and climate, ii. 347-369; iii. 473-475.
- Seckel pear, ii. 487.
- Second sight, i. 273.
- Secretary of Foreign Affairs, i. 423.
- Seelig, John, hermit, ii. 21.
- Segars, ii. 615.
- Segur's ice-creams, iii. 135.
- Sergeant, i. 397; iii. 163.
- Servants, i. 176, 191, 358; iii. 469.
redemption, ii. 266-268.
- Settees and settles, i. 203.
- Shackamaxon, i. 10, 140; ii. 237, 242.
- Shade, Peter, iii. 86.
- Shade trees, iii. 135.
- Shad in the Delaware, ii. 470, 631.
- Shakespeare Buildings, burning of, iii. 283.
- Shamokin, ii. 182.
- Sharpless, John, lands at Chester, i. 128.
- Sharswood House, iii. 305.
- Shawanese Indians confer with Penn., i. 100.
- Shearman's Valley, ii. 122, 185, 186.
- Sheiks, or Eastern princes, i. 552.
- Sheriff, first Philadelphia, i. 18.
- Sheriffs, i. 65, 92, 97, 99, 238.
- Shettle, Robert, mayor, i. 66.
- Shift-marriage, ii. 418.
- Shingass, ii. 129.
- Ship-John Shoal, iii. 490.
- "Amity," iii. 83.
- "Welcome," iii. 37.
- Shippen, Dr. William, i. 209, 210, 540; ii. 376.
Edward, first mayor, etc., i. 25, 39, 56, 66, 72, 285, 522, 523, 540; iii. 69, 437, 483.
honse, i. 39, 368.
Joseph, i. 89; iii. 91.
- Ships and shipbuilding, i. 228; ii. 404-410, 438-441.
- Ships "Kent" and "Shield," i. 10.
- Shipyards, i. 154, 228, 575.
- Shively the cutler, i. 104.
- Shoemaker family, i. 598; ii. 23, 29, 33, 47, 64, 66.
B., mayor, i. 66; iii. 87.
S., mayor, i. 66; iii. 140.
- Shrunk, Godfrey, i. 432; ii. 476.
- Shute, A., mayor, i. 66.
- Sideboards, i. 203.
- Signs, i. 467; iii. 368.
- Silk-culture, ii. 437, 438; iii. 285.
- Silk, strange durability of, ii. 424.
- Simcoe, Col., protects Treaty Tree, i. 137.
- Singing, i. 293, 386.
- Six Nations, iii. 466.
- Skating, i. 103, 280, 495; ii. 610.
- Skinner, Mrs. Esther, ii. 126.
- Skippack, ii. 59, 60.
- Slate-roof House, i. 39, 52, 163-166; iii. 65, 119.
- Slaughter-house, i. 59, 96.
- Slaves, freed, i. 406; ii. 23, 66, 261-264, 512; iii. 56, 433, 469.
- Sleds, sleighs, and skates, ii. 610.
- Sleighting, ii. 33, 610.
- Smallpox, i. 15, 51, 98; ii. 371, 372.
- Smiley, William, iii. 149.
- Smith, Adam, i. 533.
- Smith, Charles, auctioneer, iii. 145.
Col. James, ii. 142.
Dr. William, i. 416; iii. 275, 276.
John, i. 376, 460, 538, 539; ii. 373.
Lieut., of Virginia, ii. 55, 60.
Parson, tomb at the Falls, i. 104.
Seba, ii. 24.
- Smith's Island, ii. 470; iii. 489, 490.
- Smith's *New Jersey* quoted, i. 31.
- Smuggling, ii. 421.
- Snow seven feet deep, i. 101; iii. 474.
- Snyder, Jacob, ii. 19.
- Society Hill, i. 38, 52, 98, 131, 232, 325, 337, 472, 482, 537.
- Society of Fort St. David's, iii. 292.
of Free Traders, i. 12, 93, 94, 484; iii. 33, 91.
- Society, progress of, i. 32, 34, 172-174, 243, 248.
state of Germantown, etc., ii. 19, 20, 33, 34, 40, 55, 63, 64, 252, 306.
- Soldiers, i. 406; ii. 331.
- Solebury, Bucks county, ii. 520.
- Song for Tradesmen, ii. 345.
- Sound transmitted, ii. 492.
- Southbe, William, asks for freedom of negroes, i. 97.
- South End, i. 283, 482; iii. 389.
River or Delaware, ii. 474.
- Southwark, a pleasant place, i. 148, 483.
Theatre, iii. 369.
- Sower family, i. 532; ii. 34, 36, 256, 399
iii. 132.
- Sowles, Andrew, i. 543.
- Speakman, Mrs., i. 598; ii. 328.
- Specie payments, i. 250; iii. 385, 386.
- Spectacles, i. 193, 197.
public, ii. 494.
- Speculations, i. 250; ii. 415.
- Spinning-wheels and looms, ii. 553.
- Spires in Philadelphia, iii. 202.
- Sports and amusements, i. 104, 276, 310;
iii. 154.
- Spotted Cat Tavern, iii. 350.
- Spring and summer, facts, ii. 361, 362.
- Springettsbury, i. 78, 487; ii. 473; iii. 400.
- Spring Garden, i. 486, 491; iii. 499.
- Springs, i. 132, 425, 489-492.
mineral, ii. 463.
- Sprogel, Edward, iii. 364.
John Henry, ii. 47.
- Squares, dimensions of public, iii. 229.
- Squirrels very plenty, i. 99.
- St. Augustine's Romish church, iii. 322.
- St. George's Methodist church, iii. 326.
- St. John, Hector, ii. 261.
- St. Joseph's Romish church, iii. 318, 319.
- St. Mary's Romish church, iii. 319-322.
- St. Michael's Lutheran church, iii. 312.
- St. Nicholas, i. 281.
- St. Paul's church lottery, i. 455; ii. 444.
- St. Paul's Episcopal church, i. 455; iii. 325.
- St. Peter's church, i. 413; iii. 266-268.
- Stacey, John, i. 477.
- Stages and packets, i. 218; ii. 23; iii. 134.
- Stamp Act, i. 535.
resisted, ii. 269-271, 280.
- Stamper, John, mayor, i. 66.
- Stanley, William, i. 484.

- Stansberry, poet, ii. 303.
 Stansbury, Nathan, alderman and mayor, i. 60, 66.
 State House, i. 50, 65, 98, 99, 101, 351, 396, 529; ii. 163, 274, 284, 287, 303; iii. 204, 235; sold to city, 216; clock, 210; yard, 206, 221.
 Inn, i. 403.
 State in Schuylkill, i. 431; iii. 293.
 Statistic facts, ii. 402-410; iii. 480, 481.
 Steamboats, ii. 145, 446-456; on Atlantic, iii. 483, 484.
 Steam-carriages, iii. 485.
 Steam-engines, i. 255, 585, 586; iii. 426-430.
 Steel furnace, ii. 426; iii. 300.
 Steelyards forbidden, i. 65.
 Steeples, i. 381-383; ii. 614; iii. 483.
 Stenton, i. 525, 594.
 Place, ii. 480.
 Stevens, Gen., ii. 37, 48.
 Stiegel, William, iii. 503; mansion at Mannheim, iii. 259.
 Still, Isaac, Indian, ii. 171.
 Stillé, Olof, ii. 171, 233, 237, 243, 247, 248.
 Provost, address, iii. 113-116.
 Stockings and shirts, ii. 608.
 Stocks, i. 300.
 Stoddart, John, iii. 450.
 Stoddartsville, ii. 460.
 Stoke Pogis, i. 89, 125.
 Stokes, James, iii. 135.
 Stone prison, i. 360; iii. 178.
 Stores, etc. altered, i. 221, 241.
 great country, ii. 67.
 Store signs, i. 467; iii. 368.
 Storey, Thomas, i. 23, 85, 369, 522.
 first recorder, i. 25.
 Storms, ii. 368, 481; iii. 492.
 Stoves, i. 206, 218, 386; ii. 34, 296; iii. 132, 133, 201.
 Strahan's Garden, iii. 395.
 Streets, i. 49, 51, 61, 65, 67, 93, 101, 213, 216, 225, 226, 230, 233, 234; ii. 615.
 names changed, ii. 492, 493; iii. 148, 499-501.
 Strettle, Alderman, i. 64.
 Stuart, Gilbert, ii. 64; portrait of Washington, iii. 272, 464.
 Sturgeons, i. 40; ii. 412, 470.
 Stuyvesant, Gov., i. 3, 9, 86; iii. 22-24.
 Subterranean remains, ii. 422-426.
 Sufferings of the Revolution, ii. 300, 306-309, 321, 328.
 Sullivan, Gen., ii. 55, 199.
 Summers, hot, ii. 353, 361.
 Sunday-school, first, ii. 110.
 Sunderland, or Sutherland, Earl, i. 85, 137.
 Superstitions, i. 265.
 Surrender to the Crown, i. 27, 28, 84.
 Susquehanna grape, ii. 431.
 Suter, Daniel, iii. 301.
 even family, i. 8, 10, 143, 146-149; ii. 609.
 Sven Shute, ii. 250.
 Swaim's Buildings, iii. 396.
 Swansons or Swensons, i. 147-150; iii. 112.
 Swatara, Pottsville, and Mauch Chunk, ii. 528.
 Sweating gold coins, ii. 419.
 Swedenborgian Church, iii. 328.
 Swedes and Finns settle at Lewes, i. 4; various settlements, 7, 8; contests with the Dutch, 8; iii. 22; take Fort Casimir, i. 8; iii. 23; settlement at Philadelphia, iii. 24, 79, 113; subsequent history, i. 10, 13, 17, 50, 67, 72, 90, 91, 146, 151; ii. 73, 80, 159, 227-253, 278, 615; iii. 20-25.
 Swedes at Swedesford, ii. 476.
 Swedes' Church, i. 39, 146; iii. 106-110.
 Swedish houses and dress, ii. 252, 477.
 settlements, Prof. Stillé's address, iii. 113.
 West India Company, iii. 20.
 Swenson, grant of land to, iii. 24.
 Swift, John, i. 474.
 Swimmers, i. 469.
 Swords and cocked hats, i. 185.
 Syng, John, strange death, ii. 465.

T.

- Tacony, title to, i. 10.
 Tailors, mercers, and drapers, iii. 124.
 Talbot, Col., i. 93.
 Tamanend, St., ii. 172.
 Tan-yards, i. 227, 339.
 Tar and feathers, ii. 421.
 Tariff, i. 247.
 Tavern expressions for drunkenness, ii. 418.
 Tavern-keepers in 1758, iii. 345.
 signs, iii. 345-356.
 Taverns, i. 62, 93, 98, 101, 132, 154, 394, 403, 463; iii. 344-367.
 Taxables in the city, i. 99.
 Taylor, Alderman, refuses mayoralty, i. 63.
 Taylor's dock, above Vine street, i. 170.
 Tea Act resisted, ii. 271-273.
 Tea a rarity, i. 174.
 Teachers, i. 288, 290, 294, 507, 563.
 Tedyuscung, ii. 127, 170.
 Teeth, transplanting, i. 179.
 Tenecum, i. 8, 9. See TINICUM ISLAND.
 Tennent family, i. 288, 326, 450, 539.
 Gilbert, i. 540; iii. 277, 309.
 Rev. William, i. 173; ii. 96.
 Tenth Presbyterian Church, iii. 310.
 Theatres, i. 101, 102, 104, 471, 486; iii. 369-380.
 Thomas, Gabriel, i. 66, 378; ii. 156; his description of the Province of Pennsylvania, i. 66-73, 172; iii. 88.
 Thomas, Gov., ii. 274.
 Thomson, Charles, i. 53, 132, 342, 384, 421, 567, 597; ii. 280, 326; iii. 442, 443.
 Three Crowns Tavern, iii. 349.
 Three Jolly Irishmen Tavern, ii. 549.
 Tides of the Delaware, ii. 471.
 Tilghman, Judge, mansion, i. 377; iii. 193.
 Till, Mrs. Hannah, i. 601.
 William, mayor, i. 66.
 Tinicum Island, i. 8, 9; ii. 177, 233, 241, 246, 251; iii. 21, 79, 468.
 Tivoli Theatre in Prune street, iii. 373.
 Tobacco, i. 78; ii. 245-247, 485.
 Todd, John, school-teacher, i. 290.
 Tomatoes, first introduced, i. 223; iii. 135.
 Tom Bell, i. 552.

Tombstones, old, ii. 36, 73, 74.
 Tourists and their notices, i. 244.
 Town bulls, i. 59.
 Town-house, i. 50, 350-352.
 Town-meeting ballad, ii. 304.
 Townsend, Richard, i. 128, 141, 390; ii. 511; iii. 104.
 Grace, i. 598.
 Town's *Evening Post*, ii. 294-296, 398.
 Tradesmen, i. 70, 175, 246; iii. 145.
 Travelling in Pennsylvania, ii. 561.
 Treaty for Philadelphia lands, ii. 175, 176; iii. 104, 105.
 of peace, i. 534; ii. 332.
 Treaty Tree, i. 134-146; ii. 237, 247, 420, 491, 604; iii. 43.
 Birch's picture of, i. 138.
 monument, i. 138.
 when destroyed, i. 137.
 Trees, i. 51, 69, 103, 168, 222, 369, 397, 408, 558.
 great ones, ii. 491.
 Trent, William, buys Norriton, i. 34, 97, 165, 309.
 Trenton and falls, i. 74, 165.
 Treveskin, country-seat, ii. 478.
 Truffles at Laurel Hill, iii. 140.
 Tucker's Beach, ii. 463.
 Tulpehocken, i. 100; ii. 164, 207, 254.
 Tumanaxamaming Creek, ii. 35.
 Tunkards, ii. 23, 42, 60, 111, 258; iii. 461.
 Turkeys, i. 17, 41, 45; wild, ii. 35, 82, 113.
 Turner, Robert, i. 11, 13, 20, 21, 49, 82, 167, 338, 365, 391, 392; iii. 52, 202.
 Joseph, refuses to be mayor, i. 63; his country-seat, i. 494; ii. 478.
 Turnpikes, i. 257; ii. 67, 468; iii. 152.
 Tyng, Rev. Dudley A., iii. 325.
 Rev. Stephen H., iii. 325.

U.

Umbrellas and parasols, i. 193.
 Uncle Sam, ii. 335.
Uncle Tom's Cabin, iii. 379.
 Undertakers for funerals, ii. 616.
 Unitarian Church, account of, iii. 326-328.
 United States Hotel, iii. 193.
 United States offices, i. 227, 375.
 Union Canal, ii. 468.
 Union Fire Company, iii. 407.
 Union Library Company, iii. 335.
 University, i. 416; iii. 276, 277.
 School, iii. 277.
 Unpublished papers, ii. 505-509.
 Upland, i. 14, 42, 142; ii. 94, 234, 250.
 Penn's court at, i. 16.
 courts, ii. 234-249.
 Upshur, Abel P., iii. 95, 96.
 Usselinx, William, ii. 230.

V.

Valley Forge, i. 275; ii. 62, 83, 320.
 Van Campen, Lieutenant, ii. 193.
 Vaughan, John, i. 397.
 Vaux, George, i. 511.
 Richard, address, iii. 415-423.
 Roberts, iii. 414.
 Vauxhall Garden, iii. 403, 404.

Vauxhall Theatre, iii. 373.
 Vegetables, ii. 486, 487.
 Venables, Robert, a black, i. 101, 103; and
 Treaty Tree, 141; 159, 354; ii. 176.
 Vendues, i. 102, 354.
 Vernon, Admiral, i. 327.
 Vessels cleared the port, i. 99.
 Vine street landing, i. 155.
 Vineyard, The, i. 483, 488, 519; iii. 437.
 Virgil and wife, i. 103, 557; ii. 479.
 Virginia line, ii. 46, 53, 306.
 Visits and visiting, i. 174.
 Volunteers, i. 325-327, 329, 400.

W.

Wade, Robert, i. 10, 127; ii. 94.
 Wager family, i. 479.
 Wagons, first, ii. 122, 146.
 Wakefield, birthplace of Washington, i. 581.
 Waldy, Henry, first postmaster, ii. 391.
 Wallace, Andrew, i. 577.
 Waln, Nicholas, i. 507; iii. 435.
 Waln's house, i. 486; iii. 396.
 Row, i. 39, 370.
 Walnut street, i. 485.
 Walnut Street Prison and sufferers, i. 361; ii. 300, 302, 341; iii. 179.
 Walton settles Byberry, ii. 75.
 Warder, John, i. 158, 174, 481.
 Mrs. Lydia, i. 599.
 Wardrobe of Franklin, iii. 121.
 Wards, original division of, iii. 71, 235.
 Warminster, residence of Fitch, i. 586.
 Warner at Willow Grove in 1658, i. 11.
 George, i. 51, 601.
 Joseph, iii. 414.
 William, iii. 291, 294.
 War of Independence, i. 406, 510, 534; ii. 278-337.
 Wasey, Capt. Joseph, i. 518.
 Washington, Gen., i. 189, 209, house, 227; 286, 327, 422, 578, 596; ii. 8, 24, 37, 41, 44, 60-64, 85, 128, 142, 165, 287, 320, 453; iii. 272.
 and La Fayette, iii. 498.
 Washington Grays, iii. 173.
 Washington Hose Company, iii. 425.
 Washington Monument in Square, iii. 230.
 relics, iii. 495-497.
 Retreat, iii. 494.
 Square, i. 405; iii. 229, 230; Potters' Field in, iii. 71.
 Washington's arms, iii. 495.
 coach, i. 581; iii. 128.
 Washington's house, i. 583; ii. 498; iii. 445.
 library, iii. 495.
 Watches and clocks, i. 194, 204, 218; iii. 122.
 Watch-house, i. 59, 65, 211, 324; iii. 131.
 Watering-places, ii. 462-465, 538.
 Watermelons, i. 103.
 Waterspout at Kensington, ii. 415.
 Water street, i. 225, 227.
 Waterworks, i. 457; iii. 357.
 Watson, i. 91, 124, 182.
 John, surveyor-general, i. 124; ii. 97, 100, 519.

- Watson, John F., memoir, iii. 13-16.
 Luke, i. 93, 94.
 Watts, Rev. John, i. 447.
 Wayman, Rev. Dr., i. 381.
 Weaders, Michael, the idiot, i. 175; ii. 548.
 Wearing apparel, early, iii. 122.
 Weather prognostics, ii. 363, 364.
 Weddings and marriages, i. 178, 503.
 Weeds, noxious, ii. 413.
 Weems' *Life of Penn.*, i. 123.
 Weiser, Conrad, ii. 109, 116, 117, 120, 143, 149, 178, 207, 255, 258.
 Weiss, Col. Jacob, of Weissport, ii. 480.
 George Michael, iii. 315, 316.
 "Welcome," ship, arrives, i. 15; iii. 37-39.
 Welfare, Michael, i. 551.
 Wells and pumps, i. 104, 211, 392, 441; iii. 96.
 Welsh, first settlement, i. 11, 19, 381; iii. 432.
 preaching, i. 381; ii. 417.
 Wesley, Rev. John, i. 455, 459; ii. 268.
 West, Benjamin, i. 135, 136, 469, 575; iii. 444; his painting of Penn's Treaty, iii. 43.
 Westchester, gems found, ii. 427.
 deer and game in, ii. 434.
 Western commons, i. 485; iii. 389.
 pioneers, ii. 562.
 settlements, ii. 566.
 West Philadelphia, iii. 481.
 Wetherill, Samuel, iii. 431.
 Whalebone alley, i. 103.
 Whales and whaling, ii. 428, 429.
 Wharton, Thomas, ii. 397.
 House, haunted, ii. 290, 477; iii. 153, 471.
 Walter, ii. 242-244.
 Wharves, i. 71, 93, 103, 236, 395; iii. 88.
 Wheelbarrow-men, i. 437; ii. 480.
 Whig Quakers, i. 510.
 Whipping-post, pillory, and stocks, i. 361; iii. 182.
 Whiskers, how worn, i. 194.
 White & Hazard, ii. 460, 461.
 Bishop, i. 381, 387, 413, 421; iii. 195.
 John, cutting hay, i. 93, 95.
 Major, ii. 59, 60.
 Whitefield, George, i. 173, 346-352, 385, 411, 450, 484, 537-541; ii. 264, 378; iii. 121, 274, 308.
 Whitemarsh camp, ii. 316-320.
 Whitpain's house, i. 57, 94, 428; iii. 300.
 Wicaco, i. 55, 146, 152; ii. 246, 250; iii. 24.
 Fort, i. 8.
 Wigglesworth, i. 237, 428.
 Wigs, i. 185, 190, 197.
 Wilcox, B., mayor, ropewalk, i. 49, 66.
 Wilkesbarre, ii. 125.
 Wilkeson, Judge S., ii. 145.
 Wilkinson, Jemima, i. 553.
 Gen., ii. 38, 554.
 William IV., king, ii. 41.
 Willing, Charles, mayor, i. 64, 66; iii. 86, 448.
 House, ii. 619; iii. 270, 448.
 Willing & Morris, sell shares, ii. 264.
 T., mayor, i. 66; iii. 87, 448.
 Willow planted by Franklin, i. 408; ii. 467.
 street, i. 436.
 Wilson, James, i. 597; iii. 286.
 Judge J., i. 320, 425-427.
 Fort, i. 425; iii. 286.
 Wilton Place, i. 494; ii. 478.
 Windmill Island, i. 132; ii. 470; iii. 486, 490.
 Window-panes, i. 217, 386.
 Wingohocking Creek, ii. 35, 72.
 Winn, Thomas, orders fines, i. 95.
 Winters, hard, ii. 347, 349, 357; mild, ii. 350, 351, 355; irregular, 352, 353; notices from 1681 to 1800, 354-359; less severe, iii. 474.
 Wise, Capt., ii. 270.
 Wissahickon, i. 94; ii. 27, 35, 42, 577.
 Wistar, Daniel, house, i. 532.
 parties, ii. 497.
 Witchcraft, ii. 32.
 Witches, i. 265, 266, 274, 275.
 Witherspoon, Major, ii. 59.
 Witt, Dr. C., i. 267; ii. 22.
 Wolves, i. 94, 96; ii. 35, 92, 252, 433, 481.
 Womelsdorf, ii. 194.
 Women, frail ones, i. 257.
 Woodlands, iii. 493.
 Cemetery, iii. 139.
 Woods, i. 231; ii. 34, 40, 80, 104, 146, 392, 485.
 Woodwork of old mansions, iii. 134.
 Worms on trees, ii. 413.
 Worrell, William, ii. 82.
 Wounded and dead soldiers, ii. 38, 48, 52, 58, 60.
 Wrightstown, ii. 99, 245.
 Wright, Susannah, i. 560.
 Wyalusing, ii. 169, 170.
 Wyoming and massacre, ii. 123-127, 150.
- Y.
- Yankee Doodle, ii. 333.
 Yarnall, Eli, second sight, i. 273.
 Yates, Jasper, house, at Chester, i. 128, 129; ii. 94.
 Yellow Cottage Tavern, iii. 364.
 Yellow fever, i. 23; ii. 41, 63, 94, 361, 370, 389; iii. 65.
 Yellow Springs, ii. 463.
 York county, i. 99, 100.
 York road, ii. 99.
 Young America steam fire-engine, iii. 427.
 Young ladies' academy, i. 292.
 Youth, i. 103, 172, 180, 282, 292, 310, 418, 603.
- Z.
- Zane, Isaac, house, i. 232.
 Zimmerman, John Jacob, iii. 459.
 Zinzendorf, Count, and daughter, i. 539, 541; ii. 127, 149; iii. 324.
 Zion Lutheran Church, iii. 313.



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